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 1889. Couchman, J. Edwin, F.S.A., Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks.
 1911. Courthope, Lt.-Col. G. L., M.C., M.P., Whiligh, Ticehurst.
 1908. *Courthope, William Francis, The Bath Club, 34, Down Street, w.1.
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 1922. Cowan, S. W. P., Rovela, Burgess Hill.
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 1922. Crookshank, A. C., Old Fishbourne Farm, near Chichester.
 1905. Cumberlege, Mrs., Walsted Place, Lindfield.
 1912. Currey, Admiral Bernard, The Old Farm House, Glynde, Lewes.
 1912. Curteis, Robin, Com., D.S.O., R.N., The Admiralty, Whitehall, and Fernhurst, Uckfield.
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 1919. Curteis, Robt., Mascall, 21, London Road, Uckfield.
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 1922. Curwen, E. S., 2, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, n.w.3.
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 1899. Dalton, Rev. W. E., The Vicarage, Glynde.
 1863. *Daniel Tyssen, A., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.
 1899. *Darby, Miss C. C., 1, St. Aubyn's Gardens, Hove.
 1913. *Darwin, Major Leonard, R.E., Cripp's Corner, Forest Row.
 1871. *Davies, Miss, 28, Hans Place, London, s.w.
 1909. Davis, Miss Julia, Oakhanger, 65, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
 1913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Cuckfield.
 1908. Dawtrey, John, Rothesay, 339, London Road, Reading.
 1909. Day, Alfred J., The Hermitage, Walberton, Arundel.

1909. Deacon, J. L., F.S.S.C., F.R.HIST.S., 26, High Street, Rye.
 1891. Deane, Rev. Canon, M.A., 7, Cannon Lane, Chichester.
 1921. de Gex, Lady, Offington, Worthing.
 1921. de Lavis Trafford, M. A. I., O.B.E., B.LITT., B.PH., L.ÈS SC., M.D., F.R.C.S.,
 F.R.MET.SOC., F.Z.S., Thakeham House, Coolham, Sussex.
 1857. Delves, W. Henry, 23, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.
 1920. *Demetriadi, Lady, Streat Hill Farm, Falmer, Sussex.
 1920. *Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E., Streat Hill Farm, Falmer, Sussex.
 1922. Dendham, Miss, Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1913. Dendy, R. A., 6, Fourth Avenue, Hove.
 1882. Denman, S., 27, Queens Road, Brighton.
 1902. Dennison, T., West Vale, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1911. Denny, E. H. M., Staplefield Place, Staplefield.
 1916. Devereux, Rev. W. J., Bishopstone Vicarage, Lewes.
 1909. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Compton Place, Eastbourne.
 1922. Dilloway, W., Reigate House, West Buildings, Worthing.
 1920. Dix, A. H., Forest Dene, Worth.
 1912. Doughty, Rev. R., 10, Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1920. Downing, H. P. Burke, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 12, Little College Street,
 Westminster Abbey, S.W.1.
 1898. Downs, Mrs., Hamsey Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1908. Doyle, Sir A. Conan, Windlesham, Crowborough.
 1914. Drew, H. W., F.R.C.S., The Cottage, East Blatchington.
 1920. Duckworth, George H., M.A., F.S.A., C.B., Dalingridge Place, East
 Grinstead.
 1903. Duke, F., Charlton House, Steyning.
 1915. Dunkin, Mrs., The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.
 1908. Duplock, E. G., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1901. Durnford, Miss, Midhurst.
 1908. Duval, Miss M. S., Pelham House, Lewes.
 1903. Dyer, F. B., 32, Bigwood Avenue, Hove.
 1908. Dyer-Edwardes, Thos., Charman Dean, Broadwater ; and 5, Hyde Park
 Gate, W.
 1922. Dyer, Rev. H. I., Isfield Rectory, Uckfield.
 1906. Dyke, Miss Julia, Camoys Court, Barcombe.
 1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library (Librarian).
 1881. Eggar, T., Mungomeries, 30, Brunswick Road, Hove.
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.
 1912. Ellis, C. H. S., Thorpe, Hayward's Heath.
 1896. Ellis, Geoffrey, 23, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1890. Ellis, William Jenner, 124, Sedlescombe Road North, St. Leonards-
 on-Sea.
 1921. Ellis, W. J., Englefield, Etchingham.
 1922. Emerson, P. H., B.A., M.B., Cantab, 5, Lascelles Mansions, Eastbourne.
 1922. Esdaile, Arundell, British Museum, W.C.
 1899. Eustace, G. W., M.A., M.D., Carleton House, Arundel.
 1910. Eustace, Mrs. B., Carleton House, Arundel.
 1906. Evans, Rev. A. A., East Dean, Vicarage, near Eastbourne.
 1894. Every, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.
 1913. Eyre, Rev. P. D., D.D., The Vicarage, Framfield.
 1922. Falconer, Miss A. E., Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1913. Farncombe, J., 18, Upperton Garden, Eastbourne.
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, Pictou, 32, Princess Road, Edgbaston.
 1913. Fawcett, Mrs., High Street, Lewes.
 1921. Fayle, Edwin, Allington, Offham, Lewes.
 1921. Ferrar, Rev. W. J., M.A., The Vicarage, Cowfold.
 1897. Fibbens, Charles, Vectis, Woodleigh Road, West Worthing.
 1909. Field, W. A., 20, Preston Street, Brighton,

1921. Field, Wm. C., 103, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1915. Fiennes, Major H., Well Side, The Grove, Rye.
 1905. Finn, Arthur, F.S.A., Westbroke House, Lydd.
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Hill Top, Midhurst.
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Preb. F. Robert, Friars Gate, Chichester.
 1922. Fisher, W. Forbes, Tufton Place, Northiam.
 1911. *Fison, Sir Frederick W., BART., Boarzell, Hurst Green.
 1920. Fison, R., Ditchling, Hassocks.
 1916. Fletcher, J. S., The Crossways, Hambrook, Emsworth.
 1887. *Fletcher, Rev. J. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1888. *Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.
 1909. Flint, Frederick, Wraysbury, Lewes.
 1922. Flux, P. J., 7, Preston Place, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1905. Fowle, W. T., The Broadway, Hayward's Heath.
 1918. Fox, W. H., F.S.A., 69, Lombard Street, E.C.
 1912. Foyster, Rev. H. C. B., The Vicarage, Colemans Hatch, Sussex.
 1922. Franklin, C. H., Lunces Hall, Wivelsfield, Sussex.
 1911. Freeman, G. M., The Friars, Winchelsea.
 1903. Friend, E. C., Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, 2, Dyott Terrace, 41, Mount Pleasant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
 1909. Frewen, Miss A. L., 44, Greycoat Garden, Westminster, S.W.
 1902. Frewen, Moreton, Brede Place, Brede.
 1920. Frost, Rev. E. I., The Vicarage, Pulborough.
 1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., The Lodge, Sydenham Hill, S.E.
 1921. Furlong, A. W., Clonesirn, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., 95, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
1904. Gadsdon, H. B., Whitelands, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firle Place, Lewes.
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1922. Gale, A. I., Hill House, Lewes.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, F.R.MET SOC., F.R.G.S., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1919. Garton, Rev. J. A., The Rectory, Waddington, Lincs.
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Greenlands, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill.
 1918. Georges, F. E., Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1919. Gibson, Alexr., "Traquair," Balcombe Road, Lindfield.
 1919. Gibbs, Mrs. Charles, 23, Upper Wimpole Street, W.1.
 1921. Gill, Macdonald, West Lodge, Chichester.
 1912. Glaisher, Henry J., 57, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W.
 1920. Glasgow University Library (c/o Macle hose Jackson & Co., 61, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow).
 1909. Godden, A. G. E., 7, Highcroft Villas, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1918. Godfrey, Walter H., F.S.A., Corners, Pound Green, Buxted, Sussex.
 1902. Godlee, J. Lister, Wakes Colne Place, Essex.
 1885. *Godman, Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham.
 1903. *Godman, C. R. Bayly, Hampsteel, Cowfold.
 1908. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Cobbe Cottage, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1920. Goldsmith, Mrs. D., care of E. W. Hobbs, Esq., 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1911. Goodman, C. H., Tremont, Heene Road, Worthing.
 1921. Goodyer, F. B., The Ramblers, Winchelsea.
 1922. Gordon, General, Snow Hill, Midhurst.
 1922. Gordon, Mrs., Snow Hill, Midhurst.
 1920. Gordon, Robt. A., M.A., LL.M., Cantab., 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.
 1911. Gorham, J. M., The Hall House, Hawkhurst.
 1905. Goring, C., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1916. Gorringe, John Hugh, Aysgarth, The Avenue, Lewes.

1907. Goschen, The Right Hon. the Viscount, 25, Rutland Gate, s.w. ; and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.
1920. Gostling, Dr. W. A., Barmingham, Richmond Road, Worthing.
1916. Graff, Clarence, 12, Great Cumberland Place, w. ; and Brook Cottage, Slougham.
1919. Grant, John, Seafield, West Tarring, Worthing.
1907. *Grantham, Major W. W., 6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
1918. *Grantham, Lieut. W. Ivor. Balneath Manor, Lewes.
1901. Graves, A. F., 117, North Street, Brighton.
1899. Gray, G. G., LL.D., J.P., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., 33, Wellington Square, Hastings.
1911. Grayling, Dr. J. F., 52, Rutland Gardens, Hove.
1922. Green, H. Godwin, Meadfoot, Cuckfield.
1916. Green, Lieut.-Col. E. W. B., D.S.O., The Gables, East Preston, Sussex.
1916. Green, Mrs., The Gables, East Preston, Sussex.
1919. Greenip, W. Mason, Greta Bank, 6, Farncombe Road, Worthing.
1898. Greenwood, J., Anderton, Funtington House, near Chichester.
1921. Gregor, Rev. A. G., M.A., B.D., 10, Edward Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1886. Griffith, A. F., 3, Evelyn Terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton.
1912. Griffith, Herbert C., 13, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
1903. Griffiths, A. E., 32, Park Crescent, Brighton.
1905. Grinstead, W. H., Eureka, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
1904. Guermonprez, H. L., Dalkeith, Albert Road, Bognor.
1920. Gurney, Miss Ethel, c/o Barclays Bank, Northwood.
1921. Gurney, Miss M. S., 20, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.
1898. Gwynne, R. Sackville, M.P., Wootton, Polegate.
1920. *Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Roland, Folkington Manor, Polegate.
1900. Hanes, C. R., Meadowleigh, Petersfield.
1913. Haire, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Laughton.
1913. Hale, Miss H., Forest House, Coleman's Hatch.
1913. Hall, A. J., 33, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.
1912. *Halsted, Leslie C., East Pallant House, Chichester.
1908. Hannah, Ian C., Fernroyd, Forest Row.
1879. *Hannah, Very Rev. John Julius, D.D., The Deanery, Chichester.
1922. Harding, Major, Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.
1921. Hardy, Herbert W., 57, Carver Road, Herne Hill, s.e.24.
1914. Harman, Miss, The Grosvenor, Grosvenor Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1922. Harmsworth, Sir Leicester, Manor House, Bexhill.
1921. Harris, H. A. Clifton, 32, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
1921. Harris, Mrs. L. M. Clifton, 32, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
1922. Harris, W. Cecil, Moatlands, East Grinstead.
1908. Harrison, Fredk., M.A., Wynportia, Ditchling.
1889. Harrison, Walter, D.M.D., Shawmut, 10, Windlesham Road, Brighton.
1920. Harrison, Mrs. E. S., Aldwick Farm, Bognor.
1878. *Harting, J. Vincent, F.S.A., 24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, w.c.
1911. Harvard University (per E. G. Allen & Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c.).
1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horeham Road.
1897. Haviland, Francis P., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1908. Haviland, Miss M. E., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1906. Hawes, Edward, Tanglewood, Grove Road, Sutton.
1900. Hawes, G. C., 55, Combe Park, Bath.
1877. *Hawkshaw, H. P., F.S.A., Hollycombe Liphook, Sussex.
1921. Hawkshaw, Mrs., Hollycombe, Liphook, Sussex.
1918. Head, Alban, F.S.A., Watersfield, Pulborough.
1921. Head, John, Oakdene, Horeham Road.
1914. Helme, Mrs., Lindfield Place, Hayward's Heath.
1907. Hemming, A. G., Little Boundes, near Tunbridge Wells.

1908. Henderson, Mrs. Sedgwick Park, Horsham.
 1909. Henty, Mrs. Douglas, 117, Eaton Square, s.w.1.
 1921. Heppel, R. M., Modgland, Itchingfold, Sussex.
 1919. Herbert, Rev. George, 61, Preston Road, Brighton.
 1909. Heron-Allen, Edward, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., F.Z.S., Large Acres, Selsey Bill; and 33, Hamilton Terrace, n.w.
 1922. Higgins, Rev. I. I., Prince Edwards Road, Lewes.
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., A.R.I.B.A., Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.
 1907. Hills, Wallace H., Landsdowne House, East Grinstead.
 1922. Hislop, Robt., The Briars, Seaford.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., M.A., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1917. Hodson, L. J., LL.B., The Mill House, Robertsbridge.
 1917. Hodgson, A., Sanford, Westons Place, Warnham.
 1905. Holgate, Miss Mary S., Mount Pleasant, Ardingly.
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuildings, Fernhurst, Haslemere.
 1898. Hohman, Mrs. Frederick, High Street, Lewes.
 1895. Holman, George, Rokeby, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1919. Holmes, Arthur, Arundel.
 1922. Home, Miss, Salvington Mill, near Worthing.
 1916. Hoper, J. D., 28, Albert Street, Rugby.
 1897. Hordern, Rev. H. M., St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton.
 1913. Horne, Mrs. Maud, Ditton Place, Balcombe.
 1895. *Hounsom, W. A., J.P., 41, New Church Road, Hove.
 1920. Housman, Rev. A. B., Sompting, Worthing.
 1897. Hove Public Library (care of J. W. Lister).
 1911. Howard, Alfred, Cedar Lawn, Ailsa Road, St. Margarets-on-Thames.
 1911. Huddart, Mrs. Cudwells, Lindfield.
 1896. Hudson, Rev. W., F.S.A., 3, Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, s.w.2.
 1896. Huggins, Charles Lang, Hadlow Grange, Buxted, Uckfield.
 1922. Hulbert, Cecil H. R., 4, Avonmore Mansions, Kensington, w.14.
 1888. Humble-Crofts, Rev. Prebendary W. J. Waldron Rectory, Sussex.
 1916. Humphries, S., 4, Chichester Place, Brighton.
 1920. Hurlley, Edwd., Crowborough Warren, Sussex.
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil, K.C.B., K.C., 14, Ashley Gardens, s.w.1; and The Nunnery, Rusper, Horsham.
 1905. Hurst, A. R., The Park, Horsham.
 1904. *Huth, Captain P., Riverhall, Wadhurst.
 1899. *Huth, E., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.
 1914. Hyde, T. Ralph, Crescent Road, Worthing.
1905. *Inderwick, W. A., Woodlands Crofton, Orpington, Kent.
 1922. Infield, J. Henson, 130, North Street, Brighton.
 1922. Inglis, Graham, 5, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1912. Ingram, Arthur D., 36, Russell Square, w.c.
 1915. Isaacson, F. Wootton, M.A., F.R.G.S., Slindon House, Arundel.
1909. Jackson, Horace, High Street, Lewes.
 1909. James, H. A., Herstmonceux Place, Herstmonceux.
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1921. Jeffery, Wm. Geo., Shartfield, Perymount Road, Hayward's Heath.
 1910. Jellicorse, Mrs. Densworth House, Chichester.
 1895. Jenner, J. H. A., F.E.S., Eastgate House, Lewes.
 1909. Jennings, A. O., 29, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1909. Johnston, G. D., 10, Old Square, Lincolns Inn, London. w.c.2.
 1902. Johnstop, L. P., F.R.N.S., The Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.
 1908. Johnston, Sir H. H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., St. John's Priory, Poling, near Arundel.
 1913. Johnson, Rev. A. N., Flimwell Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1913. Justice, George, High Street, Lewes.

1920. Kaye-Smith, Miss Sheila, 9, Dane Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1905. Keef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.
 1889. Kelly, Rev. W. W., Aldingbourne, Chichester.
 1913. Kensett, Miss E. J., Barrington Road, Horsham.
 1896. Keyser, Charles E., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, Reading.
 1909. Kibbler, Dudley, Asheroft, Ringmer.
 1909. Kibbler, Miss M. M., Asheroft, Ringmer.
 1907. Kidd, Dr. Harold Andrew, Graylingwell, Chichester.
 1906. Kilbracken, Lord, C.C.B., South Hartfield House, Coleman's Hatch.
 1922. Kindersley, Lady, Plaw Hatch, near East Grinstead.
 1904. King, E. G., Fryern, Pulborough.
 1907. King, Henry, St. Leonards Collegiate School, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. King, J. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1912. King, Mrs. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1911. King, P. W., 51, York Road, Hove.
 1919. King, A. W. W., Brookside, North Chapel, Petworth.
 1922. King, W. Holland, 11, Medina Villas, Hove.
 1909. Kipling, Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
 1922. Kirkman, P. I., Southdown School, East Blatchington, Seaford.
1921. Labalmondriere, Miss M. De, Downlands, Uckfield.
 1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Seldam, near Petworth.
 1922. Lamb, Miss W., Borden Wood, Liphook.
 1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook.
 1914. Lambert, Uvedale, M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC., South Park Farm, Blechingley.
 1912. Lanaway, Hugh, South Croft, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
 1908. Langdale, A. C., 38, Kensington Mansions, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, s.w.
 1913. Langdale, H. M., M.D., Ulverston, Uckfield.
 1921. Laurence, Lady, 32, Rutland Gate, s.w. ; and Deans Place, Alfriston.
 1920. Lavender, W. J., Bosham, Chichester.
 1911. Lawry, William, Trevoise, Mill Road, West Worthing.
 1920. Leach, Rev. E. F., Clymping Vicarage, Littlehampton.
 1920. Leonfield, Lord, Petworth House, Petworth.
 1863. *Leslie, C. S., Fetternear House, Kemnay, Aberdeenshire.
 1912. Letts, M. H. I., 124, Holland Park Avenue, w.
 1855. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.
 1922. Lewis, H. B., 8, The Drive, Hove, and Wykeham Close, Steyning, Sussex.
1922. Liardet, L. E., 31, Leicester Road, Lewes.
 1900. Lincoln's Inn Library, Linclon's Inn, London, w.c.
 1918. Lindsay, D. G., The Laurels, Boreham Street, near Herstmonceux.
 1899. Lintott, W., 50, Osmond Road, Hove.
 1870. Lister, John J., Warninglid Grange, Hayward's Heath.
 1922. Lister, Mrs., Warninglid Grange, Haywards' Heath.
 1906. Little, Miss E. M., 26, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1905. Livett, Rev. Canon G. M., The Vicarage, Wateringbury, Kent.
 1889. Lloyd, Alfred, F.C.S., F.E.S., The Dome, Bognor.
 1909. Lloyd, J. C., High Street, Lewes.
 1911. Lloyd, Nathaniel, Great Dixter, Northiam.
 1894. Loder, Gerald W. E., F.S.A., Wakehurst Place, Ardingly.
 1922. Loesch, F. Ogden, Barklye, Heathfield.
 1920. Loftus, Lieut.-Col. St. John, Court House, Nutley, Uckfield.
 1863. London Corporation Library Committee (Librarian), Guildhall, E.C.
 1886. London Library (C. T. Hagberg Wright, Librarian), St. James' Square, w.
1908. *Long, Miss C. B., Sherrington Manor, Berwick.
 1888. *Lucas, C. J., Warnham Court, Horsham.
 1909. Lucas, E. V., Tillington, Petworth.
 1907. Lucas, John Clay, Castle Precincts, Lewes.

1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1899. Luxford, J. S. O., Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
1911. Maberly, Miss, Pax Holt, Cuckfield.
 1904. MacDermott, Rev. K. H., L.Th., A.R.C.M., Selsey Rectory, Chichester.
 1913. Macdonald, Rev. H. E. St. John, The Rectory, Herstmonceux.
 1919. MacLeod, D., Heathfield.
 1917. Macmillan, Maurice C., Birchgrove House, East Grinstead; and 52, Cadagon Place, s.w.
1919. *Mackenzie, A. D., 23, Marine Parade, Worthing.
 1908. *Macneill, A. D., Newchapel House, Lingfield.
 1904. Maitland, Major F. J., Fristin Place, East Dean.
 1886. Malden, H. M. S., Henley Lodge, Frant.
 1913. Maltean, Mrs. M. A., Saltdene, Seaford.
 1913. Mann, P. R., Bolebroke, Hartfield.
 1921. Mantell, Tom, St. Michaels, Lewes.
 1893. March, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Goodwood, Chichester.
 1910. Margesson, Col. E. W., Underdown, Mill Road, West Worthing.
 1913. Margetson, Alan, 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
 1913. Margetson, Mrs., 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
 1912. Marshall, Rev. D. H., Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.
 1912. Martin, Albert, Park View Hotel, Preston, Brighton.
 1881. Martin, Charles, The Watch Oak, Battle.
 1920. Martin, Edmund D., B.A., 8, Kingsland Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1908. Marx, E. M., 62, Old Steine, Brighton.
 1920. Mascall, G. P. Y., Capt. R.M.L.I. Retd., Aylesbourne, Broomfield Road, Chelmsford.
1908. Mason, Reginald, Fairhall, Southover, Lewes.
 1920. Massachusetts Historical Society, Fenway, Boston, U.S.A. (per Henry Sotheran & Co., 140, Strand, w.c.)
1918. Matthews, H. J., Court Lodge, Hartfield Square, Eastbourne.
 1890. *Matthews, Miss M. E., 4, Medina Terrace, Hove.
 1911. *Mayhew, K. G., M.A., 4, Lascelles Mansions, Eastbourne.
 1899. McAndrew, J., Holly Hill, Coleman's Hatch, Tunbridge Wells.
 1922. Meads, Mrs. C. J., The Turret, 48, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1922. Meads, W. E., The Turret, 48, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1906. Meautys, Major T. A., Hammonds Place, Burgess Hill.
 1921. Mellor, Mrs. Barbara, Spences, Malling, Lewes.
 1920. Melville, Col. C. H., 22, Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.
 1879. *Melville, Robert, 8, Argyle Road, Kensington, w.
 1916. "Men of Sussex" Association, Cicestria, Park Avenue, Finchley, N.3.
 1864. Merrifield, F., 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.
 1902. Messel, L., Nymans, Handcross.
 1916. Michell, Edward, Holmbush, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1913. Michell, Guy, F.R.C.O., Allerton, 107, The Drive, Hove.
 1910. Michell, Herbert, J.P., 6, Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1911. Milbank-Smith, Mrs. B., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.
 1899. Miles, J., High Street, Lewes.
 1868. *Milner, Rev. J., 116, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, London, w.
 1913. Mitchell, E. A., M.I.E.E., Marchworth, Furzefield Road, Reigate.
 1905. Mitchell, G. S., Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
 1907. Mitchell, H. P., Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, s.w.
 1886. Molineux, Major H. P., F.G.S., Barclays Bank, Lewes; and Mornington, Buxton Road, Eastbourne.
1922. Mond, Mrs. E., Grey Friars, Storrington.
 1922. Mond, Miss M. C. V., Grey Friars, Storrington.
 1906. *MonkBretton, The Right Hon. Baron, C.B., Conyboro', Lewes.
 1904. Montgomerie, D. H., 38, Boundary Road, N.W.8.
 1922. Moor, Miss R., West Side, Glenridding-on-Ullswater, Penrith.
 1921. Moore, Alan, 11, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.

1912. Moore, Sir Norman, BART., M.D., F.R.C.P., Hancox, Battle ; and 94, Gloucester Place, W.
1921. *Morgan, J. J., Nyetimber, West Chiltington, Sussex.
1922. Morgan, W. L., The Neuk, Warmingham Village, Surrey.
1913. Morgan, W. P., M.B., Rostrevor, Seaford.
1913. Morgan, Mrs., Rostrevor, Seaford.
1919. Morgan-Jones, P., Rest-a-Wyle, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
1897. Morris, Cecil H., Eastgate Street, Lewes.
1913. Morris, Harry, St. Swithun's Terrace, Lewes.
1897. Morris, H. C. L., M.D., F.R.G.S., The Steyne, Bognor.
1909. Morrish, C. A., High Street, Lewes.
1907. Morrish, H. G., Langhurst, Horsham ; and Leonard House, Grange Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1916. Mosse, H. R., M.D., Old Parkhouse, Ifield, Crawley.
1899. Mullens, W. H., M.A., Westfield Place, Battle.
1920. Mummery, S. P., The Crossways, Warmingham, Surrey.
1921. Muncey, E. Howard, 6, Old Orchard Road, Eastbourne.
1919. Murray, F. C., Ellerslie, Chichester.
1904. Nash, Rev. F. H., M.A., R.D., St. Paul's Vicarage, Chichester.
1920. Nevill, Lady George, C.B.E., 22, Palmeira Square, Brighton.
1921. Newbery, Mrs. S. H., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
1921. Newbury, Rev. G. S. H., 138, St. Anne's Hill, Lewes.
1921. Newbury, Mrs., 138, St. Anne's Hill, Lewes.
1909. Newgass, Mrs. Shernfold Park, Frant.
1903. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.
1895. *Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst.
1920. Newington, Mrs. G., St. Anne's, Lewes.
1910. Newlands, The Rt. Hon. Baron, Barrowfield Lodge, Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton.
1914. Newman, Edgar A., Ivydene, Bepton, near Midhurst.
1914. Newman, Mrs., Ivydene, Bepton, near Midhurst.
1921. Newman, W. H. W., Theological College, Chichester.
1916. Nicholls, Miss E. C. S., The Manor House, Broadwater, Worthing.
1914. Nicholson, Mrs., Skippers Hill, Five Ashes.
1904. Nicholson, W. E. F.L.S., High Street, Lewes.
1913. *Nix, C. G. A., Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley.
1913. Nix, J. A., J.P., Tilgate, Crawley.
1881. *Noakes, Frederic, St. Mary's Villas, Battle.
1896. Norman, Rev. Samuel James, South Lawn, Chichester.
1892. Norman, Simeon H., London Road, Burgess Hill.
1908. North, J. S., 44, Market Street, Brighton.
1903. Ockenden, M., A.M.I.M.E., Glen Lyn, Sanderstead Hill East, Sanderstead.
1920. Odell, Mrs. Julia, Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.
1903. *Oke, A. W., B.A., LL.M., F.G.S., F.L.S., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
1921. Orlebar, Alexr., M.B., B.CH. (Cantab), Pakyns Manor, Hurstpierpoint.
1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Bay Trees, East Preston, near Worthing.
1911. Osborn, G. W., Uplands, Heathfield.
1898. Owen, R. K. W., M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC., Beechcroft, 83, Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1922. Oxley, Mrs., Monks, Balcombe, Sussex.
1896. Packham, Arthur B., 11, Caledonian Road, Brighton.
1909. Paddon, A. M., Lodge Hill, Pulborough.
1917. Padwick, F. G., M.A., The Mount, Petersfield.
1908. Padwick, P. H., Thatch Cottage, Fittleworth.

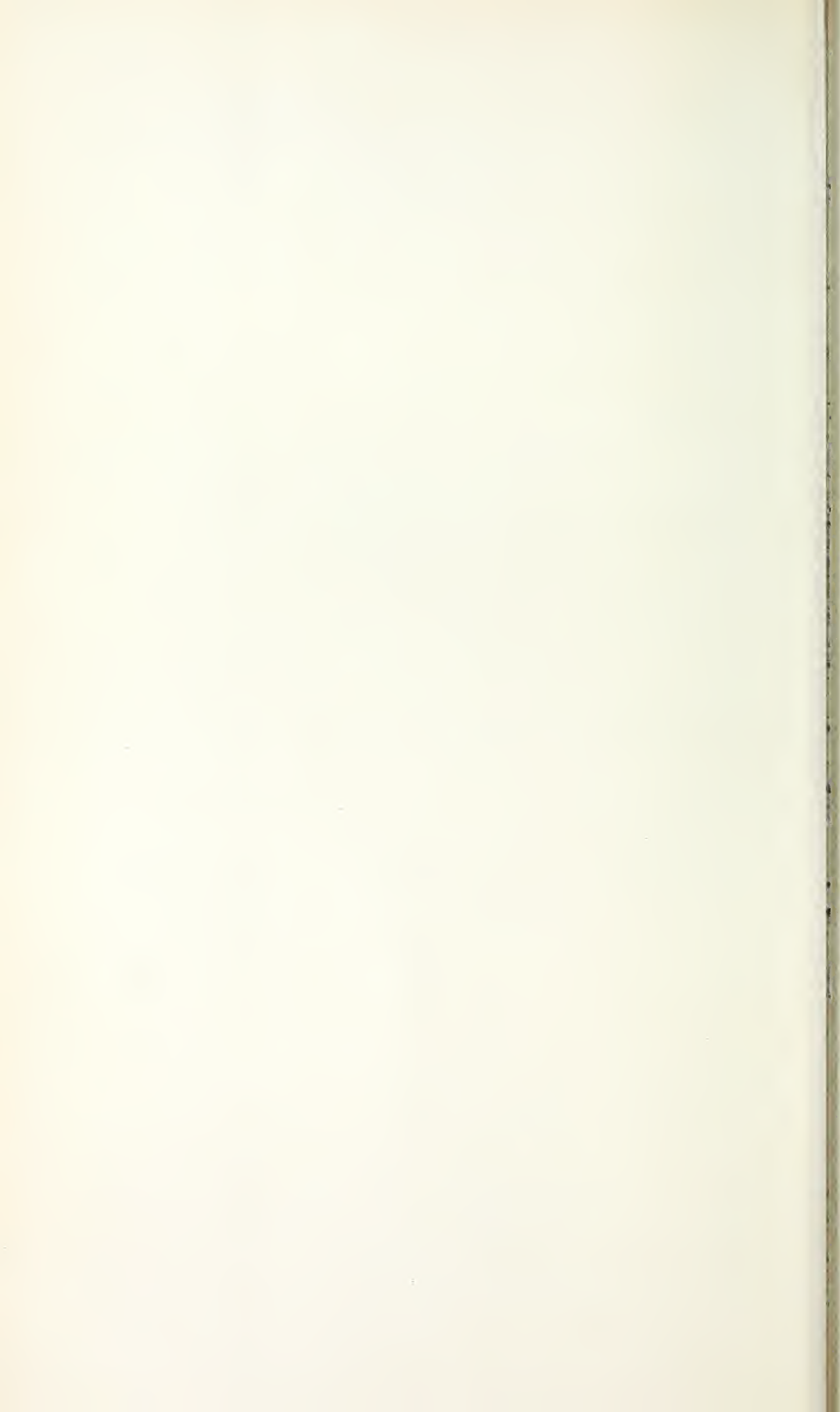
1908. Padwick, H. C., Danehurst, Horsham.
 1920. Paine, E. D., 28, Portland Road, Worthing.
 1910. Palmer, F. J. Morton, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., Holford, Long-fellow Road, Worthing.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvilestedet, Hayward's Heath.
 1913. Parbury, Mrs. J. E., Springfield, Crawley.
 1881. *Parkin, Thomas, M.A., F.R.C.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1916. Parsons, Dr. J. Inglis, Soanberg Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.
 1881. Parsons, Thomas, 19, Woodbury Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1914. Parsons, Mrs. W. J., The Wallands, Lewes.
 1870. Patching, E. C., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.
 1896. Patching, John, 29, Grange Road, Lewes.
 1918. Patching, Mrs. F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1920. Patching, W. G., Ryecroft, Stoke Abbott Road, Worthing.
 1909. Pearce, Rev. Duncan, Lynchmere, Haslemere.
 1909. Pearce, Mrs. D., Lynchmere, Haslemere.
 1921. *Peckham, W. D., Rannoeh, Summersdale, Chichester.
 1920. Peel, Miss J. M., The Armoury, Winchelsea.
 1922. Pelham, The Hon. Arthur, 1, Langdale Road, Hove.
 1922. Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., 1, Langdale Road, Hove.
 1916. Pellatt, F. Mill, Coombe Cottage, Coombe Hill, East Grinstead.
 1919. Pellatt, Apsley, Coombe Cottage, Coombe Hill, East Grinstead.
 1913. Penfold, Fred. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., Rosetti, Garden Mansions, Chelsea, s.w.
 1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Durrington, near Worthing.
 1898. Penney, S. Rickman, The Grange, Hurstpierpoint.
 1910. Philipson-Stow, Lady, Blackdown House, Fernhurst, Haslemere.
 1904. Phillips, Rev. J. P. Bacon, Pitchers Park, Hayward's Heath.
 1921. Phillips, Rev. J. R. T. Bacon, Pitchers Park, Hayward's Heath.
 1920. Pierce, Rev. Canon F. Dounes, The Vicarage, Brighton.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1920. Pitcher, Scott, Hayward's Heath.
 1904. Piffard, E. J. G., Daphne Lodge, King's Road, Horsham.
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Hayward's Heath.
 1892. Poland, Eustace B., 25, Trewsbury Road, Sydenham, S.E.26.
 1911. Pollicutt, J. H., Walpole, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1920. Pollok, H. C., 113, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
 1905. Ponsonby, Arthur A. W. H., Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, near Haslemere.
 1909. Poole, Rev. Preb. F. J., R.D., St. John-sub-Castro Rectory, Lewes.
 1897. Popley, W. Hulbert, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1911. Port, C. G. J., F.S.A., 1, West Mansion, Worthing.
 1909. Porter, Miss Martha E., Hillgay, Burgess Hill.
 1914. Porter, R., Ewhurst, Ewhurst Manor, Shermanbury, Henfield.
 1912. Potter, Howard S., 221, High Street, Lewes.
 1912. Potter, Mrs., 221, High Street, Lewes.
 1912. Povey, Edgar, Malling Street, Lewes.
 1909. Powell, Miss E. S., Luctons, West Hoathly.
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, Newick House, Burgess Hill.
 1886. *Powell, C. W., Sheldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1890. Powell, Hubert John, Hill Lodge, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1907. Powell, R. H., Malling House, Lewes.
 1921. Powell, T. Baden, High Hurst, Newick.
 1899. Powell, W. W. Richmond, Old Dover House, Canterbury.
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Major, 36, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.
 1922. Price, L. L., 39, Preston Drove, Brighton.
 1903. Pryce, H. Vaughan, M.A., 104, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.
 1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Gable End, Mill Road, Worthing.
 1919. Pullein, Miss C., The Manor House, Rotherfield.
 1922. Pym, F. W., 13, Cambridge Road, Brighton.

1903. Quimmell, R., Flower Lodge, 15, Walpole Road, Brighton.
1916. Radcliffe, Alan F., Charterhouse, Godalming.
1911. Raikes, Arthur Stewart, The Gate House, Ingatestone, Essex.
1910. Ramsden, Colonel H. F. S., C.B.E., Moseham House, Wadhurst.
1882. Randall, Mrs. H. L., Cocking Rectory, Midhurst.
1906. Ranken, Arthur Wm., Bannerdown House, Batheaston, Bath.
1872. Raper, W. A., Battle.
1902. Ray, J. E., F.R.HIST.SOC., 41, Havelock Road; and Hollingside, 9, Stanley Road, Hastings.
1905. Read, T., The Grammar School, Dyke Road, Brighton.
1906. Reckitt, A. Benington, Kenmore, Highlands, St. Leonards.
1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.
1899. *Renton, J. Hall, F.S.A., Rowfold Grange, Billingshurst.
1922. Reynolds, W. G., 123, High Street, Lewes.
1922. Ricardo, Miss M. E., Friaryhurst, Southbourne, Sussex.
1877. Rice, R. Garraway, F.S.A., Park House, 75, Albert Bridge Road, London, s.w.11; and Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.
1919. Richardson, P., Parkside, Offington Lane, Worthing.
1893. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Goodwood, Chichester.
1884. Rickman, John Thornton, 35, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
1921. Ridley, Mrs. G. W., The Manor House, West Hoathly.
1889. Rigg Herbert A., K.C., M.A., F.S.A., Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Horsham.
1922. Roberts, J. H., 66, Tisbury Road, Hove.
1911. Roberts, Miss M. E., Fyning Corner, Rogate, Petersfield.
1913. Robins, Miss Elizabeth, Backsettown, Henfield.
1896. Robinson, J. J., Managing Editor, *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.
1893. Roemer, Major C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.
1882. Ross, Mrs., Tudor House, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
1916. Routh, Col. W. R., 55, Brunswick Place, Hove.
1913. Row, Ernest F., Clifton Villas, Coggeshall Road, Braintree, Essex.
1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle Street, London, w.
1901. Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden (per Wm. Dawson & Sons, Cannon House, Breams Buildings, E.C.4).
1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Haremere Hall, Etchingham.
1922. Russell, Mrs. Dorothy, Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
1911. Rye, The Corporation of.
1910. Rylands, John, Library, Manchester.
1905. Saleby, Rev. E. S., Leonard Stanley Vicarage, Stonehouse, Glos.
1898. Salmon, E. F., Hempnall House, Southwick.
1920. Salt, Miss Dorothy, East Pallant, Chichester.
1896. Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 14, Brookside, Cambridge.
1906. Sanderson, Sidney, 10, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.
1919. Sandell, Weller W., Allersford House, Railway Approach, Worthing.
1920. Sargeant, A. K. H., 10, The Drive, Hove.
1904. Saunders, J. E., Herschel Lodge, The Avenue, West Worthing.
1905. Sayer, C. Lane, 26, Pall Mall, s.w.
1914. Sayer-Milward, Mrs., Fairlight Place, East Sussex.
1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, Tarring Road, Worthing.
1919. Scarlett, Mrs., Prestone, Firle, Lewes.
1921. Schroeder, P. E., Courtlands, Goring-by-Sea.
1911. Schuster, Sir Felix, BART., Verdley Place, Fernhurst.
1922. Scovell, Miss C. G. K., 47, Brunswick Place, Hove.
1920. Seale, Miss F. E., Forest Dell, Green Lane, Crowborough.
1920. *Secretan, Spencer D., Swaines, Rudgwick, Sussex.
1917. Selmes, C. A., Kingfield, Rye.

1900. Shaw, Rev. Preb. W. F., West Stoke, Chichester.
 1921. Shenstone, Miss A., Sutton Hall, near Lewes.
 1920. Shiffner, Sir H. B., BART., Coombe Place, Lewes.
 1904. Simmons, Mrs. L. J., The Crouch, Seaford.
 1919. Simmance, John F., Knowles Tooth, Hurstpierpoint.
 1922. Simpson, F. M., The Ridge, Chelwood Gate.
 1919. Simpson, Mrs. Hume, Compton House, Lewes.
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, Syon House, Angmering, Sussex.
 1922. Skyrme, Mrs. E. M., 2 Albany Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Warwick Mansion, Brighton.
 1913. Smith, E. Manley, Bottingdean, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1909. Smith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1920. Smith, Major E. P., Hooke Hall, Uckfield.
 1913. Smythe, Miss Mabel, The Corner House, St. Anne's, Lewes.
 1907. Snewin, Miss, Hawthorndene, Park Road, Worthing.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1922. Sotheran, H. C. Southover Old House Lewes.
 1922. Sotheran, Mrs Fanny, Southover Old House, Lewes.
 1919. Southey, Robt., 53, Chapel Road, Worthing.
 1918. Spenceley, Harold, M.M., Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
 1912. Sperling, Miss D. E. A., Netherfield Court, Battle.
 1922. Spicer, C. E., Pine Ridge, Cross in Hand, Sussex.
 1921. Spokes, P. S., J.P., M.R.C.S., St. Michaels, Lewes.
 1878. Springett, Mrs., Moor House, Hawkhurst.
 1908. Sprott, F. W., Luckhurst, Mayfield.
 1903. Standen, Gilbert, C, York Street, St. James's Square, s.w.1.
 1913. St. Croix, Clement de, 18, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1919. Stedman, T. Gurney, 6, Darracott Road, Polesdown, Boscombe.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., 18, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, w.8; and East Grinstead.
 1922. Stenning, John K., 14, Mincing Lane, E.C., 3.
 1921. Stevens, Chas. G., La Grande Perle, Dinard, J. et V., France.
 1903. Stevens, F. Bentham, B.A., LL.B.CAMB., Castlegate, Lewes.
 1909. Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, Castlegate, Lewes.
 1919. Stokes, Charles, 22, Kent Avenue, Ashford, Kent.
 1920. Stone, Christopher, Peppers, near Steyning.
 1908. Stone, Hugh William, Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1901. Streatfeild, Rev. Preb. W. C., M.A., The Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, Holmesdale, 45, Sedlescombe Road, South, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1886. Sutton, Thomas, Clover Cottage, South Cliff, Eastbourne.
 1920. Sutton, Major Thos, R.F.A., 261, Preston Drive, Brighton.
 1920. Symington, J. Nobel, Emerson Croft, Hambrook, Emsworth.
 1906. Talbot, Hugo, Trehills, Hassocks.
 1912. Tattersall, J. F., The Priory Cottage, Bishopstone, Lewes.
 1892. Taylor, Henry Herbert, 36, Brunswick Square, Hove, Brighton.
 1904. *Thomas-Stanford, Chas., M.P., M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton.
 1920. Thomas-Stanford, Mrs., Preston Manor, Brighton.
 1920. Thornton, Major R. L., D.L., C.B.E., High Cross, Framfield, Uckfield.
 1904. Thorowgood, Miss H., Lytelstede, Brewery Lane, Bognor.
 1916. Thorpe, Arthur D., Hill Crest, Amherst Gardens, Hastings.
 1921. Tingley, Ebenezer, Ripe, Sussex.
 1922. *Titley, R. K., St. Bede's School, Eastbourne.
 1921. Todrick, Mrs., The Dingle, Chesswood Road, Worthing.
 1905. Toms, H. S., 53, Beaconsfield Villas, Brighton.
 1920. Torr, V. J. B., 12, Avonmore Road, w.14.

1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Streat Rectory, Hassocks.
 1907. Tower, Walter E., Old Place, Lindfield.
 1906. Treherne, George G. T., 7, Bloomsbury Square, w.c.
 1909. Trier, Erwin, Bushbarn, Robertsbridge.
 1899. Trist, G. A., Prestwood, Ifield, near Crawley.
 1899. Tubbs, Mrs. L. C., Caple-ne-ferne, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1911. Tudor, Owen S., Fridays Hill, Haslemere.
 1922. Turner, Mrs. Brooke, Devonhurst, Little Common.
 1919. Twine, Perceval, Saxons, Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1903. Tyacke, G. A., West Gate, Chichester.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., Downhills, Holden Road, Southborough
 Tun: Wells.
1909. Unsworth, R., Jun., 6, Station Road, Petersfield.
 1922. Unwin, Miss, 111, High Street, St. Anne's, Lewes.
1922. Valentine, Rev. C. H., M.A., Trinity Congregational Church, Arundel.
 1909. Verrall, Frank, Manor House, Southover, Lewes.
 1913. Verrall, W. F., The Hollies, Worthing.
 1915. Victor, Rev. H. E., 103, High Street, Lewes.
 1897. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, s.w.7.
 1919. Viner-Brady, N. P. W., Ferryside, Twickenham.
 1922. von Berg, C., 28, Dorset Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
1863. *Wagner, H., F.S.A., 7, Belvedere Terrace, Brighton.
 1920. Walker, John, Pashley, Ticehurst.
 1919. Waller-Bridge, Rev. H. F., The Rectory, Worth.
 1898. Wallis, W. L., The Wish, Eastbourne.
 1917. Walton, H. W., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
 1917. Walton, Mrs., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
 1921. Warner, H. Wolcott, East Kentwyns, Henfield, Sussex.
 1917. Warre, Capt. A. T., F.S.A., 13, Salisbury Road, Hove.
 1911. Warren, E. P., Lewes House, Lewes.
 1918. Warren, A. G., Melvill, Park Road, Lewes.
 1921. *Warren, Major J. Raymond, M.C., Handcross Park, Sussex.
 1917. Waters, The Rev. R. A., The Rectory, Albourne.
 1913. Watson, Rev. E. S. W., The Rectory, Lyminge, Kent.
 1907. Watson, Thomas Henry, M.B., C.M., The Mount, Westham.
 1921. Watters, G. B., M.D., Stafford Lodge, Hayward's Heath.
 1920. Webb, Miss U. K., Upmeads, Halland, Sussex.
 1899. Wedgwood, R. H., M.A., Slindon, Arundel.
 1886. Weekes, Mrs., Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1911. Welldon, J. Turner, B.A., The Garth, Ashford, Kent.
 1912. Wells, Rev. R. P. B., The Vicarage, Boxgrove.
 1913. Wharton, Miss, Fisher's Gate, Withyham.
 1895. White, James, Capital and Counties Bank, Worthing.
 1901. Whiteman, C. L., Comps, 6, Station Road, Horsham.
 1891. Whitfield, F. B., Old Bank, Lewes.
 1888. Whitley, H. Michell, Broadway Court, Broadway, Westminster, s.w.
 1920. Whyte, E. Towry, F.S.A., Byhill House, Egdean, Fittleworth.
 1909. Wight, E., 9, Regency Square, Brighton.
 1919. Wight, Mrs., 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.
 1919. Wight, Miss, 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.
 1903. Wilkin, F., Lower Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, 88, York Avenue, Hove.
 1919. Wilkinson, Miss D., 6, Holland Park, w.11.
 1901. Willett, H., Paddock House, Lewes.
 1917. Willett, H. A., Willow Cottage, Ditchling.
 1920. Willett, Mrs. Ellen, Willow Cottage, Ditchling,
 1880. *Willett, Rev. F., Fir Tree End, Hayward's Heath.

1905. Williams, H. M., Lee House, 12, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1920. Williams, Dr. Richd., 9, Mountney Road, Eastbourne.
 1913. Williams, S. H., F.S.A., 32, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1907. Williams, W. N., M.A., LL.B., Selwyn College, Cambridge.
 1921. Willson, A. B., 13, Cromwell Road, Hove.
 1910. Wilson, Rev. Canon C. W. G., The Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 1914. Winbolt, S. E., M.A., Christ's Hospital, Horsham.
 1917. Windle, Rev. J. H., Manora, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1920. Winterton, Earl, M.P., 4, Wilton Street, Grosvenor Place, s.w.1; and
 Shillingtee Park, Chiddingfold, Sussex.
 1901. Wisden, Major T. F. M., Donisthorpe, Burgess Hill.
 1916. Wolseley, The Viscountess, Massetts Place, Scaynes Hill, Hayward's
 Heath.
 1922. Wood, F. L., M.A., Oxon., 17, Girdlers Road, Brook Green, W.14.
 1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.
 1909. Woodland, Herbert A., The Nest, Selsey.
 1902. Woollan, J. H., Normans Cottage, Ditchling.
 1891. *Woollett, Lieut.-Col. W. C., F.S.A., 4, The Ridges, Farnboro', Hants.
 1917. Worsley, Mrs. F. P., Broxmead, Cuckfield.
 1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library (per Miss M. Frost).
 1920. *Worthing Gazette*, 35, Chapel Road, Worthing.
 1898. Wright, J. C., Holmdene, 24, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1920. Wright, Rev. W. H., The Rectory, Newick, Sussex.
 1897. *Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, M.A., Cissbury, Worthing.
 1901. *Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Wisborough Green, Billings-
 hurst.
 1921. Wynne, Rev. E. H., The Rectory, Guestling, Hastings.
1910. Yale University, U.S.A. (E. G. Allen & Sons, 14, Grape Street, Shaftes-
 bury Avenue, w.c.).
 1918. Yeo, A. W., Hodcombe, Eastdean.
 1892. Young, Edwin, Redholme, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1904. Young, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.



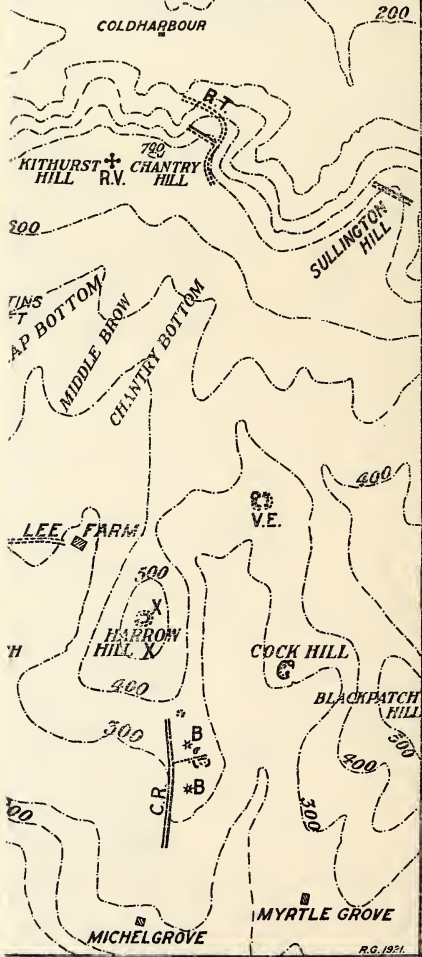
PLANTING



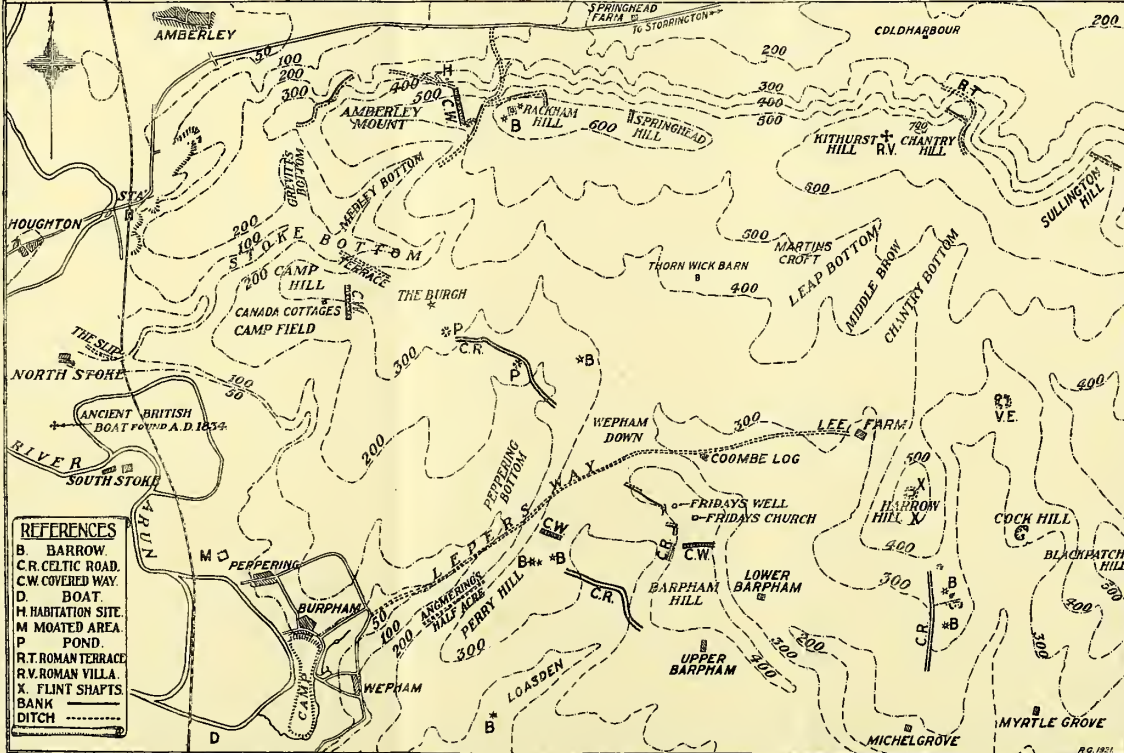
LEGEND
A. ROOT
B. STEM
C. LEAF
D. FLOWER
E. FRUIT
F. SEED
G. ROOTLET

WNS.—

100 20,000 FEET
ILES 4 MILES

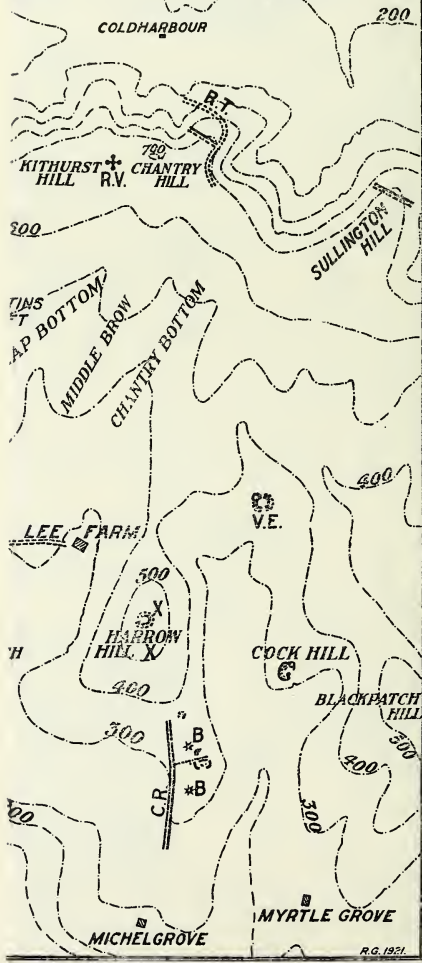


MAP OF BURPHAM AND NEIGHBOURING DOWNS.



WNS.—

100 2000 FEET
ILES 4 MILES



Sussex Archæological Society.

NOTES ON THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF BURPHAM AND THE NEIGHBOURING DOWNS.

BY ELIOT CURWEN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.S.A.

AND

ELIOT CECIL CURWEN, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

It is a regrettable fact that, though many of the burial mounds on the Sussex Downs have been opened, an account of the excavations made, and of the conclusions drawn therefrom, has been put on record in but very few cases. This has resulted in a very definite loss to the archæology of the county, a loss which in many cases is irreparable. The late Mr. H. C. Collyer, of Seaton, Devon, brother of Mr. A. T. Collyer, of Peppering, Arundel, made various researches and observations on the Downs immediately to the east of the Arun Valley. The results of these we asked him to prepare for publication. Ill-health, however, prevented him from doing this, but he supplied us with items of information from which, though they are brief, and lack precise and detailed record, we have prepared some of the following notes.¹ To the information thus supplied we have added observations we ourselves have made in that most interesting, but comparatively little known,

¹ Since these notes were written our attention has been drawn to a paper by the late Mr. H. C. Collyer in the *Proc. Croydon Nat. Hist. Club*, 1896. We have inserted as footnotes the two fresh items of information it contains.

part of the Downs lying between the river Arun on the west and Blackpatch Hill on the east. In the twelve square miles examined, and herein reported upon, we have noted no less than forty-eight objects of antiquarian interest, of forty-three of which we have been unable to find earlier records.

BURPHAM CAMP.

Burpham Camp² is a long, narrow promontory, running parallel to, and protected on its west side by, the river Arun, above which it rises on a forty-foot cliff. On its eastern side and southern end it drops steeply to meadow-flats which are even now flooded at times, and which must have been wide, impassable marsh a thousand years ago. The Camp, now known as "The Wall Field,"³ occupies an area of 22 acres; it is 770 yards in greatest length, and in width varies from 270 yards at the north end to 70 yards near its middle. Across the neck of the promontory is thrown a formidable rampart, 290 yards long, with a height of from 20 to 25 feet and a wide base; it is in two nearly equal sections which approach one another from either side at a wide angle, and the single entrance to the Camp is between them. Burpham, under the name of Burhham, finds its first mention in the Burghal Hidage,⁴ a document of a date not later than the reign of Edward the Elder, in which is set out a list of the burhs, strongholds, or fortified towns, prepared early in the 10th century for the defence of Wessex against the inroads of the Danes. What part it played in the struggle prior to the coming of the Normans we know not, for history is silent, and no relics have been found to tell the tale; for though the area of the Camp has been under cultivation for many years, the only object of interest ever found in it, as far as is known, is five

² 6" O.S., L., S.W.

³ Some speak of the Camp as *The War Field*, and as an early form of *wall* was *wave* it is not possible to be sure whether the original name meant *wall* or *war*. See Allcroft's *Earthworks of England*, p. 136n.

⁴ See Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, pp. 187, 502 *et seq.*

inches of the handle of a bronze skillet with a small portion of the rim attached. Mr. Collyer says, "A trench in this field showed no signs of any disturbance of the natural soil. Pits dug into the great vallum showed that it had been built up of soil taken from the surface and deposited in small quantities, as if carried in baskets. It is said that when cottages were being built outside the wall several skeletons were found, which were buried in the Churchyard." From notes left by the late Rev. Robert Foster, for 55 years Vicar of Burpham, we learn that on several occasions when digging out rabbits at the edge of the southern end of the Camp, what appear to be the footings of a loose flint wall, 2 feet wide, have been found some 3 feet below the present surface, together with a quantity of ashes.

TIDAL MILL.

A tidal mill used to be situated on the Boundary Brook immediately to the east of the Camp, close to the west end of the present bridge. When the tide had risen to its height the sluice, or penstock, was closed till the tide had fallen some distance, when the shutters were opened and the mill worked. To this day, though the mill itself has long disappeared, the field above its site through which the Boundary Brook flows is known as "the pens," and those below as "the shuttles."

DUG-OUT BOAT.

The marshy ground to the south of the Camp is now drained by deep ditches, and when in 1862 one of these dikes was being cleared out, widened and deepened, the end of an ancient dug-out boat was revealed. Its situation⁵ is 25 to 30 yards west of a sluice through the

⁵ 6" O.S., Sx., L., S.W., 12·15"—0·5". It is a useful method of indicating a given point on a 6" O.S. map, to give the ordinates of that point, measured in inches from the bottom left-hand corner of the map. Thus, in the case in question, the site of the dug-out boat may be found by measuring 12·15 inches horizontally, and 0·5 inches vertically, from the lower left-hand corner of the 6" O.S. sheet indicated. The horizontal measurement is given first, followed by the vertical. This is the method that has been used throughout the present paper. For the suggestion of this simple and useful scheme we are indebted to C. C. Fagg, Esq., F.G.S., President (1921) of the Croydon Scientific Society.

retaining bank of the river, at a point 1600 feet due west of the south-west corner of the Camp, and 700 feet east of the railway embankment. It was found lying obliquely to the ditch which here lies between the retaining bank and the river, and its removal would have involved the breaching of this bank and a consequent risk of spoiling the meadow. As far as could be ascertained, however, it appeared to be similar in shape to the boat found in the neighbouring parish of Warningcamp four years earlier, which is now in the Society's Museum at Lewes,⁶ and to one found at South Stoke in 1834, now in the British Museum.⁷

SKELETON OF MAMMOTH.

“Under the smaller of the two thornbushes⁸ in the field immediately to the south of Peppering House lies the skeleton of a mammoth. This is in the river terrace gravel at 60 feet O.D. The tusks were dug up by the late Mr. Drewitt.” From the notes left by the late Rev. Robert Foster we learn that large bones were first noticed in 1821, when the late Mr. John Drewitt dug through a vein of sand when lowering the lane that connects Peppering Farm buildings with the river. Three years later a number of mammoth bones were found in the same vein of sand in front of Great Peppering, and with them four grinding teeth, and a tusk $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, with a circumference of 24 inches.⁹ A pink thornbush, which still flourishes, was planted to mark this spot. Most of the bones that were removed have been scattered and are not now traceable, but one of the grinding teeth has returned to Peppering this year (1920).

⁶ *Sx. Arch. Col.*, III., 147–150.

⁷ *Archæologia*, XXVI., 257–264, and *Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age* (British Museum), 2nd edn. (1920), pp. 115, 116.

⁸ 6" O.S., L., S.W., 13·25"–4·25".

⁹ See *The Geology of the South-East of England*, by Gideon Mantell (1833), pp. 41, 42.

GOLD COIN.

A gold coin of Cunobelin (5 B.C. to about 40 A.D.), a chief who seems to have exercised a general supremacy over the whole of the south-east of Britain, was found a few years ago by Mr. A. T. Collyer in a field immediately to the east of Peppering House, and was given by him to the late Duke of Norfolk.

TOWN-END FIELD.

Quite a quantity of fragments of mediæval pottery have been turned up by the plough in the large field known as the Town-End Field, lying to the north-east, between Peppering House and Peppering Farm. Mr. H. C. Collyer states that when in Belgium he saw an ancient map of Sussex in which a number of buildings were depicted just in this area. This field has been under the plough for many years, and there is no tradition of foundations having been met with. It is interesting to note that in the map referred to, but which we have not been able to trace, Burpham is represented as an important place, while Bighthelmstone does not appear at all.

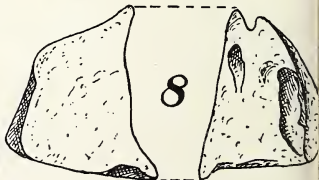
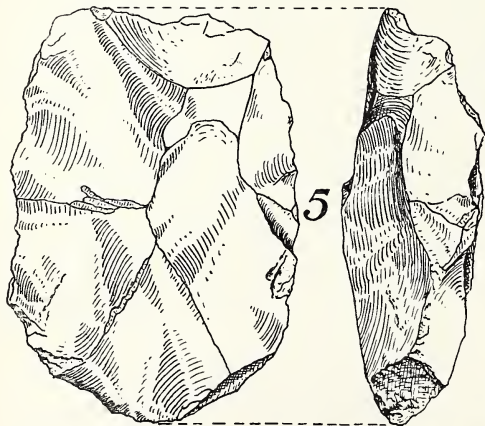
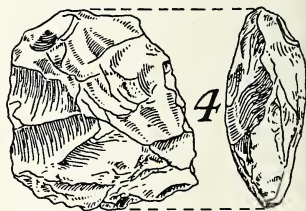
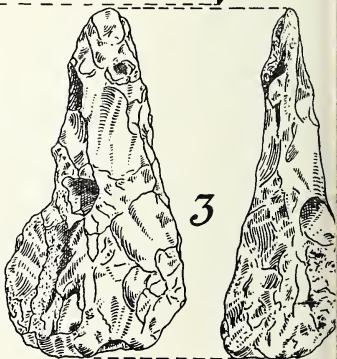
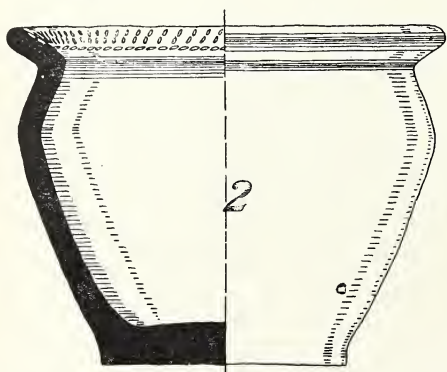
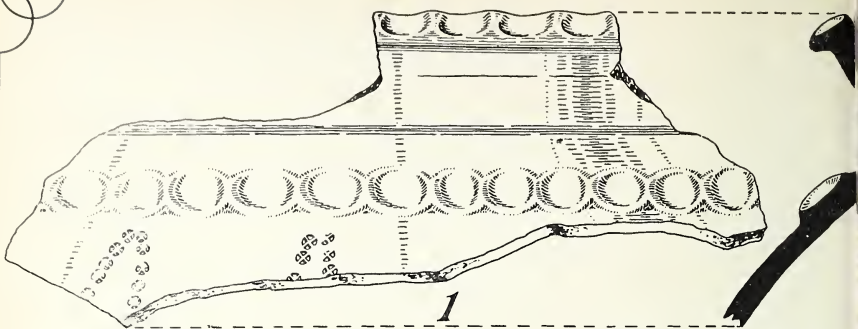
MOAT.

Three or four hundred yards to the north-west of Great Peppering is a moated area¹⁰ on the very edge of the river marsh, in a meadow known as "The Green Garden"; it is approximately sixty yards square, and is surrounded by a moat five yards wide. When the river is in high flood the moat is filled with water. The field, being used as a meadow, has not been dug over, and no objects of interest have been found there, nor have we been able to find any record of the building that in all probability once existed within the moated area.

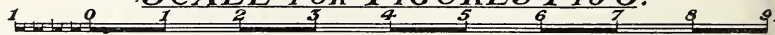
PALÆOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. Collyer records that palæolithic flint implements are to be found on the surface of the field immediately

¹⁰ 6" O.S., L., S.W., 12·3"—5·2".



—SCALE FOR FIGURES 1 TO 6.—



to the north of "The Green Garden." It is probable that the ovate of late St. Acheul type, which he found at Burpham (Plate II., fig. 4), came from here. This implement is 3 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; and its edges are fairly sharp, for it has not been rolled. One side is curved like a reversed S. The patina is ochreous, and a whitish film has formed on the surface, giving the whole a pinkish colour. This colour Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, connects with the plateau rather than with a terrace gravel, and from the frequency with which St. Acheul II. ovates, with this patina, are found in plateau gravels, he has suggested the dating of the last deposit of this gravel by them.¹¹

An early drift implement, of Chellean type, was found in the river gravel at South Stoke (Plate II., fig. 3). It is a rolled palæolith of the *ficron* type, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, made of poor flint.

Palæolithic flint implements, similar in all respects to those found in the Valley of the Somme, with the exception of their patina, have been found with fair frequency in certain areas on the surface of the Sussex Downs, and they suggest that Palæolithic man occupied the Downs in the very early days. Implements of the Drift period, however, have been seldom recorded from the terrace gravels of the county since Mr. Garraway Rice first drew attention to them as occurring in the gravels of the Arun and Western Rother at Coates and Coldwaltham,¹² and flints of Chellean type have scarcely been recorded at all.

A third palæolith (Plate II., fig. 5), of Mousterian type, and belonging to the same period as the flints found at Northfleet, in Kent, was found by Mr. Collyer on the banks of the Arun at South Stoke. Mr. Reginald Smith describes it as a wedge-shaped implement, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 4 inches wide, of a distinctly rare type, described by Mr. Dale¹³ as occurring in Pauncefoot pit near Romsey. It has a "basil" point, straight in side

¹¹ *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, XXXII.

¹² *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2S., XX., 197, and XXIII., 371.

¹³ *Ibid.*, XXIV., 112, 113.

view, the end being broad and thin; the butt, or platform, is large, and situated to the side of the base; flaking is bold, and there is practically no fine chipping; the ridges are slightly iron stained, and there are yellowish patches of patina with chertz inclusions. One surface is highly glazed, the other is dull, and firmly adhering to parts of this latter is a calcareous deposit with flint grit, probably from the coomb rock.

THE BURGH.

Fifteen hundred yards north-east of Peppering Farm, and exactly half-a-mile due east of two cottages known as Canada, is a large barrow, known as The Burgh, situated in the line of a hedge that marks the division between the parishes of Burpham and North Stoke.¹⁴ From its size, which is considerable even now, it must have been a remarkable feature in days gone by. It has unfortunately been roughly handled, for, though it has been dug into on several occasions, it has never been examined scientifically, and its full tale is irreparably lost. It had already been dug into and partly destroyed before Mr. H. C. Collyer's attention was drawn to it. He writes that when first opened "the tumulus contained large quantities of ashes and bones, and a small urn nearly perfect, and fragments of a larger vessel. These are now in the Brighton Museum; I bought them at the late Mr. Drewitt's sale and sent them to the Museum in 1909. I dug into the remains of the tumulus, and found ashes and broken bones of oxen, as if they had been cooked and eaten there." The urn here referred to (Plate II., fig. 2) is a "food vessel," such as is found with either cremation or inhumation in the middle third of the Bronze Age. It is a thick hand-made vessel, of coarse and moderately soft paste, reddish in colour on both inner and outer surfaces, standing $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; it is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide from lip to lip, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the widest part of the body, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches at its base. The only ornamentation shown is a line of cord-pattern running round the inner surface

¹⁴ 6" O.S., L., S.W., 17-8"-11-7".

of the everted lip and half-an-inch from its free edge, while between it and the latter is a row of parallel oblique lines of similar pattern.

The other piece of pottery referred to consists of three fragments, which form one piece of the rim and neck of a wheel-made vessel (Plate II., fig. 1). This piece, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 4 inches wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, is made of a hard, coarse paste, with numerous fragments of calcined flint, brick red in colour on its outer side, and grey on its inner. The thick edge of the everted lip is ornamented by a row of parallel thumb impressions, and three-quarters of an inch below the neck is a raised horizontal band carrying unusually large thumb-tip impressions, each an inch in diameter; below this appear obliquely placed rows of a common stamped-impression consisting of a cross within a circle. Mr. R. L. Hobson, of the British Museum, to whom we submitted this fragment, reports:—

“I am afraid I cannot place it with any confidence. We have two large jars in the collection here (Cat. s. 38 and 39)—one found in Soham Fen, Cambridgeshire—which present some analogies. The note in the catalogue on these vessels is as follows:—‘The origin of these two pieces is doubtful. They find their nearest analogy in the early mediæval pots, but it is thought that they may be much earlier, possibly pre-Roman.’ With regard to technique, the ware is rather more coarse and gritty than is usual with mediæval pottery; but that in itself is hardly conclusive, as a local country pottery might well have used local materials unrefined for its coarse pottery. The crinkled rim and band on the shoulder are common on mediæval wares, and the ornament impressed with a notched stick is found not only on mediæval wares, but on those of the 17th century. Mr. Reginald Smith suggests that these doubtful pieces may belong to the late Saxon period which is at present almost unrepresented in our collections.”

At a still later date, when digging into The Burgh for flints, Mr. A. T. Collyer found a large bead of greenish glass without any kind of ornamentation to date it (Plate II., fig. 7), an irregular mass of bronze, 3 ozs. in weight (Plate II., fig. 8), portions of a Roman flue-tile, a few fragments of Romano-British pottery, one piece of imitation Samian ware, and many pieces

of pottery of Bronze-Age type, together with pieces of unburnt human parietal bone, femur and tibia, and the broken bones of several animals, including the pig. Finally one of us (E. C. C.) found, on what is now the surface, a fragment of pottery (Plate III., fig. 4) of reddish soft paste ornamented by parallel lines sloping from right to left, which are interrupted by a horizontal row of dots between two lines. This fragment is from a beaker, a type of pottery said to belong to the early Bronze Age, and to be associated usually with unburnt burials.

We suggest that, if types of pottery, or ornamentation, may be taken as an indication of the period during which they were made, it may be fairly concluded that the original interment was an unburnt one of the early Bronze Age, and was accompanied by a beaker; that a big mound was raised to mark this *locus consecratus*, a mound which grew bigger as secondary interments were added to the sacred spot in subsequent periods; and that finally the demand for the flints, of which the greater part of the barrow was composed, proved its undoing.

ROUND BARROW

Another large round barrow existed some two hundred and fifty yards to the south-east of The Burgh, near a big mist pond.¹⁵ It had been entirely removed for the flints of which it was composed, but its "outline was visible, and a depression in the centre yielded on excavation a much decayed skeleton of a small man, lying doubled up on its side, with the bones and teeth of a dog, also much decayed." Mr. Collyer adds that he was told that earthen pots with ashes were found when the barrow was destroyed.

CELTIC ROAD

The remains of what we believe to be a Celtic road leads from near the site of this last barrow towards the east by south; it soon presents the appearance of a

¹⁵ 6" O.S., L., S.E., 0.2"-11".

terrace marked in the 6 inch O.S. as a bridle-road, and at 600 yards arrives at another pond¹⁶ as the hill slopes to the head of Peppering Bottom.

ELONGATED BARROW.

Quite near this pond a "roughly elongated mound" was opened by Mr. Collyer in the presence of members of the Croydon Scientific Society in September 1893, and apparently was more completely examined by him at a subsequent date, for, while Mr. Edward Lovett¹⁷ reports the discovery of four skeletons, Mr. Collyer's notes make mention of a larger number. He says there were "thirteen skeletons of very tall men, 6ft. 2in. to 6ft. 4in., buried head-to-foot in shallow trenches with earth and stones heaped over them, the stones being flints of large size. No weapons or anything else were found. The skulls were dolichocephalic, and of the regular oval shape characteristic of Anglo-Saxon skulls; the teeth were all perfect except in one case, where there was some decay. The bones indicated men of great muscular strength and ability. In one case the femur had been broken and badly set, so that the leg was shorter than the other."

Some of the bones removed from this barrow were given to the Museum of the Croydon Scientific Society, and are now in the Corporation Museum in Hastings, while the rest were re-interred. Professor F. G. Parsons has very kindly examined the bones, which were loaned to us by the Committee of the Hastings Museum for the purpose, and he reports as follows:—

"Detailed list of bones from Tumulus near
Peppering, by Arundel, now in the Hastings Museum.

1. Os innominatum (iliac part, L.).
2. " " (ilium and ischium, R., acetabulum, 55 mm.).
3. " " (" " " L., " 59 mm.).
4. Piece of occipital bone.
5. Cranium, length 188 mm.; breadth, 144 mm.; cranial index, 76.6; no face.
6. Body of 11th thoracic vertebra.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 2·1"—10·1".

¹⁷ *Transactions of the Croydon Nat. Hist. Club*, 1894, p. 82.

7. Left patella.
8. Third right metatarsal bone.
9. Right humerus; length, 312 mm.; stature, 161 cm. = 5 ft. 3½ ins.
10. Left femur (lower end missing); head, 52 mm.; no platymeria.
11. Right femur (much shorter than last); slight platymeria; head, 52 mm.; lower end, about 80 mm.; maximum length, 454 mm.; stature, 166.5 cm.
12. Left femur (only upper and lower ends); head, 51 mm.; lower end, 79 mm.
13. Right femur (only lower end); lower end, 80 mm.
14. Right femur; head, 48 mm.; lower end, 78 mm.; distinct platymeria; maximum length, 437 mm.; stature, 163 cm.
15. Right femur (upper end missing); distinct platymeria; lower end, 83 mm.
16. Left femur (lower end broken); distinct platymeria; head, 51 mm.; lower end, 80 mm.; maximum length, 456 mm.; stature, 167 cm.
17. 2 fibulæ (1 broken).
18. Left tibia (squatting facet present); head, 76 mm.; length, 363 mm.; stature, 165 cm.
19. Left tibia (no squatting facet); head, 78 mm.; length, 364 mm.; stature, 165 cm.
20. Left tibia (? squatting facet); head, 78 mm.; length, 398 mm.; stature, 174 cm.
21. Left tibia (squatting facet); head, 75 mm.; length, 372 mm.; stature, 168 cm.
22. Left tibia (squatting facet); length, 361 mm.; stature, 164 cm.
23. Right tibia (broken); head, 78 mm.
24. Right tibia (squatting facet); length, about 370 mm.; stature, 167 cm.

“Everything about the bones points to their being Saxon, I mean the shape and index of the skull, the platymeria or flattening of the femora, the squatting facets on the tibiae; and there is also a particular grace and strength about Saxon bones which those who are used to them get to know very well.

“As there are five left tibiae there must be at least five individuals represented, and I think that they are all males. At least I can say that all the bones in which I could distinguish the sex seemed male.

“The stature, worked out by Pearson’s formula, gives an average of 166 cm., or 5 ft. 5½ ins., with a range of 161 cm. to 174 cm.—i.e. 5 ft. 3½ ins. to 5 ft. 8½ ins.”¹⁸

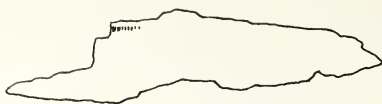
¹⁸ Only one femur and one tibia, Nos. 10 and 20, both left, are markedly longer than the others; and of these the former cannot be measured accurately as its lower end is absent. By Pearson’s formula the length of the tibia suggests a man no higher than 5’ 8½”; hence to have arrived at the computed height of 6’ 2” to 6’ 4” for some of the skeletons, Mr. Collyer must either have measured still longer bones, which are lost to us, or have employed some other and less accurate formula.

ROUND BARROW.

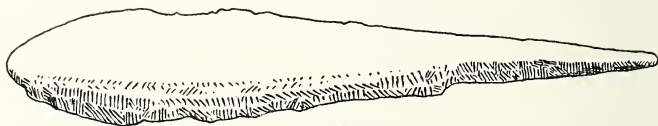
Another large barrow, opened on the same day by Mr. Collyer in the presence of members of the Croydon Scientific Society, is also unmarked on the 6 inch O.S.¹⁹ Mr. Lovett²⁰ described it as a circular barrow 5 feet in height, surrounded by a fosse, with a total inclusive diameter of 57 feet. Before the examining party had arrived, "workmen had already removed much of the centre of the barrow, excavating a trench down to the broken chalky surface. About a foot or eighteen inches above the undisturbed surface of the floor was a decided layer of carbonaceous matter varying from an inch to two or three inches in thickness in places, and extending, as far as we could ascertain, to the boundary of the barrow." In this carbonaceous matter, which was apparently wood ash, were found a bronze loop with flat imperforate flanges (Plate III., fig. 3), some pieces of melted bronze, and a lump of opal glass. As the workmen were apparently not superintended, it is not surprising that no central interment is mentioned. A second trench was driven from the centre of the mound to its western edge, and some ten feet from the centre was found a secondary burial, consisting of an unornamented urn of coarse thick Bronze-Age-type pottery containing ashes. This urn unfortunately fell to pieces after exposure. Mr. Graburn, of Wepham, who was present at this examination, was struck by the large number of bones of animals exposed in the digging. In the absence of any note of a central interment, the question as to whether or not this barrow has yielded its primary secret must remain uncertain. The bronze and opal suggest a late date, and there is abundant evidence that urns of a coarse sunbaked clay, in which small fragments of calcined flint are incorporated, commonly referred to as of Bronze-Age-type, were made, or at least used, by the Britons during the time of the Roman

¹⁹ 6" O.S., L., S.E., 3.7"-10.25".

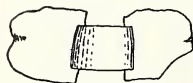
²⁰ *Trans. of the Croydon Nat. Hist. Club*, 1894, pp. 80-82.



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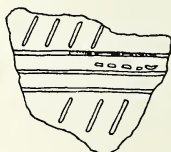
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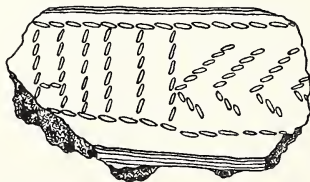
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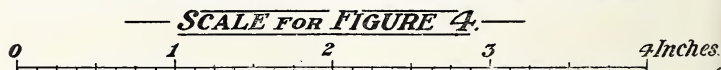
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—4—



—6—



occupation. It is believed that opal glass was first made by the Venetians.

FOUR FLAT BOWL BARROWS.

One of a group of four flat bowl barrows was destroyed in the spring of 1893 in digging the square "dew-pond"²¹ on Perry Hill, a mile east of Burpham.²² Mr. Collyer reported that it contained the skeleton of a young woman. The barrow immediately to the west of it contained "the skeleton of an old man with teeth worn down nearly to the stumps, but not in the least decayed." The head was to the west. "Under the skull was a very rusted iron knife, and a bronze pin was on the breast." This knife (Plate III., fig. 1), which is typically Saxon, has fragments of wood adhering to one surface. The westernmost barrow of this group contained the "skeleton of a young man, 6 ft. 2 ins. high, with skull cloven by a sword cut (Plate III., fig. 5); it lay with its head due south, and no weapons were found with it." The skull²³ itself is unusually thin; and the cut, the edges of which show no signs of repair, extends from just above the left supraorbital foramen upwards, backwards and outwards across the frontal bone and into the left parietal.

²¹ The small *square* "dew-ponds" found in the Arundel neighbourhood were made, so we are told, some 35 years ago, by men brought from Wiltshire for the purpose. These men were very secretive about the details of their method of work, and kept their secrets to themselves. They prepared the hole dug in the ground with great care, and were very particular that all the materials used were clean and in the best possible condition. The hole dug was first lined with clay; on this were laid bundles of straw across one another, each bundle being prepared as if for thatching; these were covered with another layer of clay, and then followed a coating of line, on which two inches of very finely prepared chalk were spread. The ponds thus constructed remained in good condition for about 30 years, and required but little looking after; they were intended for sheep only, and to this end were surrounded by a one-rail wooden fence to keep out the heavier footed animals. They are thus essentially different from the larger round ponds, termed "puddle-ponds" in this district, but "dew" or "mist-ponds" elsewhere, which are lined by a thick layer of puddled clay, or by an equally thick layer of puddled chalk mixed with flint, and which are best kept in good condition by the trampling of cattle and horses. For other details, and much information, see Mr. E. A. Martin's *Dew Ponds*.

²² 6" O.S., L., S.E., 2·7"-5·1".

²³ A portion of the skull, and photograph, were presented by Mr. Collyer to the Brighton Museum. The height here given should be taken with reserve; see footnote 18 (p. 12).

The outer table has been cleanly cut, while the inner has been fractured inwards by the force of the blow. On the surface between these last two tumuli we found portions of a human femur and humerus, one fragment of Bronze-Age-type pottery, and two of Romano-British material; these may have been removed from the mounds and not replaced. The fourth barrow, to the north-east of the pond, "contained the skeleton of an old woman with teeth much worn," and with it were found a shell armlet and an iron bead.

CAIRN.

Noticing that corn would never grow on a large roundish area in one of his arable fields in Loasden,²⁴ at a spot a thousand feet due south-east of Loasden New Barn, and twice that distance to the north of Jack Upperton's Gibbet,²⁵ Mr. Newall Graburn, of Wepham, opened what proved to be a large cairn of big clean flints a few years ago. These flints were four feet thick in the centre of the barrow and gradually thinned down to one layer only at the margin, and the fact that there was no soil mixed with them, and that the covering of earth over them was very thin, amply accounted for the sterility of the area. Upon the ground, under the 180 ton of flints removed, and apparently not in any excavation in the ground, was found an urn, containing burnt bones and ashes, some 14 inches high, standing on its base, with unburnt ox bones outside. Unfortunately the urn, which had been got out whole, crumbled and broke up shortly after its removal, and only a few of the fragments were preserved. These fragments show that it was a hand-made vessel of thick rough pottery of the Bronze Age type, the clay containing fine pieces of burnt flint, and

²⁴ 6" O.S., L., S.E., 1.5"-1". Loasden is the name by which the valley lying between Perry Hill on the west and Wepham New Down on the east is known.

²⁵ 6" O.S., LXIII., N.E., 0.7"-10.6". "John Upperton was hanged in chains here in 1771 for attempting to rob His Majesty's mail as it was being carried on horseback from the places on the coast through Storrington to London" (Rev. R. Foster's notes).

that its external surface was reddish in colour; its sides were well splayed out so that its widest diameter is said to have been twice the diameter of the base. The lip of the urn (Plate III., fig. 6), which was its thinnest part ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch), was straight and not curved outwards at all, and immediately below it, on the outer side, was an ornamental band bounded by two incised lines, one inch apart, running round the mouth. The ornament on the portion preserved consists of four chevrons on their sides, and six vertical lines roughly equidistant from one another, two of which are connected by a short horizontal line like the capital letter H. The impressions, of which both chevrons and straight lines consist, are made up of short oblique lines parallel with one another as if they had been produced by the pressure of twisted cord while the paste was still soft. A second fragment, which has evidently come from the body of the urn, shows a broad, shallow groove with slightly raised edges, below which is a line of rough impressed dots.

Lying on the ground under the 180 ton of flints were also found a number of large oyster shells. This fact is very unusual and very striking, and presents us with a problem of great importance. From their position, and from the care with which the observation was made by Mr. Newall Graburn and his son, there can be no doubt whatever that the oyster shells were on the ground before the flints were placed there, and consequently are at any rate as early as the urn. In his account of the excavations he carried out at Mount Caburn, General Pitt-Rivers makes the very definite statement,²⁶ based on wide experience, that "oysters in this part of the country may be regarded as a sure indication of Roman, or post-Roman, times." This statement seems to have been accepted as a working hypothesis, and it is a fact that oyster shells are generally found in great abundance on Roman sites in Britain. If this opinion is correct we have here

²⁶ *Archæologia*, XLVI., 429, by Maj.-Gen. A. Lane Fox (afterwards Gen. Pitt-Rivers).

concrete evidence that an urn, which from its texture and ornamentation would be unhesitatingly ascribed to the Bronze Age, was used, and presumably made, during the Roman occupation of the country.

Though the Roman early developed a fondness for oysters, we have been unable to obtain any evidence that the Celts, on either side of the Channel, used this mollusc as an article of food before the Roman Conquest. Dr. Marcel Baudouin, of Paris, who has paid special attention to the oyster shell as it appears in the mounds, and other anhistoric sites, in France, states categorically, in a private letter to us, that oyster shells are not found in France in pre-Roman remains of the Bronze or Iron Ages, though they are sometimes found there in great quantities on Roman or post-Roman sites. Dechellette makes no mention of the oyster in pre-Roman Gaul; and from Forrer's *Realexikon* (pp. 58, 59) we learn that oyster shells are the invariable accompaniment of Roman habitation sites in Germany, where they are taken as a sure indication of Roman date.

On the other hand, it is known that the Britons sought the pearl, though whether from the *Ostrea Edulis* or the fresh water mussel we are not quite sure, and Suetonius even suggests that the knowledge that there were pearls in Britain may have been one of the factors which caused Cæsar to invade this country.²⁷ Tacitus, writing of Britain in the year 98 A.D., tells us²⁸ that "the ocean also yields its pearls, but they are dark and lead-coloured. Some consider this to be due to lack of skill in the pearl-gatherers; for in the Red Sea the shells are torn away from the rock alive and breathing, while in Britain they are merely collected as they are washed up by the waves." This passage incidentally suggests that the oyster was sought for the jewel rather than as an article of food, and sought in the sea-wrack rather than by deep-sea dredging.

²⁷ The breast-plate dedicated by Julius Cæsar to Venus Genetrix was made of British pearls.

²⁸ *Agricola*, XII.; Townshend's trans., 1894.

Tacitus, who borrowed much of his information from Cæsar and other authorities, had no first-hand knowledge of the customs of the Britons before the coming of the Romans, but his statement indicates that the oyster was not altogether neglected in early Roman or pre-Roman days. There is no evidence, however, that the Celt used the oyster for food, or in connection with religious rites, and hence the shells of the mollusc are not found in connection with pre-Roman habitation sites, or in barrows which have been quite definitely shown to be pre-Roman.

Though no other oyster shells have been found within a wide radius of this barrow, flint diggers have turned out Romano-British pottery in some quantities from the steep side and bottom of Wepham New Down, 150 yards away, and with it has come a fragment of a vessel of true Samian ware. This reminds one of another of Pitt-Rivers' *obiter dicta*, namely, that where Samian pottery is found the foot of the Roman has been.

It is a great misfortune that only a couple of fragments of the urn found in this barrow were preserved. Their texture and ornamentation, and what we have learnt of the shape of this vessel, all suggest an urn typical of the Bronze Age, and if the urn really dates from this period it will be necessary to revise General Pitt-Rivers' statement, and to re-examine afresh all the evidence offered by the presence of oyster shells in pre-historic sites in Britain as well as in France and Germany. On sifting all the evidence, as well as we have been able to do, we feel, however, that the balance is in favour of the view that this barrow is not pre-Roman, but that it was the burial mound of a Celt living during the Roman occupation, who was cremated by his people, and whose ashes were buried after the manner and custom of his forefathers in an urn of a type which usage from the long past had sanctioned.

In addition to the oyster shells another object found in the cairn suggests a late rather than an early date.

This is half of a sandstone rubber (Plate II., fig. 6), that was found with the ashes in the urn. It is of liver-coloured quartzite, three inches long, two inches wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with a base flat and well-polished by use. Such rubbers are distinctly uncommon in barrows of any period, though they are found on habitation sites. We found two such rubbers in the ruins of a Broch in the Island of Skye this year, and with them were many shore pebbles abraded at one end, as if they had been used as hammers, similar to the abraded pieces of beach-rolled sandstones so often found associated with cinerary urns of Bronze Age type. These Scotch Brochs belong to a late date, for Dr. Joseph Anderson²⁹ has definitely shown that the relics found in them—weapons, ornaments, weaving and other implements—indicate the culture of the early Iron Age.

COVERED WAYS.

A fine covered way runs across the neck of Barpham Hill at its narrowest part,³⁰ connecting the side of the valley known as Loasden, on the west with the deep valley on the east, in which lies Lower Barpham Farm. It is 750 feet in length and 54 in width, and even at the present time the ditch at its eastern end is ten feet below the southern bank and eight feet below the northern—proportions which show the earthwork has never been ploughed over. This immunity from the plough is probably due to the fact that the earthwork was taken as part of the boundary between the parishes of Burpham and Angmering. The plough has been busily at work in the field that slopes down to the earthwork from the south, for at the western end it has filled up the hollow between field and vallum, with the result that at this end what was the southern bank now appears like the lynchet, or balk, of a cultivation terrace. When the scarp of the hill is reached, this balk turns southwards, while the ditch goes on for a

²⁹ *Scotland in Pagan Times.*

³⁰ 6" O.S., L., S.E., extending from 6·25"—5·6" to 7·4"—5·5".

short distance before it fades away on the hillside as it drops into Loasden.

On the opposite side of Loasden, and nearly in alignment with the earthwork just described, is another covered way that crosses the narrow neck of Perry Hill,³¹ a couple of hundred yards north of the pond and barrows there. It is 700 feet long, and, like its fellow, connects the deep valleys on either side of the hill that it crosses; it is unlike it, however, in that it has been nearly ploughed out.

CELTIC ROAD.

A faintly marked Celtic road crosses the upper part of Loasden; it is first traceable on the eastern slope of Perry Hill,³² whence it crosses the valley south-eastwards, and ascends the side of Barpham Hill, by an oblique terrace-way, in the direction of Upper Barpham Farm. It is unusually well marked as it approaches the crest of the hill, where it is lost in dense bushes,³³ beyond which are cultivated fields.

ANGMERINGS HALF ACRE.

Seven hundred yards to the south-west of the Covered Way on Perry Hill, what appears to be a well-made terrace, covered with short down-turf, runs nearly horizontally along the steep western side of the Hill. It extends in a direct line for 570 yards,³⁴ has an even width of 25 to 30 feet, and an outward slope of 1 in 10. It is known locally by the name of "Angmerings Half-acre"—an odd name seeing that it has nothing to do with the parish of Angmering, and that its area is more than a full acre. Its south-western extremity terminates where the gentler slope of the hill permits of its total obliteration by modern agricultural operations, but its direction is continued further to the south-west by an old disused road,³⁵ known as "the Stopples,"

³¹ *Ibid.*, extending from 2·75"—5·9" to 3·4"—5·75".

³² *Ibid.*, 3·3"—4·8".

³³ *Ibid.*, 5 4"—3·25".

³⁴ 6" O.S., extending from L., S.E., 1"5"—4·75" to L., S.W., 17·25"—3·2".

that leads down to the site of the old tidal mill under Burpham Camp, and to the ford across the stream there. The north-east end of "Angmerings Half-acre" appears to end at a hedge that runs steeply down the side of Perry Hill; with care, however, it can be traced for a further 150 yards in the same direct line, which line, if it is continued, leads directly to the west end of the Covered Way that crosses the narrow neck of Perry Hill. Tradition says that "Angmerings Half-acre" used to be ploughed, and, if this was so, the ploughing must have taken place many years ago when the one-way plough, that leaves no "voors,"³⁶ was used. Its unusual situation, and its exact alignment between "the Stopples" (leading to the ford and the Wall Field) in the one direction, and the end of the Covered Way in the other, suggests the conclusion that the "half-acre" is an aforetime ploughed strip that occupies the site of a track-way which led from the Celtic Covered Way to the river.

THE LEPERS' WAY.

A little lower down the side of Perry Hill another ancient green terrace-way,³⁷ now known as the Lepers' Way, ascends obliquely out of Peppering Bottom. How old this track may be has not been determined; it has most, if not all, the characteristics of terraces on the Downs which have been proved to be Roman in origin,³⁸ and it may be that it served the Roman site at Mount Zion on Kithurst Hill, which has been discovered and described by Dr. Wight,³⁹ and passed on thence to Storrington or Sullington. If the age of this terrace-way could be determined it might throw light on the age of some of the large lynchets, and cultivation terraces, which abound over a wide area wherever these Downs remain unploughed, for in its ascent from

³⁵ 6" O.S., L., S.W., extending from 15·8"-2·1" to 15·2"-2".

³⁶ Voor = furrow; *Dict. of the Sussex Dialect*, W. D. Parish.

³⁷ 6" O.S., L., S.E., extending from 1·5"-5·6" to 7·5"-8·0".

³⁸ *Arch. Journal*. Vol. LXXII., 287; 2nd series, Vol. XXII., No. 3, pp. 201-232; *Some Roman Roads in the South Downs*, by A. H. Allcroft.

³⁹ 6" O.S., L., N.E., 11·75"-4·2"; see p. 222 of this volume.

Peppering Bottom the so-called Lepers' Way runs diagonally up one of these lynchets, and is therefore of later date.

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Tradition insists that a Leper Settlement existed near Coombe Log,⁴⁰ to, or past, which the Lepers' Way goes. We have found no documentary evidence of the existence of this Settlement, and it is not referred to in the list of leper hospitals in the Victoria History of the County of Sussex, but there is no reason to suppose that tradition is misleading here, seeing that in the Middle Ages Burpham was a place of considerable importance, and no doubt had its share of lepers, for whom an isolation hospital would be required. Mr. Collyer found fragments of 14th century pottery at the east end of Coombe Log, and concluded that these marked the site of the Leper House.

When the south-western end of the Lepers' Way reaches the cultivated land in Peppering Bottom it is hedged in and becomes known as Coombe Lane; 200 yards from the village of Burpham this lane bears a little to the south, but from this point, until it was closed by the farmer seventy years ago, the line of the Lepers' Way was continued directly across the fields to the Burpham cross-roads and so on to, or near, the Parish Church.⁴¹

LEPERS' CHAPEL, ARUNDEL.

Across the river, outside the walls of the town of Arundel, was a chapel dedicated to St. James ad Leprosos.⁴² Bishop Lanfranc founded a hospital for lepers at Canterbury before 1089, and there is reason to believe that other hospitals came into existence about the same time. We first learn of the hospital at Arundel in 1189,⁴³ which was ten years after the third Lateran

⁴⁰ 6" O.S., L., S.E., 7·8"-7·0".

⁴¹ From manuscript notes left by the Rev. Robert Foster, Vicar of Burpham.

⁴² Tierney, *The History of Arundel*, II., pp. 677-682.

⁴³ *Pipe Rolls*, 1 Ric. I., referred to in *Vict. Hist. Co. Sax.* II., 97.

Council at which it was ordained that "wherever the number of lepers living in community was sufficient to authorise such an indulgence, they should be allowed to have a church, a burial-ground, and a pastor of their own," and in 1196 we learn that the sisters of the Church of St. James, who attended on the lepers, received the sum of £9 8s. 0d.⁴⁴ The Chapel of St. James ad Leprosos is referred to in the escheat roll of the 56th year of Henry III. (A.D. 1272); and again in the account roll of the College for the year 1459, in which latter it is stated that the Chapel was in the possession of a hermit, and Tierney tells us that the spiritual charge of Leper Hospitals was frequently, if not generally, in the hands of hermits of the order of Augustinian friars. Beyond these references history is as silent as to this chapel and its hermitage as it is to the Leper Settlement by Coombe Log. The situation,⁴⁵ however, is probably marked by the fields which were known as the Upper and the Lower Hermitage, before they were incorporated in Arundel Park in the early years of last century. In the area so named Tierney was able to discern the foundations of a building in 1834; and we ourselves have found many fragments of mediæval tiles and pottery there. A map of 1779, kept in the Arundel Estate Office, shows these fields to have been situated just within the western boundary of the present Park, and in line with a continuation of a manifestly old track known as Pugh Dene Lane.⁴⁶ This lane, still marked by a double row of old thorn and other trees, runs across the Down, 400 feet to the south of Hiorne Tower, in the direction of Offham.

A ford existed across the river Arun opposite the forge at Burpham, and old men still remember driving cows and horses across to Offham Brooks on a hard bottom; while Mr. Newall Graburn, whose personal knowledge of this neighbourhood goes back to 1861, has seen carts drawn across the river at this point. How old this ford is we have not the means of knowing, but

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 7 Ric. I.

⁴⁵ 6" O.S., LXIII., N.W., 3·8"—11·4".

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, extending from 4·4"—11·8" to L., S.W., 5"—0·2".

if it dates back far into mediæval times, which is not unlikely, communication between Leper Settlement to the east and Chapel to the west, four miles apart, would be both direct and easy. The rules and regulations that governed several leper hospitals, and their inmates, have come down to us,⁴⁷ and from them we learn that regular attendance at Church was commanded in many instances. One of the rules of the Leper Hospital of St. Julian near St. Albans, runs "Let no one of the brothers attempt to go beyond the bounds of the hospital, namely, in the direction of the King's road, without his close cape, in going to Church or returning, nor stand or walk about in the said street before or after service; but when divine service is finished let them enter their hospital with all haste." Lepers were not allowed within the gates of towns or villages, except between specified hours on certain days of the week for the purpose of purchasing food, and then they had to use their clappers to advertise their presence; but outside the towns and villages they appear to have been allowed to wander within certain limits seeking alms. It would appear that legislation was never very severe with regard to lepers in England; local rules governed local communities, and in but few instances were the movements of the patients greatly restricted outside the towns and villages; hence there seems to be no improbability that free coming and going was permitted between the Leper Settlement by Coombe Log and the Leper Chapel outside the walls of Arundel, along the road tradition has long designated The Lepers' Way.

WEPHAM DOWN EARTHWORK.

South of the Lepers' Way on Wepham Down, and lying across the head of Loasden, is an earthwork,⁴⁸

⁴⁷ For these references, and for much that is interesting with regard to Leper Hospitals, see *Antiquarian Notices of Leprosy and Leper Hospitals in Scotland and England*, by Sir James Y. Simpson, M.D., *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1841, pp. 301-330, and 1842, pp. 121-156 and 394-429; also R. M. Clay's *The Mediæval Hospitals of England*.

⁴⁸ 6" O.S., L., S.E., extending from 4.4"-7.5" to 5.4"-6.6".

which consists of a considerable bank, 33 feet wide at its base, 6 feet high, and 360 yards long, and with a wide shallow ditch on its upper, or north side, at its western end. Forty yards from its eastern end it bends with an angle to the south, and, again accompanied by a ditch, drops into one horn of the head of Loasden, where it is lost in thick gorse bushes. In the valley lying between this earthwork and the west end of the Covered Way that runs across the neck of Barpham Hill is a low band and shallow ditch of indeterminate character, not unlike two sides of a valley-head enclosure.

FRIDAY'S CHURCH.

Tradition knows a spot on Wepham Down by the name of Friday's Church; on this point it is insistent, but it is silent on all else connected with it. Friday's Church has been variously, but never definitely, located on the hill that forms the Down. A large stone buried in an arable field has been suggested as its site⁴⁹; and Mr. Guermonprez, quoting from a paper of notes on Burpham, writes⁵⁰: "High up among the Downs was an old thorn tree, now blown down, and this spot is still called Friday's Church, from the old custom of the priest's going there to preach to the lepers on Friday." Mr. Collyer believed he found it "on the summit of the hill as a platform, about 40 feet by 20 feet, composed of large flints embedded in hard puddled clay. The site was covered with furze, and it was difficult to trace the outline. No evidence of a building, or of an interment, was found, and a hole dug in the centre showed the clay bed very hard, and that it rested on undisturbed soil." On the other hand, it is more than probable that all these guesses are incorrect, and that the name was applied, or rightly belongs, to some other object—possibly to one of the many barrows that crown the Down—and it may be that the shepherd was nearer the mark who told us that Mr. Collyer had

⁴⁹ *West Sussex Gazette*, 13 March, 1919.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 20 March, 1919.

opened on the hill a burial mound which tradition said was that of "Queen Fridias."⁵¹

FRIDAY'S WELL.

It has been suggested that this spot was sacred to the memory of the Anglo-Saxon goddess Freyja, the goddess of love and beauty; and a small pool, formed by surface water collected in a depression of the red "clay with flints" that caps this hill, has long been known as Friday's Well.⁵² It is situated in a mass of furze bushes in a hollow on the side of the hill about a hundred yards away from its summit, and is said to have always held water until a shepherd-boy perforated the clay bottom with a crowbar in the dry season of 1893, since which time it has only held water in very wet weather. Knowing that Freyja, the goddess of springs, health and fertility, was worshipped by women, Mr. Collyer "cleared the spring out hoping to find votive offerings, but only found a small bronze pin of Roman type." The present location of this pin is not known.

HARROW HILL.

A mile to the east of Friday's Spring rises an isolated hill known as Harrow Hill.⁵³ It is one of a long series of partially isolated hills which run parallel to, and at some distance south of, the escarpment, and which includes Bow Hill, the Trundle, Halnaker Hill, Nore Hill, Harrow Hill, Blackpatch, Cissbury, Steep Down, Thundersbarrow, Hollingbury, Kingston Hill, and continues beyond Lewes as the line of the escarpment. Eight of these mid-down hill-tops are occupied by earthworks, some of which are of great strength and size. That on Harrow Hill, however, is small in area, being only 65 yards by 57 yards; its banks are 18 feet at the base, and though low now, must have been quite

⁵¹ Mr. Collyer apparently opened the mound used as a trigonometric station on this hill. He found it consisted of mould and flints only, resting on the clay that covers the chalk here; but in three days' trenching and digging he failed to find any trace of a burial. *Proc. Croydon Nat. Hist. Club*, 1896. p. 181.

⁵² 6" O.S., L., S.E., 6.2"-6.4".

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 12.3"-6.8".

imposing for the size of the work when first made. Its shape is unusual, being roughly square, with three corners slightly rounded, and one markedly so. Another unusual feature about this earthwork is the very great number of animal teeth, and fragments of bones, thrown up in the mole heaps, and found immediately under the turf, within the enceinte. The teeth are of a small ox, the sheep and the pig, and of these those of the ox very greatly predominate.⁵⁴ No horse teeth whatever have been found by us. These teeth are found immediately under the turf, so that it is clear they are not those of animals which have been buried, but, on the contrary, that they were left on the surface of the ground before nature covered them up with mould and grass.

Prof. Skeat⁵⁵ derives the name Harrow from the A.S. *hearge*, dative of *hearg*, a heathen temple; he refers to "*Birch, Cart. Saxon* i. 530, where *aet hearge* (lit. 'at the temple') is employed to denote Harrow-on-the-Hill in Middlesex," and he adds, "we obtain, from the very names, the interesting information that there were once heathen temples both at Harrowden [in Bedfordshire] and on the hill at Harrow. *Hearg* was only applied to an old heathen place of worship which was often on a hill-top.⁵⁶ As the English usually destroyed these, after their conversion to Christianity, we can hardly expect to find relics of them now. Yet it is highly probable that the conspicuous Church at Harrow-on-the-Hill occupies the very site once selected for the worship of idols." The tower of this Church is said to contain some presumably Roman brick, and local tradition says that a Saxon Church once stood on

⁵⁴ Of the teeth we have collected, 81 are those of the ox, 19 of the sheep, and 16 of the pig. Dr. Andrews, of the Nat. Hist. Museum (British Museum), writes: "the small ox may well be *Bos longifrons*, but it is not possible to be sure from teeth only." The question has been raised whether these bones and teeth may not be the remains of victims of an outbreak of anthrax. The superficial situation of these remains, however, militate against this theory, and, moreover, it is scarcely credible that a farmer would go to the trouble and expense of carting the carcasses to the top of the highest hill in the neighbourhood in order to dispose of them.

⁵⁵ *The Place Names of Bedfordshire*, p. 14. ⁵⁶ See also 2 Chron. xxviii. 4.

this site: if this was so it is more than likely that it had been preceded by a heathen temple.⁵⁷

The Saxons built their temples, as their houses,⁵⁸ of wood and not of stone, and consequently no vestige of either has come down to us; indeed, it is stated⁵⁹ that during their first two centuries in this island (450–650 A.D.), i.e. from their first coming till the gradual spread of Christianity led to changes in their habits and custom they left behind them no relics that have endured, except what they put into their graves. This being so, should a heathen temple have once existed within the earthwork on Harrow Hill, one would not expect to find any remains of its structure. Teeth, and to some extent bone, are less destructible, however, and it is quite possible that the remarkable number of these found within the earthwork indicate, and are the only remains of, heathen sacrifices and rites once carried on there.⁶⁰

We have been unable to find evidence that this hill bore any name other than “Harrow” in earlier days, and there has been no variation of its name in any map since its name first appeared on a map, namely that of the Ordnance Survey of 1813. The local people speak of it colloquially as Harry Hill, and they tell us that the name Harrow-Way Hill was given to it by the officers who trained troops on these Downs prior to the South African War, but that it was not so

⁵⁷ The earliest reference to the Middlesex Harrow is in a Charter of Offa, King of Mercia, dated A.D. 767, “*in Middil Saexum. bituuh. gumeninga hergae end liddinge*”; Harrow octocentenary Tracts, iii; *The Harrow of the Gumenings*.

⁵⁸ *The Germania of Tacitus*, XVI.

⁵⁹ Thurlow Leeds, *The Archæology of the A.S. Settlement*, pp. 14–16.

⁶⁰ In connection with the derivation of the word Harrow, and the known habits and customs of the Saxons, it is interesting to note the facts, pointed out to us by Mr. Louis Moriarty, M.A., that the north-west and west of the crest of Harrow-on-the-Hill are occupied by house and grounds still known as The Grove. Ecclesiastical buildings of some extent, which constituted the Rectory of Harrow, occupied this site during mediæval times till they were suppressed at the time of the Reformation. On the top of the hill, in the grove, and surrounded by a ring of fir trees, is a circular mound, the secret contained in which has never been revealed by excavations, but a story is still current that once a year an old gentleman dressed in black velvet rides up on a white horse which he fastens to an old cedar tree beside the house, and then mysteriously disappears.

named before their advent. The name Harrow-Way Hill contains the suggestion that it was a hill near a harrow-way, or *herepath*—the route or path taken by an army.⁶¹

There is good reason to believe that an east to west road passed south of the hill, and hence there is no inherent impossibility of the road having given the name to the hill. If it did so the deductions derivable from its present accepted name are valueless. Such an explanation of the name as it occurs here, however, does not throw any light on the presence of the very unusual number of teeth, and fragments of bone, within the area of the earthwork that crowns the hill, the frequency of which is readily explained if a heathen Saxon temple once occupied the site. The imperfect examination of several of the barrows already referred to has produced evidence enough that the Saxons fought and were buried on these Downs, and there is nothing at all unlikely in the suggestion that they had their "high place" at no great distance.⁶²

With regard to the derivation of *Harrow* from *here* (*herepæo*, route of an army), or from *hearge* (dative of *hearg*, a heathen temple), Mr. A. J. Wyatt, of Cambridge, has kindly supplied the following note:—*Harrow* is not a correct derivative from *here*, for the latter does not normally develop into anything ending with a *w*. On the other hand, the *g* of *hearge* may easily become a *w*. One cannot be sure, however, that we have not here a freak of the folk-etymologist, who has been active in all the centuries, due to a confusion between *hearge* and *here*. As to "Harrow-way" Hill, the Saxon laid great emphasis on the *way* to a place or shrine, and attached great importance to it; thus, if one may judge from analogy, the word *hearthweg* (=

⁶¹ Mr. A. J. Wyatt informs us that prior to the reign of Canute the A.S. word *here* was used to denote a foreign army, especially that of the Danish or Norse raiders, and that during and after his reign it was employed in reference to an English army; compounds did not necessarily have the same restricted meaning.

⁶² We are told that the name "The Harrow Ways" is given to a fairly level section of the Broadwater to Arundel road which stretches 1700 feet from the Fox Inn westwards towards Hammerpot, in the parish of Angmering.

harrow-way), if it existed, might well mean the "way to the temple," just as the A.S. word *medustig* means the "path to the mead hall," or hall where mead is drunk, and *ciricpæw*, *ciricstig*, the path to a Church. The hill, therefore, might as probably be named after the *way* to the temple as the temple itself which crowned it.

SHAFTS OF FLINT MINES.

Immediately outside the north-east corner of the earthwork on Harrow Hill are some 50 to 60 cup-shaped depressions, which, in size, shape, and proximity to one another, are reminiscent of the mouths of the shafts to the flint-galleries at Cissbury. Mr. Collyer examined a few of these and found puddled clay in the bottom of the three largest, "with numerous shells of water-snails, as if they had been used as water-pools." In the bottoms of four or five of the smaller ones he noted many fragments of animal bones and teeth, and also the absence of charcoal or signs of a hearth. He further recorded that "some shallow trenches within the area of the Camp revealed nothing but some flint flakes of Cissbury type, and some horse teeth, but a deep excavation in the centre, where the ground sounded hollow, showed a gallery filled up with rough blocks of chalk evidently for obtaining flint." It is much to be regretted that Mr. Collyer had not time to make a complete examination and report of this area and also of a similar, though smaller, group of pits a hundred yards to the south-east of the Camp, but till that examination and report are made one may tentatively conclude that at Harrow Hill, as at Cissbury and Stoke Down, shafts were sunk, and galleries worked, for high quality flint⁶³; and that in later days the crown of the hill was surrounded by an earthwork, the vallum and fosse of which were carried right across the filled mouths of some of the shafts, as was the case at Cissbury.

⁶³ Both in the Camp itself, and in its immediate neighbourhood, we have found implements of Cissbury type, and many flakes of large size, patinated with a thick dead-white patina, like those on the hill nearly four miles to the east.

Who dug the fosse and raised the banks must for the present remain as uncertain as the identity of those who puddled the bottoms of some of the pit-like mouths of the disused flint-shafts in order that they might hold water.⁶⁴

BARROW.

A short distance south of Harrow Hill Mr. Collyer opened another barrow the exact site of which we have not been able to determine. It had already been disturbed, but in it Mr. Collyer found "the bones of a very tall man with skull of unusual thickness," and also an iron blade $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins. wide at its widest part (Plate III., fig. 2). The relation of the spear-head to the skeleton is not stated, nor are any details given to enable one to judge if it was with the primary interment, or intrusive near the summit of a barrow of an earlier race. Mr. Reginald Smith, to whom we submitted it, says that if the point was at the broader end the only parallel he knows to the form are bronze, or copper, lance-heads from Palestine, but that if it ever had a socket, of which there is no appearance, it might be of Early Iron Age, especially as there are faint indications of lines near the middle of one face; he is clear, however, that it is not Saxon.

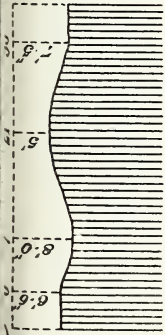
SITE OF LATE CELTIC FARMSTEAD.

Lying across the spur of the Downs that runs south by east from Harrow Hill, and nine hundred yards from its summit, is a subrectangular area,⁶⁵ 220 feet long and 130 feet wide, surrounded by a low bank, and containing several shallow pits (Plate IV.). The south-west corner of the enclosure seems to have been ploughed over, and consequently the bank here is low and much spread out, and in one part is only recognisable by a faint heave of the ground. This is represented by

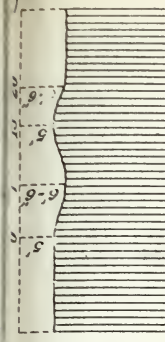
⁶⁴ Mr. Collyer writes: "I am informed that the only attempt made [to examine this area] has been the removal of about twenty feet square of turf within the enclosure, where a few Roman coins were found."—*Proc. Croydon Nat. Hist. Club*, 1896, p. 183.

⁶⁵ 6" O.S., L., S.E., 13·5"—3·9".

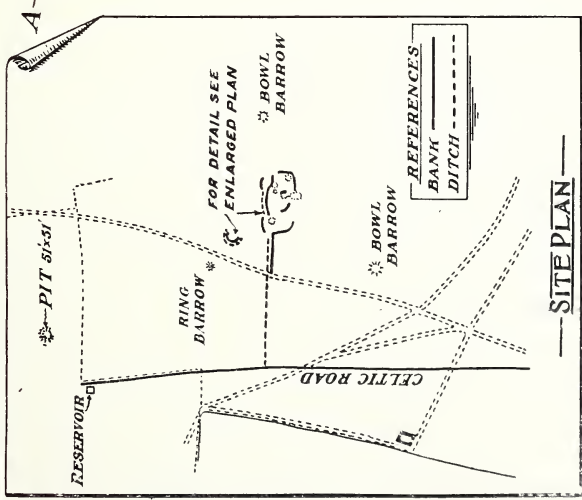
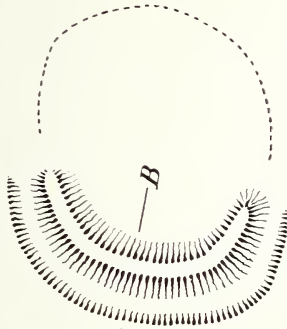
**EARTHWORKS AND CELTIC ROAD
BETWEEN
MICHEL GROVE AND HARROW HILL**



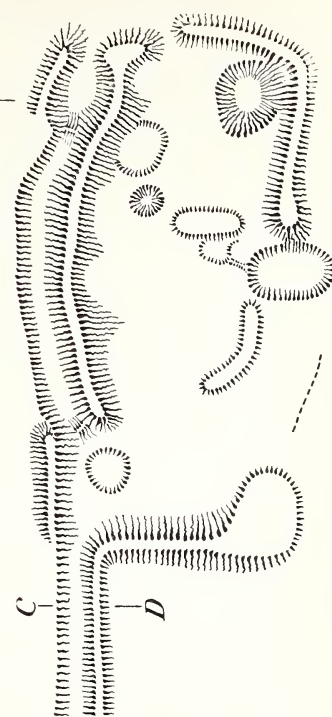
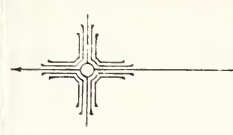
SECTION ON LINE A.B.



SECTION ON LINE C.D.



SITE PLAN



SCALE OF FEET FOR ENLARGED PLAN

SCALE FOR SITE PLAN

dotted lines on the plan. What appears to be an original entrance is seen at the north-east corner of the enclosure. No fosse lies outside the banks, but along the outer side of the northern boundary is a roadway sunk below the level of the ground. Entrance to the north-west corner of the enclosed area is obtained from this roadway by a gap in the north bank, 30 feet wide. At this point a bank appears on the north side of the road, covering the entrance, and of a length corresponding to the width of the gap. A bank, lower than the vallum of the enclosure, partially obstructs this roadway towards its eastern end, separating the last 30 feet off and making of it a separate pit, or small enclosure. This partial obstruction is comparable to those which sometimes exist in the entrances of Circi. The pit, thus divided off from the road, has another entrance to the east, and the banks which surround it (for the northern bank has reappeared here) are broad and shelving. To the west this road-way is continued in a direct line across the Down, and is for the most part traceable only by its ditch, as the bank has been ploughed down. Five hundred feet from the enclosure it falls at right angles into a large and conspicuous road that has the characteristics of the double-lynchet type of Celtic road.⁶⁶ This large road, from the sides of which the lynchets of cultivation terraces take their origin, is traceable from the beginning of the open Downland above Michelgrove⁶⁷ for 750 yards in a northerly direction, as far as a modern reservoir.⁶⁸ Towards this point, and about 500 yards to the west, comes at right angles, another wide track-way of Celtic type, but its continuity with the road under discussion, if it ever existed, has been destroyed. From the reservoir goes off at a similar angle to the east the parish boundary that has accompanied the last 500 feet of the north-south terrace-road. Just to the north of this parish boundary is a pit,⁶⁹ 51 feet in diameter, surrounded by a broad bank on its north, east and west

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 12·9"—3·8".

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 12·75"—2·2".

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 12·75"—4·7".

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 13·1"—4·9".

sides, and more open at its lower side towards the south.

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In the absence of definite evidence such as the free use of pick and spade might provide, we have come to the conclusion that the earthwork here described is probably the remains of a holding—farmstead or the like—of the Romano-British, or possibly of the pre-Roman period. The entire absence of fragments of pottery on the surface of the site is very unfortunate, but rabbits and moles have almost entirely neglected this area, with the result that the turf is unbroken and effectively preserves such secrets as may lie below it. The connection, however, of the enclosure with the track-way that runs along its northern boundary is very close and intimate, and there is no question that the two were constructed together, the latter for the use of the former. The north-south terrace (double lynchet) roadway, into which the sunk-road from the “farmstead” runs, is of a type very common on the Sussex Downs, and from the pottery and other remains found associated with such elsewhere, is believed to date from late Celtic, or else from Romano-British, times.

BARROWS.

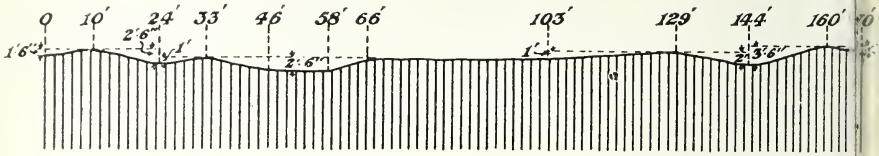
There are three or four barrows, bowl and ring, in the immediate vicinity of this earthwork, one⁷⁰ of which, only seventy feet to the north-west of it, is of marked dimensions (Plate IV.). One half of this tumulus has been absolutely destroyed, but the line of its bank is discernible (indicated by dotted lines on the plan), and shows that from bank to bank it was about 100 feet in diameter. Its western side is in good condition, and shows an outside fosse three feet below the ring vallum.

EARTHWORK ON COCK HILL.

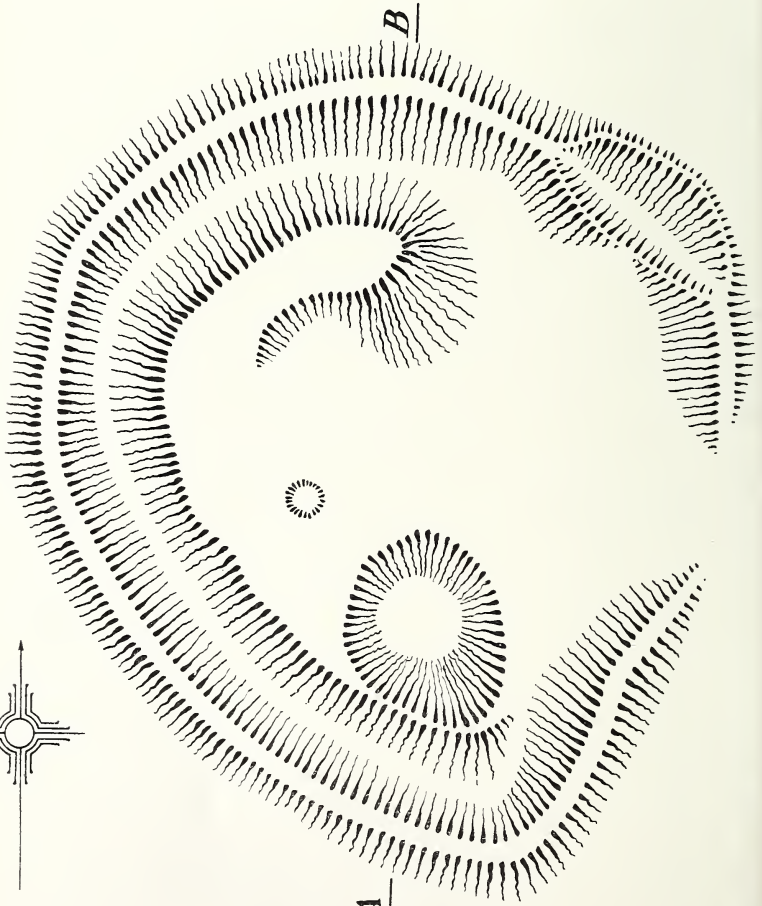
A peculiar earthwork (Plate V.), 160 feet in diameter, is to be seen on the side of Cock Hill, seven hundred

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 13.4"—4.2".

EARTHWORK ON COCK HILL, PATCHING.

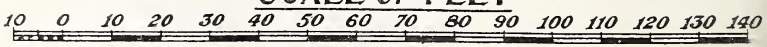


— SECTION ON LINE A.B. —



A

— PLAN —
— SCALE OF FEET —



yards to the north-east, and three hundred from Northdown Farm.⁷¹ At first sight it has the appearance of a disc-barrow—a type of barrow, rare on the Sussex Downs, in which the soil from the ditch has been thrown up on the outer side, so that the fosse is on the inner rather than on the more usual outer side of the vallum. On closer examination, however, it is seen that the earthwork is not, and never has been, circular for both fosse and vallum have been extended in the south-east direction, apparently to enclose a circular pond-like depression with a flat floor. One or two shallow pits are to be seen within the enclosed area, and there is an elongated pit, some 45 by 20 feet, cut in the very vallum itself, but the appearance of this latter suggests modernity. An old man, who has spent all his days on these Downs, told us that he had heard that in days gone by this earthwork had been fenced in and used as a cattle enclosure. It is wonderful how reliable in main outline the traditions connected with an anhistoric earthwork may be, but one has to receive such traditions with critical care and probe them deeply before placing reliance on them. This earthwork is of large enough size for a cattle enclosure, and if it was constructed for this purpose one can readily understand the wisdom of putting the ditch on the inner side of the palisaded bank. The pits within the area correspond roughly to the pits seen in so many of the valley entrenchments on the Downs. On the other hand we know of no valley entrenchment constructed for the enclosure of sheep or cattle that is not rectangular or subrectangular, but we have seen on Plumpton Plain the vallum of one of the circular earthworks that comprise the early British village there, reinforced by hurdle and gorse to fit it for use as a sheep-fold. It is quite possible that, in like manner, the earthwork under consideration may have been constructed as a disc-barrow and have been adapted for use as a cattle or sheep fold at a much later date, the eastern side of vallum and fosse being disturbed to provide suitable

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 15.25"–5.8".

entrance; the want of symmetry of the southern parts of bank and ditch, however, make us hesitate to accept this view without reserve.

VALLEY ENTRENCHMENT.

An unusually large and well-preserved valley entrenchment of the ordinary type occupies the floor of Storrington Bottom at a point a thousand yards to the north-east of Harrow Hill.⁷² It is quadrilateral in shape, and its straight but unequal sides, which vary in length from 135 to 237 feet, consist of well-marked banks with outside ditch. The vallum and fosse of both the north and south sides are breached in their middle, and the line that connects these two entrances corresponds with the line of the centre of the floor of the valley. Just within the northern entrance and west of it, is a semi-circular bank, 24 feet in diameter, with concavity towards the east. The bank and ditch on the east side run immediately below the steep bank of a cultivation terrace; on the inner side of this bank are three pits in a row; the two end ones are shallow, but that in the middle is 6 feet deep and 27 feet in diameter. The bottom of this last pit is occupied by a vigorous growth of the great nettle (*Urtica discica*), a plant which ecologists describe as a "ruderal," as it grows chiefly on sites associated with human beings; from this fact it is not rash to infer that a growth of nettles, especially when isolated and localised, indicates a site of past or present human occupation.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

On the ploughed land to the east of this valley-entrenchment may be found flint implements with a thick white patina in considerable quantities, and of types not widely distributed on our South Downs. A great number of them are characterised by the presence of a prominent spur, several are steep-faced or horse-hoof scrapers, others are waisted planes, and others are implements with obliquely-placed square ends with

⁷² 6" O.S., L., S.E., 14.7"-9.3".

notch, or *encoche*, below, like the forms found at Laverstock, near Salisbury. The area has yielded several hollow, as well as round-headed, scrapers, several dolphin-shaped flints, a round hammer stone, and also a handled prismatic tool, but up to the present we have failed to find any axes. That the implements are not all of one date is shown by the fact that in several cases the patina on the flaked surfaces of an implement are not of the same density, indicating that an older implement has been rechipped at a later period.

EARTHWORKS ON SULLINGTON AND CHANTRY HILLS.

Earthworks consisting of a bank of considerable dimensions with ditch on the upper side, are thrown across the sloping noses of both Sullington Hill and Chantry Hill. That on Chantry Hill⁷³ is 450 feet in length, and that on Sullington Hill⁷⁴ 740 feet long, with an overall width of 46 feet, and a bank that stands six feet above the present level of the ditch. There is an important point to notice with regard to the former of these earthworks, as it throws some light on its purpose, and on the period of its construction. The east end of the ditch and bank across the nose of Chantry Hill comes down to, and terminates at, the side of a beautifully made green terrace-way of a type we have learnt to regard as of Roman construction.⁷⁵ The same thing occurs elsewhere on our Downs. For example, to the west of Alfriston the north end of the univallate work, that crosses the ridgeway 1000 feet north-west of the Long Burgh, runs at right angles into, and terminates at, the Roman terrace-way that slopes down the escarpment from the ridgeway in the direction of Winton and the old passage across the Cuckmere. Two further examples occur west of Steyning, where the univallate

⁷³ 6" O.S., L., N.E., extending from 13·4"—4·7" to 13·8"—4·35".

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, extending from 17·1"—3·6" to 17·8"—3·2".

⁷⁵ See *Some Roman Roads in the South Downs*, Arch. Journal, LXXII., 287, 2nd series, XXII., No. 3, pp. 201-232.

earthworks which run across Flagstaff Hill to the north of Pepperscomb, and across the Round Hill to the south of this Coombe, each run at right angles into, and terminate at, the fine Roman terrace-ways which ascend the Downs here from Steyning and from Bramber on each side of Pepperscomb.

The obvious suggestion, whether correct or not, is that these univallate works are in truth Covered Ways on the sides of hills where the slope is too steep to require upper banks, and that they provided access across the open Down from neighbouring Coombes to the Roman terrace-ways. That a bivallate Covered Way of the ordinary type loses its upper bank, when it descends the slope of a hill slantwise, is seen in the case of the great Covered Way known as the War Ditch. This crosses the ridge of the hill with two great banks, but when it descends towards the River Arun on the east, the southern or upper bank disappears as there is neither need nor room for it.

The univallate work already referred to which ascends out of France Bottom and crosses Alfriston Down is an interesting one in this connection, for where, during the course of the earthwork, the cross-gradient of the hill changes, the bank also changes from one side of the fosse to the other so as always to keep on the lower side of the ditch which is continuous. On the ridgeway, at the point of change, both banks are present for a distance of 20 yards, as in the more ordinary type of Covered Way.

ROMAN TERRACE.

In its greater length the Roman terrace-way⁷⁶ into which the Chantry Hill earthwork runs, is now used as a bridle road between Grey Friars Farm and Chantry Post; no modern path lies on its north-western end, however, which is soon lost in a thicket that borders arable land lying south of farm buildings, which bear the tell-tale name of Coldharbour.⁷⁷ In all probability

⁷⁶ 6" O.S., L., N.E., extending from 13.75"-3.5" to 13.2"-5.3".

⁷⁷ See Dr. Williams-Freeman's *Field Archæology of Hampshire*, pp. 443, 444.

this terrace-road served the Roman Villa at Mount Zion on Kithurst Hill, as the similar terrace-ways up the escarpment at Chanctonbury served the Roman Villa situated within that Ring.

MEDIÆVAL SETTLEMENTS.

There is much surface evidence of the agricultural pursuits of men, and of the remains of their habitation sites, on the southern slopes of Kithurst Hill.

In the floor of Chantry Bottom,⁷⁸ two thousand feet south by west of Chantry Post, are two contiguous rectilinear areas enclosed by banks and ditches. A circular depression with wide banks to north and south, like a Circus, 54 by 42 feet, opens off one of the ditches of the northern of these enclosures. In it we found a fragment of Bronze-Age-type pottery. Northward a series of steep lynchets run one behind the other across the head of the Bottom, and up the eastern side of Middle Brow.

On the western side of this Bottom, and contiguous with the enclosures, is an area marked by hollows and irregular banks, where much pottery in small fragments, and a few oyster shells, may be picked up. On Middle Brow⁷⁹ itself the lynchets of large areas cultivated in the past are from 6 to 10 feet high.

The northern end of Leap Bottom,⁸⁰ to the west of Middle Brow, is occupied by two enclosures, one rectangular and the other oval. The ground between this Bottom and Buckfence Corner, known as Martin's Croft⁸¹ Furze, an area 2000 feet in length, is covered with banks and lynchets, and in two localised areas, each some 50 yards across, much pottery, some calcined flints, and a few oyster shells are to be found. The area thus occupied was probably quite a considerable one before the ground to the north and south of the furze came under the plough.

A couple of thousand feet still further west is Thornwick Barn,⁸² to the north and east of which are two

⁷⁸ 6" O.S., L., N.E., 13"-0.25". ⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 11.6"-0.7". ⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 11.3"-1.7".

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, extending from 11.2"-1.8" to 9.5"-1.0". ⁸² *Ibid.*, 7.0"-0.4".

enclosures, one partly within the other; and in Parham Piece, a few hundred yards north of the Barn, is a considerable area, the surface of which shows irregular hollows, in and about which are scattered many small shards of early-date pottery, and a considerable number of calcined flints, but no oyster shells.

We have submitted the pottery that we have collected from these different sites to Mr. R. L. Hobson, of the British Museum, who has very kindly examined and reported on them. He points out the difficulty of distinguishing mediæval from Romano-British pottery when the fragments under examination show neither ornamentation nor glaze, while the character of the paste depends so largely on that of the material the potter had at hand.

He reports that:—

- (1) all the pottery from the two sites in Martin's Croft Furze is mediæval, much of it having the glaze and ornamentation characteristic of the 14th and 15th centuries;
- (2) all the pottery from one small rectilinear area in the pitted district on the side of Chantry Bottom is also mediæval, while most of the shards picked up outside this small area, and nearly all that are found in Chantry Bottom itself, are probably of earlier date;
- (3) he is not able to distinguish as mediæval any of the fragments of pottery found on Parham Piece, to the north of Thornwick Barn, with the exception of part of the base of one small vessel, and consequently he concludes that the rest must be of earlier date.

In this last site we found some fragments of true Samian ware, and a few pieces of Bronze-Age-type pottery.

Mediæval pottery is not commonly found anywhere on the Downs, and its presence here in considerable quantity over a wide area implies either an occupation by a large population, or by a smaller number of people

over a long period of time. There is a local tradition that the town of Storrington was once situated on the Downs; most traditions embody a certain amount of truth, and it is quite possible that this one may have had its origin in the existence of a permanent population in this area in the middle mediæval period. Another tradition, as we have seen, insists on calling a certain track across the Downs by the name of "The Lepers' Way," and also insists that the Leper Settlement was in the neighbourhood of Coombe Log to, or past, which the Lepers' Way goes. Coombe Log is but three-quarters of a mile to the south of Martin's Croft, and it is quite possible that the Leper Settlement extended, at one time or another, from Coombe Log to these areas under examination. That it actually did so is lacking in proof, for the intervening ground is, or has been, under the plough in comparatively recent times, and all surface traces, if they ever existed, have been removed.

It is tempting to wonder whether there is any connection between the name "Leap" (or Lepe) and the word "leper," but such a conjecture cannot be entertained without some knowledge of the old forms of the name of Leap Bottom.

The name of Martin's Croft, however, suggests that one, Martin, lived and farmed there, and was perhaps responsible for the potsherds which are so abundantly scattered about. In fact, where the shards are thickest there is a small rectangular depression, which may well be the site of a small cottage.

The whole area needs careful surveying, and this we hope to undertake in the near future. So far as the evidence goes at present, it points to the following tentative conclusions:—

- (1) *Chantry Bottom*.—The presence of Romano-British and Bronze-Age-type pottery in the valley - entrenchments and in the apparent Circus, point to there having been an early British settlement here; while the area covered with pits and banks on the west side of the valley, together

with the localised distribution of mediæval pottery within that area, suggests the site of a cottage, or farm-house, of possibly the 14th or 15th century.

- (2) *Leap Bottom*.—The similarity of the valley-entrenchments here to those in Chantry Bottom suggest that both groups belong to the same period.
- (3) *Martin's Croft*.—The name, taken in association with the abundance of mediæval pottery found in two localised areas, points to this having been the site of some sort of habitation in the Middle Ages. There is no positive evidence of any earlier settlement here, with the possible exception of calcined flints, which are inconclusive.
- (4) *Thornwick⁸³ Barn*.—With the exception of one shard which may be mediæval, the evidence of the pottery points to this having been an early British habitation site. The enclosure resembles in its general appearance, but not in its situation, those in Leap and Chantry Bottoms.

SQUARE EARTHWORK.

The line of the hard green way, that runs along the crest of the Downs from east to west, is marked by many barrows. Towards the west end of Rackham Hill, lying between two barrows, is a small square area⁸⁴ surrounded by bank and ditch. The centre of the area within the bank, which is only 30 feet square, is well raised above the surrounding level, and has a very uneven surface, as if it had been interfered with. The surrounding bank is very broad, smooth and low, while outside is a wide and shallow fosse, the overall measurement of the bank and ditch being twenty feet. Soil and chalk from the mutilated barrows on each side

⁸³ The syllable *wick*, occurring in inland place-names, is generally looked upon as representing the Latin *vicus*, a village. Cf. Eastwick Barn, near Patcham, close to which there is evidence of a Romano-British settlement having existed.

⁸⁴ 6" O.S., L., N.E., 2.0"—4.75".

of it may account for the raised and uneven surface of the central area; but we have seen no small square, with well-made symmetrical banks and fosse like this anywhere else on the Downs.

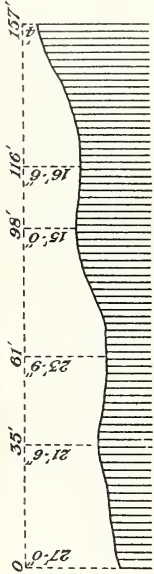
RACKHAM BANKS.

Seven hundred feet to the west an earthwork of large proportions, known as the Rackham Banks⁸⁵ (Plate VI.), has been thrown across the ridge of the Downs. It consists of a wide ditch, the bottom of which lies seven feet below the level of the ground to-day, and of a bank on its lower, or western, side, forty feet wide at its base, and eight feet high. Proportions so great as these to-day bespeak a very formidable earthwork before the bank began to weather, and the ditch partially to fill with silt. Of the two, ditch and bank, the former seems to be the more important element, for the latter only spans the narrow ridge, which lies here between two steep coombes, and ceases abruptly directly the ground falls away steeply to the north and to the south, while the fosse is continued in both directions as carefully made terrace-ways. The terrace-way that leads off from the northern end of the fosse, down the escarpment, has been used as a bridle road, and consequently its surface has been much injured by hoofs in part; it is quite clearly traceable, however, down to the main Storrington to Amberley road in the direction of Rackham Farm, while a branch sent off halfway down the escarpment in the direction of Springhead Farm has not been used as a track in modern times at all. The south end of the ditch is continued as a terrace, 13 feet wide, for a thousand feet along the side of a long and deep coombe, known as Medley Bottom, and where it is lost⁸⁶ in disturbed ground it is directed towards a point where Medley and Grevitt's Bottoms run into the side of Stoke Bottom to the north-east of Camp Hill. The higher ground to the east of the earthwork commands all the ground on its west side, hence the bank and

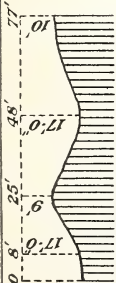
⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, extending from 1.25"-5" to 0.9"-4.2".

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 0.1"-3.4".

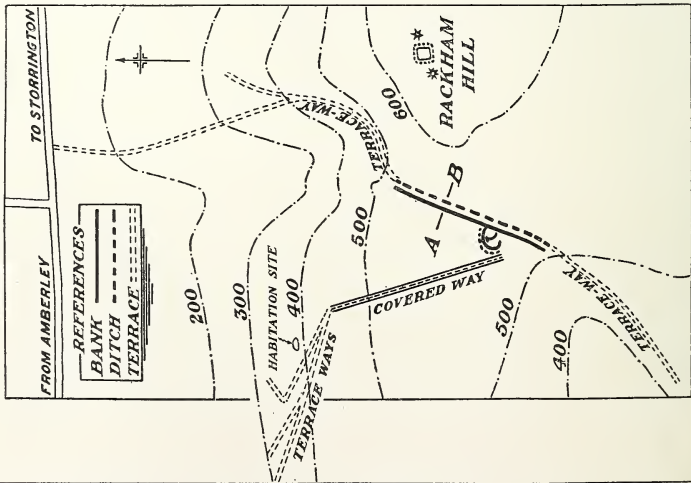
EARTHWORKS ON RACKHAM HILL, AMBERLEY.



SECTION ON LINE C.D.

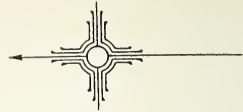


SECTION ON LINE A.B.



SITE PLAN

SCALE OF FEET



100 200 300 400 500

ditch cannot have been thrown up as a defence against attack from the east; on the other hand, if the bank was built to defend Rackham Hill against attack from the lower ground to the west, it is obvious that the ditch would have been dug on the west side of the bank, which is not the case. Consequently the theory that this earthwork was made for defence lacks support. It is evident that the bank has some object relative to the ditch, for, instead of taking its shortest course and making for the steep head of Medley Bottom, it follows the ditch for a short distance along the side of this valley, and delivers it as a terrace-way. In quite a number of instances of Covered Ways on the Downs the ditch is continued as a terrace down the side of a Coombe⁸⁷ just as in this case, and it is hard to avoid the conclusion that this great earthwork on Rackham Hill was thrown up for the same purpose as the Covered Ways, namely, not for defence of the hill itself, but to protect the passage across the open and bare ridge of the Down.⁸⁸ This suggestion opens up the question of the purpose of many of the univallate earthworks on our hills, and we think we can show that many of them, at least, were constructed for the same purpose as the more usual form of Covered Way with its ditch between two banks. This is too wide a subject to be dealt with here, however, and demands separate treatment.

Connected with the west side of the Rackham Banks is a curious earthwork consisting of two hollow depressions separated and surrounded by wide low banks (Plate VI). The entrances to these depressions are toward the lower, or south, side, they are narrow and are partially obstructed by banks thrown across them. Two small pits appear in the wide bank that separates the main depressions; and a ditch covers the northern and western sides of the earthwork. We

⁸⁷ E.g. at Newtimber Hill, Highden Hill, Glattling Down and Harting Down: *Covered Ways on the Sussex Downs*, S.A.C., LIX., 38, 43, 50, and in several other instances not yet described.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 69-75.

can offer no explanation of this little earthwork which has been constructed against the great Rackham Bank. The depressions are not pits in any sense; they are depressions only on account of the low banks that surround them; they are clearly not ponds, and the suggestion that they might have been constructed as a specialized form of Circus is negatived by the existence of the fosse on two sides.

COVERED WAY.

A Covered Way⁸⁹ crosses the ridge of the Downs immediately to the west of the Rackham Banks. Starting from near the southern end of the bank itself, at the head of Medley Bottom, it passes immediately to the west of the two depressions with surrounding banks just described, and crosses the ridge obliquely in a north-by-west direction for 1000 feet, as a six-foot ditch lying between broad, even banks, each eighteen feet wide. The grass in the shallow ditch is very green, and moles have been busy in the greater thickness of soil it contains, while the banks are low and look as if they had been spread by the plough. A short way down the northern escarpment⁹⁰ the earthwork turns sharply west-by-north, and divides into two tracks. The upper track takes a more or less direct line for 600 yards, and passes down the escarpment as a well-made terrace, 18 feet wide in parts; when it gets below the 300 contour line, just above cultivated land, it merges into a farm road of doubtful antiquity. Five hundred feet from its commencement this terrace-way throws off a branch which takes the hill at a less easy gradient, and is lost after a few hundred feet just above the cultivated ground. The second, or lower, track into which the Covered Way divides near the top of the escarpment appears the older of the two; it is not so well made, and takes the hill much more steeply; after 600 feet it turns acutely to the north-east, and continues

⁸⁹ 6" O.S., L., N.E., extending from 0·6"-5·4" to 0·8"-4·4".

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, 0·6"-5·4".

in this direction till it, too, is lost in the trees just above cultivated fields.

HABITATION PLATFORM.

On the steep side of the escarpment, just below the lower track, and above its limb that turns off to the north-east, is an almost level elliptical area,⁹¹ some 70 feet long by 25 feet wide in its widest part, cut into the side of the steep hill. The area is not quite flat, but slopes, at the present time, very gently downwards; low banks protect the ends of the lower side, the centre of which is quite open. The position and characteristics of this platform suggest that it was constructed for, or at least used as, a habitation site. On the only other such platform that we have found on the steep slopes of the Downs, namely, at the head of Sopers Bottom, Bramber, we have picked up numerous fragments of early types of pottery, but in this case neither rabbits nor moles have been at work, and consequently the turf is unbroken and hides from view any objects that may be present that would otherwise throw light on the problems as to the period and the purpose of its construction. Analogy, however, leads us to believe that this is a habitation platform of Roman or pre-Roman date.

Just short of the northern end of the Rackham Banks a berm leads off from the ditch, and passes eastwards along the side of the upper reach of the escarpment, gradually ascending as the crest itself rises to the top of Rackham Hill. Half-way along its quarter mile of length this berm, or terrace, is replaced for some yards by a fosse with a definite bank on its lower side. At its eastern end⁹² it turns to the south at a right angle and becomes a ditch with a wide consolidated bank, 1½ feet high, on its eastern side. This ditch and bank run over the crest of Rackham Hill for 130 yards, and stop short of the present track on the ridge-way; beyond this a wide area of gorse forbids search for its extension southwards, but it is worthy

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 0.3"-5.6".

⁹² *Ibid.*, 2.8"-5.25".

of note that where it is lost its direction is immediately towards the head of Peppering Bottom.

EARTHWORK ON AMBERLEY MOUNT.

Nearly three-quarters of a mile further to the west another well-made track ascends the steep north escarpment of Amberley Mount, starting, as is so often the case, along the side of a coombe. Where it is first picked up,⁹³ just south of a hedge that bounds arable fields, it consists of an eight-foot ditch with a bank on its lower side. This is not one of the hollow-ways, worn by traffic, so often found on the steep slopes of the Downs, for the hill-side has been cut back to form the ditch, and the bank is a made one with a twenty-foot base and smooth, even, rounded sides and top, which rise higher than the general slope of the hill. Higher up, where the hill-slope becomes steeper round the head of the coombe, the bank disappears, and leaves an even 12-foot terrace. Near the top of the hill the terrace widens, and at the summit turns to the left, and makes almost due south⁹⁴ as a ditch lying below a large lynchet⁹⁵ on its east, or upper, side. There are some signs of the previous existence of a bank on the west side of the ditch also, but if it ever existed it has been almost entirely destroyed. The ditch soon bears westward to the head of a steep narrow Coombe, known as Grevitt's Bottom, and from the point at which it begins thus to turn to the west it has a well-marked and consolidated bank on its other, now the north, side. It may be that the ditch passed the head of Grevitt's Bottom and accompanied the bank, which now has the appearance of the lynchet of a cultivation terrace, as it sweeps past a windmill-stead to the north-west. If one may judge from analogy, however—and this one is bound to do to some extent when examining earthworks on

⁹³ 6" O.S., L., N.W., 15·9"—5·7".

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 13·8"—4·8".

⁹⁵ The word "lynchet," as here used, signifies the steep slope at the lower edge of an area on the hill side that has been cultivated. Evidence points to their being the result of the piling up of soil brought down, each year that the area was ploughed, with the now out-of-date one-way plough.

ground that has been much disturbed by cart-tracks, or plough—we are drawn to the conclusion that this earthwork, also, was a Covered Way, providing a communication between a deep coombe in the escarpment on the north and the head of Grevitt's Bottom. It may well be that the west bank on the ridge has been ploughed away, as was the case with the Covered Way across Newtimber Hill⁹⁶; while the hollow above the east bank has been filled with material ploughed down to it from the slope above, as we judge must have taken place in the case of the Covered Way on Wepham Down.⁹⁷

There is no surface evidence of an old track-way along the floor of Grevitt's Bottom, nor would it be usual to find such in that position. The boundary between the parishes of Amberley and North Stoke runs for 200 yards down the very centre of this valley, however, and that in itself is significant; it then turns at right angles up the hill to the east for 300 yards, and again turns sharply to the south along 300 yards of an old green terrace-way, which descends the nose of the hill into Stoke Bottom between Medley and Grevitt's Bottoms.

TERRACE-WAY.

From this point, the meeting place of two or perhaps three Covered Ways, a beautifully made terrace-way ascends the hill to the south-east for a quarter-of-a-mile.⁹⁸ After being lost in cultivated ground the line of this terrace is continued by the Celtic Road already referred to on page 21.

SITE OF CAMP.

The most prominent part of the nose of the Down that slopes towards North Stoke, just above the 300 contour line, was occupied by an anhistoric fort.⁹⁹ The hill is still known as Camp Hill, though years of continuous ploughing have all but obliterated every

⁹⁶ *S.A.C.*, LIX., 37.

⁹⁷ See p. 26 of this vol.

⁹⁸ 6" O.S., L., N.W., extending from 15.5"-1.1" to 16.75"-0.4".

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, 14.5"-0.3".

trace of the earthwork. Its eastern outline, however, can still be seen by the unevenness of the ground when the sun is low in the west. We have not heard of the discovery of any objects of archæological interest on Camp Hill, or in the neighbouring Camp Field.

COVERED WAY.

Across the ridge of the Down here, seven hundred feet east of the shepherds' cottages known as Canada, are two low banks with intervening ditch which appear to be the remains of a partially ploughed down Covered Way,¹⁰⁰ 850 feet in length. Its northern end is directed towards the exact spot in Stoke Bottom where the Covered Ways from Rackham Hill and Amberley Mount and the above described terrace-way, meet; and its southern end is lost in cultivated ground at the head of a deep coombe that opens westwards on to the marsh beside the river Arun. This is just the position where one might expect to find a Covered Way.

From the direction of its northern end one is drawn to the conclusion that this Covered Way was related to the Covered Ways on Rackham Hill and Amberley Mount; indeed, that all these tracks, and the terrace-way, were parts of one system. If one is right in this deduction light is immediately thrown on the purpose of such earthworks as those across the necks of Burton and Sutton Downs, which, with the Covered Ways on Glatting and Upwaltham Downs, appear as parts of a system of related tracks connecting the weald with the coastal plain.¹⁰¹

Evidence that the Covered Way now under consideration is ancient is offered by the boundary between the parishes of Burpham and North Stoke. This boundary, after passing through The Burgh, and then following for a time the line of the only road that ran into North Stoke in days gone by, turns at a right angle where it meets the Covered Way, and follows the line of its extension southwards down the centre of the Coombe

¹⁰⁰ 6" O.S., extending from L., N.W., 15·6"—0·3"—L., S.W., 15·75"—11·25".

¹⁰¹ See 6" O.S., XLIX., N.E. and N.W.

right out into the marshes by the river. England began to be divided up into parishes during the seventh century, and it is a well recognised fact that, where no natural features served, the line of some pre-existing earthwork was commonly utilised to determine the course the boundary should take. Hence it is very common to find barrows, Covered Ways, Celtic and Roman roads, utilised as land marks for parish boundaries, and in many instances the boundary alone remains after time and other changes have entirely obliterated all signs of the earthwork.

The hill-slopes on these Downs are covered with the lynchets, or balks, of cultivation terraces, and in many places are to be seen what we believe to be the pre-Roman, or Celtic, roads which served these fields. Such are not dealt with in these notes, as they are by no means peculiar to the area of the Downs under consideration, and the subject is sufficiently large to call for separate treatment.

The objects figured in Plate II., figs. 1 and 2, and Plate III. figs. 1 and 3 belong to the Brighton Museum, and are here illustrated by the kind permission of Mr. H. D. Roberts, Director.

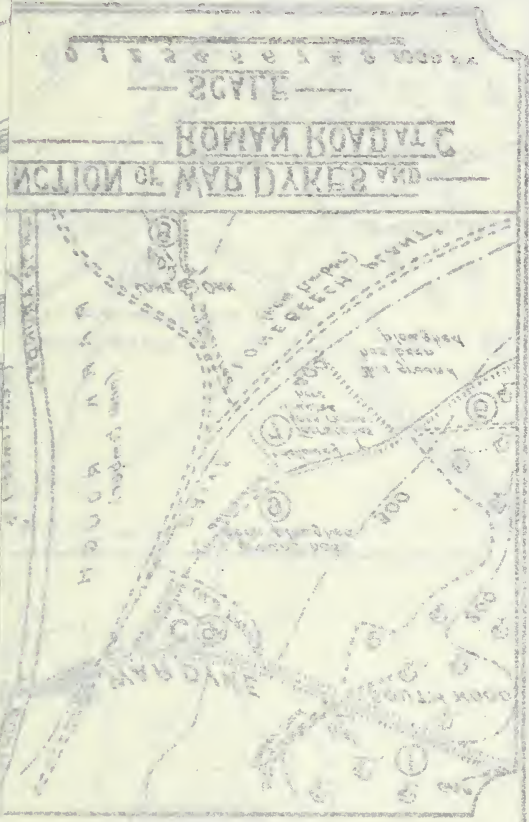
THE SUSSEX WAR DYKE: A PRE-ROMAN THOROUGHFARE.

BY A. HADRIAN ALLCROFT, M.A.

IN *S.A.C.*, LIX. (1918) Dr. Eliot Curwen and Dr. Cecil Curwen described and illustrated a long series of Downland "covered-ways," advancing reasons for believing them to represent roadways, in many cases of pre-Roman date. The most striking, albeit not the most typical, example of the series is that (*op. cit.* pp. 40-41) which runs across the northern end of Arundel Park from the bank of the Arun just south of Houghton Lodge—locally better known as Southwood—westward towards Dalesdown Wood beyond Whiteways Lodge. While admitting it to be in many respects exceptional, Messrs. Curwen yet express their belief that this, too, was a covered-way and was once used as a road. In the present article, the outcome of some three years of enquiry, there is adduced certain new evidence which tends to confirm the belief that this particular covered-way, the War Dyke, was actually a road of pre-Roman date, whether or no the same holds good of all examples of the type.

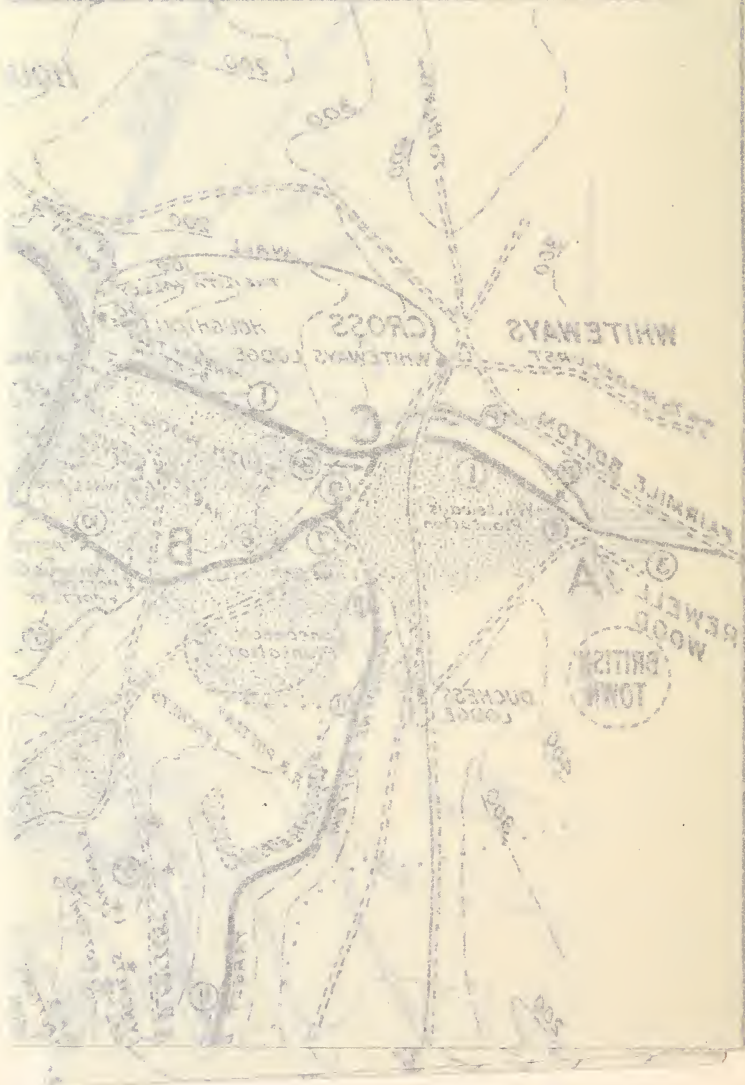
In matters of this sort the speculations of the antiquaries of a century or so ago are commonly of little value because of the absence of adequate maps, plans and details. Nevertheless it is of interest to find that E. Cartwright, speaking¹ of this "most remarkable trench . . . which leads from the summit [of the Downs] to the river at the base," calls it "the probable remains of a road by which the camp was supplied with

¹ *Rape of Arundel*, Vol. II. (1832), p. 222.



REFERENCES

TUMULI *
CHURCHES +
ANCIENT ROADS
MODERN ROADS ETC
CONTOURS
PARISH BOUNDARIES



REFERENCES

- PARISH BOUNDARIES
- CONTOURS
- MODERN ROADS ETC
- ANCIENT ROADS
- TUMULI *
- CHURCHES +

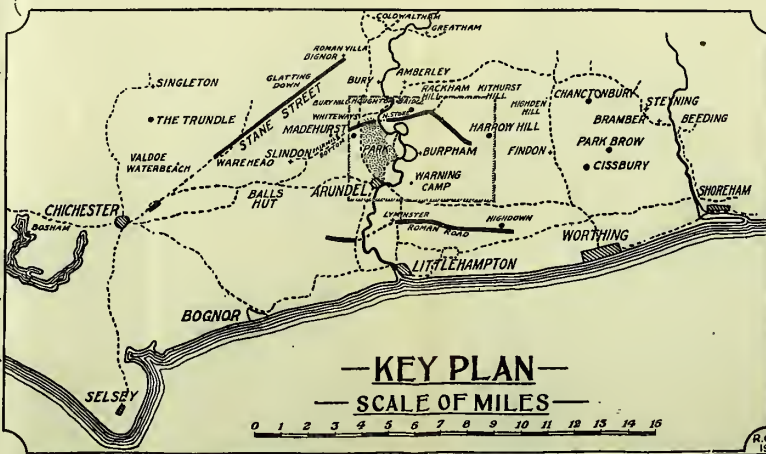
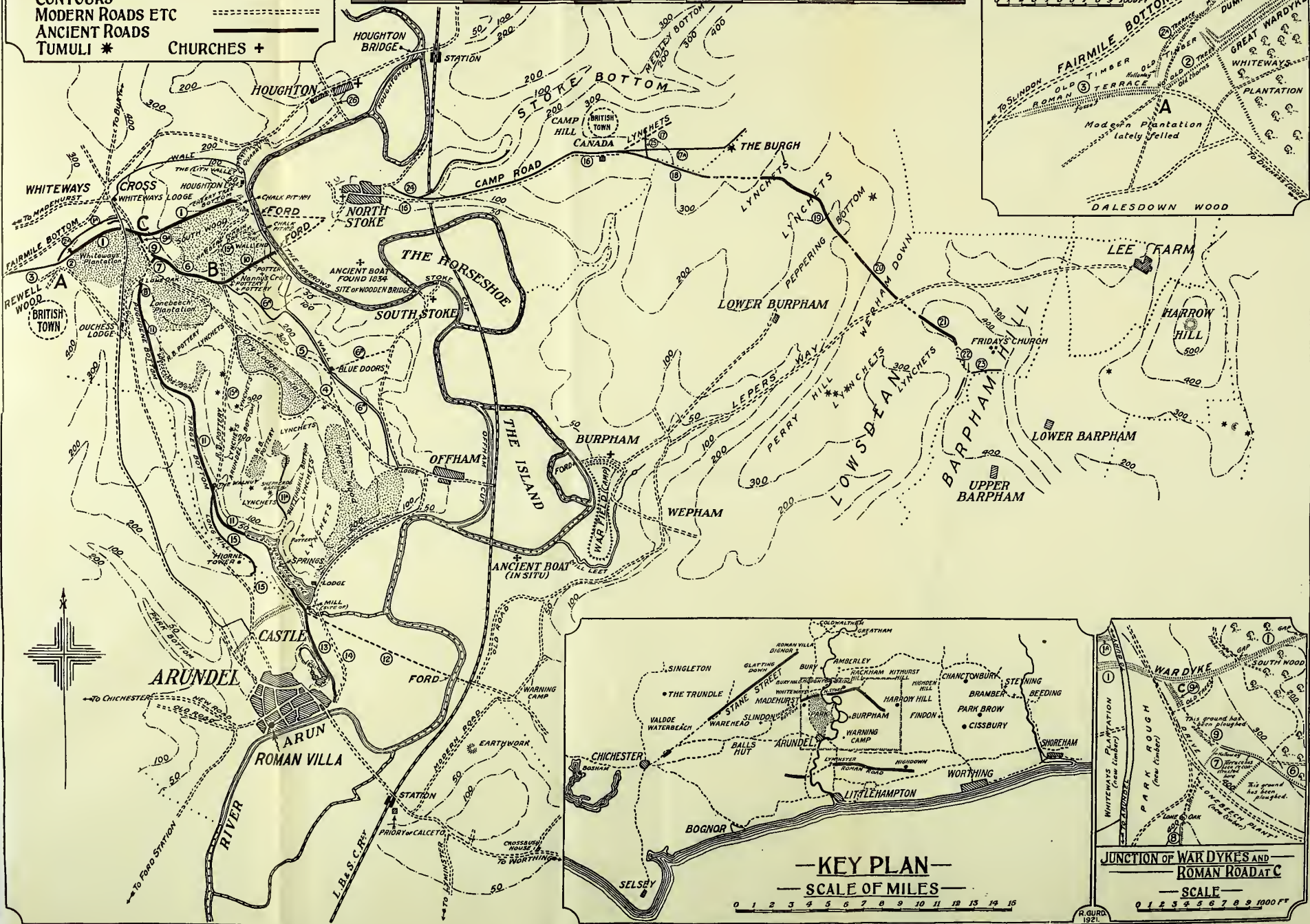
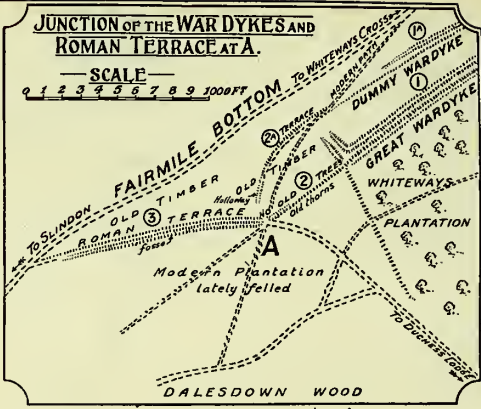
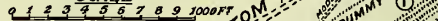
THE WAR DYKE AND CONNECTIONS.

SCALE OF MILES



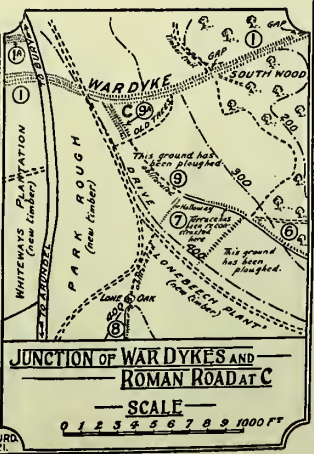
JUNCTION OF THE WAR DYKES AND ROMAN TERRACE AT A.

SCALE



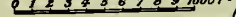
KEY PLAN

SCALE OF MILES



JUNCTION OF WAR DYKES AND ROMAN ROAD AT C.

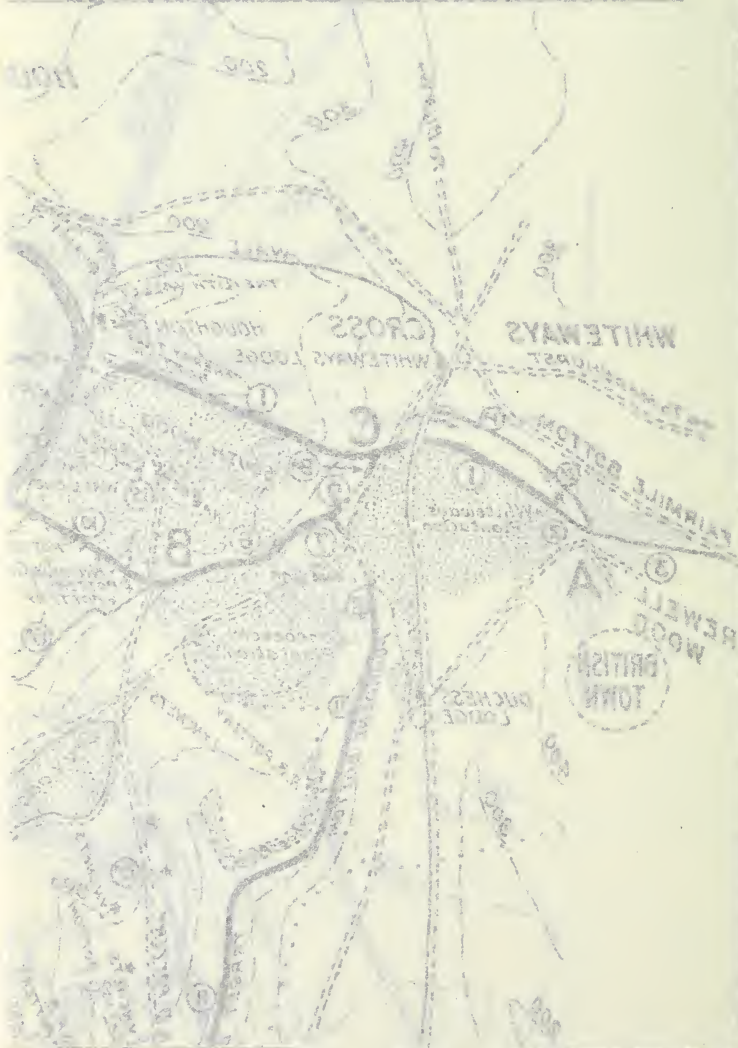
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R. GURD 1921.

— REFERENCES —

TUMULI *
CHURCHES +
ANCIENT ROADS
MODERN ROADS ETC
CONTOURS
PARISH BOUNDARIES



water." Where was the "camp" in question he does not say, but one may reasonably conclude that the great series of earthworks on Rewell Hill² is intended. He adds that "the general opinion" of his time attributed this "trench" to the Danes.

To the few local people who still remember local names, this work (No. 1 on map), or at least such part of it as lies between the Arun and Dalesdown Wood, is known as the War Ditch or War Dyke, and is associated with Cromwell and the Civil Wars; and though any such association is probably wholly baseless, the name is retained for its convenience. Its total length, as described by Messrs. Curwen, is 1580 yards, its over-all breadth is in places as much as 100 feet, and the fosse is 60 feet more or less in width. Owing to the lie of the ground the depth of the fosse below the covering bank or banks varies greatly. Without question it is one of the most imposing earthworks in all Sussex.

Sections of the War Dyke taken at any point where the ground on either side is level or nearly so, as, for example, just west of the Arundel-Bury road (*S.A.C.*, LIX., plate II.), show a medial fosse between two lateral *valla*; but where the earthwork passes along or down the flank of a hillside, the sections mostly show one vallum only, and that upon the lower or downhill side.³ The work, however, as far as it is described by Messrs. Curwen, is without question one continuous entity, of one date and one purpose. It follows that, whatever be the date and the purpose, other earthworks in which is exemplified either form of section, viz., either a fosse between two lateral *valla* or a fosse between the natural fall of the ground on the one side and a single vallum on the other, may quite possibly be of like date and purpose, or even, if not too remote in situation, parts of the War Dyke itself.

² *S.A.C.*, LXI., pp. 20-39.

³ This, being obviously a much more economical method of construction than the other, may explain certain cases where this and similar earthworks prefer to follow the flank of a ridge rather than the ridge itself.

Sections of the forms described are characteristic of other works which are indubitably roadways, and in all probability of Celtic, i.e. pre-Roman date. On Buckland Bank in Falmer, and on Park Brow in Sompting, are capital examples of the bivallated fosse, where there is no possible doubt that it is a road, and strong reason to believe it to be of pre-Roman age; and in both cases it occurs on level ground. Elsewhere, as in Eastwick Bottom in Patcham, occur examples of the other form, where the presumed roadway is descending the flank of a hill-side; and in such cases the fosse is attended by a single massive vallum on the downhill side. Thus the various sections of the War Dyke at various points are precisely like those of admitted Celtic roads, differing only in their greater dimensions. In point of mere construction there is no difference, and therefore no reason why the War Dyke should not have been built to serve as a road. It may be surprising at the first blush to have so immense a work attributed merely to the road-engineer, but it is to be remembered that roads have throughout the centuries been built to fit the traffic they were designed to carry. Presumably it was so even in pre-Roman times, and the fact that we know nothing of the sort of traffic which might in a remote age call for a roadway even 20 feet wide, does not justify us in deciding that the War Dyke cannot have been built as a road. In Cranborne Chase is a similar work of a width of 200 feet,⁴ and no one has seriously questioned that it was a Celtic road and nothing else.

The hill-top at or near Whiteways Cross (377 O.D.) is at the present day a very important road-ganglion. Its name declares that it has long been so. It must, indeed, always have been so, for to this point converge all the ridges west of the Arun, and from it any roads

⁴ In the parishes of Gussage All Saints and Wimborne St. Giles. It crosses the Downs in a right line for three continuous miles, demarcated by straight and unusually narrow *valla* about five feet in height, and the roadway (200 feet wide) is perfectly flat. The Romano-British town on Gussage Cow Down (Colt Hoare's *Vindogladia*) lies athwart it in such fashion as to show that the road is of older date than the town. It heads direct for Stonehenge, 16 miles distant to the N.N.E.

which have followed these ridges or the intervening valleys must "take off" to cross the river and so reach the eastward Downs and the heights of Rackham Hill (636 O.D.) and Kithurst Hill (697 O.D.) The trough through which winds the river from Houghton Bridge to Arundel has a north-and-south length (crow-flight) of three miles, with a normal width of less than half-a-mile. North of Houghton Bridge it broadens out into the much wider level between Hardham, Amberley, and Pulborough. South of Arundel it expands in like fashion, that town occupying the extreme point of a north-and-south ridge which descends from Whiteways Cross between the river on the east and Park Bottom on the west. Further southward to the sea stretch four miles of uniform green flats, the old-time estuary of the river, from either bank of which jut out the tongues of slightly higher ground whereon stand Lyminster and Ford, both places of great antiquity. The river is now tidal at spring tides for a distance of some miles above Houghton Bridge.

The present course of the river between Houghton Bridge and Arundel is the outcome of a series of improvements by which it was made a great thoroughfare of traffic not merely from Littlehampton to Pulborough and on by the Rother as far as Midhurst, but by canal also to the Wey and so to the Thames and the whole of the Midlands. There was living until lately in South Stoke a man who could remember having made the journey by water from Littlehampton to Birmingham. Less than 50 years ago the river-side farmers kept each his own barge to take his produce to market at Arundel or elsewhere, and many of them still got a large part of their household supplies direct by water from London. Books such as Kent's *Directory* of the latter part of the 18th century give notice of the departures of the cargo-boats from one or other London wharf to the most unexpected inland spots, Arundel amongst them⁵; and local tradition avers

⁵ "Arundell . . . Ves(sel), Yoxall's Wharf, Southwark."—*Kent's Directory*, 1791.

that at that date Burpham, whose solitary claim to greatness nowadays is the love that Ruskin very properly bore it, was well nigh as busy a spot as was Arundel itself, the crews of a hundred barges making it noisy by day and by night.

Among the "improvements" mentioned are three "Cuts," by which have been eliminated five out of ten awkward corners, and the actual length of the water-way from bridge to bridge has been reduced from nine miles to less than six. The Offham Cut was made so late as 1862-3 to prevent the constant flooding of the ground across which was then being built the railway from Pulborough to Arundel and Ford; and much of the *déblai* from the Cut was used to form the railway embankment alongside. Only sixty years ago, then, the "brooks" of this part of the valley were drowned at every high tide. The making of the Cut side-tracked Burpham, but obviously that village had already lost all importance as a centre of economic distribution. Canal-traffic was, in fact, by that date moribund. Its heyday belongs to the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century.

The other "Cuts" are known respectively as the South Stoke Cut and the Houghton Cut. The old channel at Houghton is no longer passable. That at South Stoke can be negotiated only by small row-boats at the top of the strongest tides. Even the Burpham loop is rapidly silting up. For the most part all three still serve as parish boundaries, but the course of the boundary immediately west of Burpham shows that there was a time when the river's main channel lay further to the west, a small part of the parish being now isolated on the right bank of the loop.

The devious course of the river before the various improvements were made implies that at that date it had little stream and was for the most part very shallow. One prime result of the straightening of its course was to add greatly to the volume and force of the water, and therefore to the scour; and this last has been intensified by considerable dredging and by

embanking. The material for the embankment was, and is, obtained from various quarries in the chalk slopes along the western bank of the river between Houghton Bridge and the Black Rabbit Inn, some of them of immense size. When the first attempts at embankment were made is of little importance. At the present day the "brooks" on either side are liable to be waterlogged at every spring tide throughout the year, and in winter they are constantly inundated over long distances and for weeks together. From Houghton Bridge to the coast there is not a village, nor even so much as an old steading, to be found in all their length, and it is certain that until recent times they formed the bed of a vast estuary completely severing the Rapes of Arundel and Bramber. Sufficient indication of their early character is to be found in the ancient boats from time to time discovered in the boggy soil.⁶

A Roman road running westward through Poling to the extremity of the dry land beyond Lyminster Church, one infers that in Roman times there existed some means of crossing the estuary at Lyminster; the name of Ford declares as much, and it is said that in 1890 there could still be seen here traces of the road's course down to the stream,⁷ while from Lyminster to Tortington ran also a corduroy track of unknown date.⁸ In earlier times the estuary was probably impassable at any point below Arundel except by boat, and it is likely that even the Romans affected the *trajet* between Ford and Lyminster partly by ferry.

At Arundel was provided a permanent crossing not later than 1151, when Adeliza, Countess of William de

⁶ One was found in North Stoke in 1834 (Horsfield, *County of Sussex*, II. 147), a second in Burpham in 1858, and a third yet remains buried in the soil in the same parish, near the railway-bridge spanning the southern end of the Burpham loop. The question of the real age of each or any of these boats is not here discussed. They may be British, but it is self-evident that the Saxons must have long used the same means of navigating the estuary, and there is no reason to suppose that they did not also use "dug-outs" for the purpose. Those who assume that monoxyle dug-outs are necessarily of greater antiquity than boats of any other fashion will find proof to the contrary in Strabo, c. 155.

⁷ *S.A.C.*, XLIII, p. 105.

⁸ So the late Capt. W. Kemp, of Lyminster, told me.

Albini, lord of Arundel, founded the Priory of Pynham or de Calceto with the express duty of maintaining the causeway (*calcetum*), still so called, which leads from the foot-hill by the market-place to the opposite high ground beside the railway station,⁹ a total length of some 700 yards. From that day to this has stood here a bridge,¹⁰ but how long previously this crossing may have been used there is no evidence to show. Like the other great castles of Sussex, that of Arundel presumably commanded a river-crossing,¹¹ but whether the crossing was at the present bridge, or rather at the point next to be described, it is impossible to say.

Local tradition yet remembers a ford at Warning-camp, 1000 yards north-north-east of Pynham Priory, where, even with all "improvements," the water is but three feet deep at low tide and was less in earlier times before the stream was dredged and embanked. A now "blind" lane runs down to the river from the east, and beside it, a quarter of a mile from the river, stood the vanished chapel which was the customary attendant of mediaeval fords.¹² The lane points direct for Swanbourne Lake, where, as will be seen, debouched a very important and very old road (No. 11 on map) coming from the direction of Whiteways Cross.

The next possible crossing is at Burpham, a mile further to the north-east, where the setts of a paved ford are still intact in the river's bed, almost opposite to the end of the village street. The age of this ford is quite unknown, but it cannot well be very ancient. Anyone who used it must, before gaining firm land at Offham

⁹ *S.A.C.*, XI., pp. 91 *sqq.*

¹⁰ In yet earlier times the main stream of the Arun probably followed the line of the Municipal Borough's boundary, and in that case the principal crossing would be, not at the site of the present bridge, but 400 yards further to the east, near the present-day Railway Hotel.

¹¹ Cf. the present writer's article on "The First Castle of William de Warrenne" in *Arch. Journal*, 1917, pp. 60-62.

¹² Additional evidence of the old-time importance of this spot is possibly to be seen in an anhistoric earthwork 500 yards south-west of the site of the chapel, just on the edge of Batworth Park. To judge from appearances only—and there is at present no other evidence available—it is a Celtic moot, a *circus*, and implies the presence of a considerable settlement of a date between 400 B.C. and the end of the Roman era. See also *S.A.C.*, XLVI., p. 199.

on the western side of the river, traverse at least 750 yards of "brooks" all much below tide-level, and until 60 years ago constantly drowned. It was probably made only to give access to the detached part of the parish lying west of the Burpham loop.¹³ There is no right of way across the "brooks" to Offham. Nowadays there is, indeed, no provision for vehicles of any sort to cross the "trough" at any point between Arundel and Houghton Bridge.¹⁴

The bridge at Houghton is thought to date only from 15th century.¹⁵ It has been destroyed more than once, for the current here is very strong; and though it is quite possible that under exceptional conditions of tide and season the spot may have offered a practicable *trajet* in very early times, it can never have been safe or easy. North of the bridge there is no crossing whatever nearer than the by-road from Greatham to Coldwaltham, three crow-flight miles away.¹⁶

Now as it is accepted as fact that there existed an immemorial east-to-west roadway—the "Tin-Way" of old writers—along the entire length of the South Downs, the question arises, Where and how did that roadway cross the Arun?

The answer to this question is broadly hinted by the orographical map. Coming to all intents in a right line westward from Chanctonbury by Highden and Kithurst Hills as far as Rackham Hill, the roadway would naturally drop thence south-westward down the

¹³ The peculiar disposition of the village street, at right angles to the river rather than parallel therewith, is probably due to the lie of the great fosse and vallum of Burpham Camp.

¹⁴ The wooden bridge at South Stoke is not counted, as it is no thoroughfare. It was built only when was dug the Cut, which made it necessary as a means of reaching "The Horseshoe." Previously there had been a similar bridge crossing the river immediately under South Stoke Farm ("Stickney's"), which provided communication between the Stokes. The course of the old road to this bridge is still plainly visible on the southern bank.

¹⁵ *S.A.C.*, XVII., p. 215. W. D. Peckham accepts this date without demur (*S.A.C.*, LXII., p. 36). Mark Boniface, of Bury, told me (1921) that in laying drains beside the present road through Houghton the surface of the earlier road was found (1912) 4' 6" below the present level, "steined with 12-15 inches of flint, as hard as concrete."

¹⁶ Sir H. Tregoz, lord of the Manor of Greatham *temp.* Ed. II., built a stone bridge here (*S.A.C.*, XVI., p. 259).

long nose of Camp Hill to North Stoke, whence the passage across the flat would be but some 450 yards; and rising thence towards Whiteways Cross, it would turn north-west through Houghton Forest to regain the main ridge of the hills on Glatting Down. Such a course entails, indeed, something approaching a right-angle bend, but it is the course laid down by the *natura loci*. There follows the question, Is there any evidence that there ever existed a crossing at the spot indicated?

Outside the west wall of Arundel Park, at a point 250 yards south of Whiteways Lodge, the War Dyke (No. 1), breached for a few feet by the modern high road from Arundel to Bury, continues in the same line for some 500 yards further, then making almost a right-angled turn, runs northwards for 50 yards, and inconsequently ends on the brow of an abrupt slope.¹⁷ There is no discoverable sign that it was ever continued in the same northward direction, and the sharp fall of the ground makes any such course highly improbable. That it merely doubled back upon itself and struck eastward again is inherently unlikely. The probability therefore is that in some shape it was continued westward (see inset to Map).

Some 75 yards away to the north of the War Dyke a second and smaller covered-way of precisely the same form runs (1a on map) parallel with it from the Arundel-Bury road westward for 450 yards (*S.A.C.*, LIX., p. 39, and plate II.). It is locally spoken of as the "Dummy (i.e. small) War Dyke." Of its course further east there is no hint discoverable. As it falls down the hill westward its section as usual changes, the up-hill vallum disappearing in the hillside, and the down-hill vallum presently tailing out on the steep slope. Here, according to Messrs. Curwen's plate, it ends. But in reality it passes imperceptibly into a very noticeable

¹⁷ Apparently the work has never been interfered with here, and it ends now as it ended when first made, the two equal banks tailing out from a height of 7 feet at the angle to a mere 3 feet at the end. This sudden arrest overlooking the tops of the trees below is one of the oddest effects in Sussex earthwork known to the writer.

terrace-way (2a), 12 feet or more in width, which continues in the same line so as to pass directly across the northward termination of its bigger fellow, some 75 feet away and 20 feet lower down the hill-side, here very steep. It is scarcely possible to doubt that the one work was originally connected with the other, but all superficial trace of such connection has been obliterated by a recent trackway which here comes up from Whiteways and, crossing the line diagonally,¹⁸ goes onward to the point A on the map. The terrace 2a maintains its original course for another 100 yards, bearing somewhat to the left with the contour of the hill, and rising slightly, it again assumes the form of a holloway for a short distance, vanishing at a point only 20 yards away from A. Precisely at A begins a very remarkable "slunway" (3 on map), which provides an easy path, still in the same general line, down the western flank of Rewell Hill into Fairmile Bottom.

Thus, within the space of a short half-mile we have a typical covered-way (1a), an unmistakable terrace-way (2a), a holloway, and the "slunway," all in one general line and each merging into the other; and as three items out of the four are indubitably roads, the inference that the covered-way was likewise a road is almost certain. To argue that the "Dummy War Dyke" was originally built as a defensive work and later utilised as a roadway is idle; as well maintain a railway cutting to be of a different date from the track it carries.

Reverting now to the point where the greater War Dyke makes its sudden bend to the north, it is plainly evident that, whereas the inner (northern) vallum was purposely brought to a perfect angle, the angle of the outer (southern) vallum was never so completed. There is a decided gap where the angle should be, and the gap is exactly in line with the westward projection of the War Dyke's general course. The gap leads at once to a broad and smooth terrace (66 feet wide),

¹⁸ For a few yards the modern trackway and the older terrace-way coincide, the steep fall of the hill leaving no alternative.

which follows (2 on map) the foot of a pronounced lynchet (7-10 feet high) throughout the entire distance from the gap to the point A and the "slunway" already mentioned. Along the brow of the lynchet grow old thorns, the remnants of an erstwhile hedge, and ancient beech-trees are dotted thinly about the falling hillside below, but along the terrace there is to be found no old timber; and while there is ocular proof that the terrace communicated directly with the War Dyke at one end by the gap described, there is similar proof that at the other end it was continued directly onward from A by the "slunway" (No. 3). In fact the sequence of Slunway—terrace-way 2*a*—covered-way 1*a* is exactly repeated in the sequence of Slunway—terrace-way 2—War Dyke; whence it is to be inferred that the great War Dyke was as much a roadway as was the "Dummy" War Dyke.

The convergence of so many various roads at A probably finds its explanation in the great group of earthworks in Rewell Wood some 300 yards away to the south; and the evidence going to show that those earthworks represent a British settlement of a date *circa* 150 B.C.,¹⁹ one is prepared to believe that some of these roads are of the like antiquity.

"Slunways"—the local term to denote any road or track which *slants* down the face of a hill—are numerous in the vicinity of Whiteways, and they are of various ages. Two examples (Nos. 4, 5 on map), not inaptly known locally as "The Stag's Horns," which climb the north-east face of the Down within the Park, leading from Blue Doors to the unplanted gaps dividing Dry Lodge Plantation from (4) Herons Wood on the south-east and from (5) Lonebeech Plantation on the north-west, are possibly of very modern origin; but a third example (No. 6 on map) can hardly be of less than Roman age, for it forms the only discoverable continuation of the terrace-way (No. 8 on map) which comes up out of Pughdean,²⁰ and the latter is not

¹⁹ See *S.A.C.*, LXI., pp. 20-39.

²⁰ This appears to be a modern spelling of Pewdean (XVIII. century). I have not met with any earlier forms.

merely of characteristic Roman form, but in its southward course skirts a part of the Park which is thickly strewn with pottery and other remains of Romano-British date, indicating a very extensive settlement. Intact as far as Lone Oak, it is obliterated for 200 yards across the highest part (400 O.D.) of the ridge, to be resumed in the form of a much mutilated holloway (No. 7) descending the upper part of the hill's northern face.²¹ When the fall of the hill becomes more abrupt the holloway, swinging to the east, drops into the upper end of the terrace-way No. 6, and so descends one of the steepest slopes in the neighbourhood.²² About the lower end of the terrace-way (200 O.D.) the character and disposition of the timber preserve the plan of fields now parked, but along most of the terrace itself, a length of some 600 yards, the greater age and density of the trees declare that the roadway went out of use a long time ago. Ploughing must at all times have been an impossibility along the whole length of the terrace, and no vehicle of more than Roman gauge can well have used its narrow path. Several huge beech-trees, rooted in the very centre of the roadway, show that no vehicle of any kind has for many generations passed along its lower half, and the creep of the chalk at some points has almost covered the road.²³

The terrace-way ends where it is crossed by a south-to-north trackway known as "the old road (from Arundel) to Houghton." This (No. 15a) is still a public thoroughfare, and remains so even when the rest of the Park is formally closed annually on March 25th. Further east the timber preserves the line of yet another road (No. 6a) which ran on past Blue Doors to Offham. This may have been Roman in origin, for there was possibly a Roman settlement of some sort at

²¹ The obliteration of the road across the ridge is explained by the planting of Lone Beech Plantation and by the construction of the drive along the N.E. edge of it. The mutilation of the hollow way is the result of ploughing.

²² In some places the fall of the hill-side approaches 1 in 2.

²³ The upper half of the terrace, being still used from time to time as a timber-trail, is occasionally cleared and remade after a fashion. The lower half, too steep and narrow for this purpose, has not been interfered with, the timber-trail branching off northward about midway.

Offham,²⁴ but, joined as it was at Blue Doors by a road from South Stoke (6*b*), it must at no remote period have been the most direct means of communication between that village and Houghton bridge. There is a short piece of it some 100 yards east of the foot of the terrace (No. 6), where it measures 35 feet over. The spot where all these roads converged was the site of a dwelling certainly as late as 17th century, as is shown by the pottery and other relics which litter the surface of what was once the field adjoining ("Nanny's Croft").²⁵ But there is pottery there of every period back to Romano-British times, and amongst it even some of the coarse, ill-burnt stuff, studded with grains of flint, such as it is customary to refer to the Bronze Age. There was probably a cemetery, there was certainly a settlement, here in Romano-British times.

The meeting at the spot (B) of so many roads, for long centuries, has almost obliterated yet another (No. 10), which followed the floor of the adjoining combe north-eastwards for some 500 yards, dropping another 200 feet and so reaching the bank of the Arun. Like most unpaved roads on falling ground, it is a holloway, becoming more and more definite as it descends. Old beech-trees have grown up on it in places, and in other places the floor has been broken by pits, larger or smaller, probably made in the search for flints.²⁶ Having been taken as a bounder of the parishes of Houghton and South Stoke, it must once have been a very much more noticeable feature than now it is, and this also explains a slight vallum which follows its eastern edge; but even in its present mutilated form the

²⁴ I have been told that a quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered from an old well which was opened, a few yards west of Offham Farmhouse, in 1894, but I can obtain no confirmation of this. Offham (*sic*) was a manor T.E.R. (*Domesday*, XIX*b.*, 46.)

²⁵ "Nanny" is said to have been the mother of two sons who got into trouble for throwing down part of the Park Wall, presumably as a protest against the parking of Nanny's small domain by "Jockey of Norfolk."

²⁶ This does not imply that the road was ever metalled. Similar pits are to be found all along the floor of other combes in the vicinity, where no roads are discoverable. The modern road-contractor knows that the floor of a Downland combe is usually a mass of natural flints, and the flint-trade was very active along this part of the Arun valley until a generation ago.

holloway is in most places far too large—10 feet over and 3–4 feet deep—to be explained as the result of throwing up that insignificant vallum. Romano-British pottery, pot-boilers, and oyster-shells litter its course. Crossed by the wall of the Park some 50 feet away from the river, it re-appears at once, dropping into the stream 60 yards below Wall-end in the form of the holloway usual in such cases. Just 450 yards away from the opposite bank ends the made road through North Stoke, pointing almost direct towards the spot.

Had the objective of this road (No. 10) been Houghton, a mile away to the north, it would have followed rather the course taken by No. 15*a*, “the old road to Houghton”; and if No. 10 had ever communicated with Houghton, No. 15*a* would hardly have supplanted it. Its objective therefore was not Houghton. Moreover, before the river was banked there was, just under the southern side of the War Dyke and at the outfall of Harber’s²⁷ Cabin Bottom, a considerable inlet fed by strong perennial springs, and it was to avoid the necessity of crossing this inlet that the “old road to Houghton” took its actual course. One of these springs, which still gushes out in the actual bank of the river here, is yet remembered to have had a great reputation for the cure of rheumatism. To this day there is no room for a roadway southward along the stream to South Stoke, the foothills falling precipitously to the river. As the road leads neither to, nor near to, any discoverable homestead, nor to any quarry, and as there is no sign that this part of the Park has ever been cultivated, it cannot be dismissed as merely a farmer’s or a carter’s track of whatever age. Unless it was aiming to get across the river, it is impossible to understand why it should take the course it does.

The facts suggest that the road was aiming at a ford, or possibly a bridge, and as the road itself is with

²⁷ A modern name. Harber (?Arber, Arbour) was a charcoal-burner and flint-digger of the last century, who here built for himself a makeshift hut. Such, at least, is the local explanation.

small question as old as the Roman period, it follows that there did exist at this spot a practicable crossing in the Roman time. The spot is 500 yards south of the eastern extremity of the War Dyke, and to all intents mid-way in a straight reach of half-a-mile's length. At either end of this straight reach, more particularly at the northern end by Houghton Lodge, the current, throttled by the sudden bend of the channel, is too violent and irregular to permit of any crossing.²⁸ Along the straight reach, however, albeit swift, it is equable. The bottom is hard throughout, as is the case wherever a river has cut its way through the chalk barrier, and along this reach, as its local name of "The Narrows" suggests, the stream is less wide than usual. If a crossing existed at the spot indicated by the road No. 10, there is no reason why there should not have been another at any point along The Narrows where the ground allowed of an approach to the water's edge.

Returning now to the upper end of the terrace-way No. 6, there are faint signs of its having once continued straight on (No. 9), pointing direct to the spot (C) where the War Dyke is now breached by the drive from Whiteways Lodge; but this part of the hillside has been under cultivation in the past, as the absence of trees declares. Further on the ground is dotted with timber, some of it of very great age, and direct in the required line through the trees runs for 75 yards the remnant of a fine covered-way (No. 9a) 60 feet in width. At some recent date a bank of soil has been thrown across the gap by which it must originally have entered the War Dyke, so that anyone passing along the Dyke has no suspicion of its existence; but the vegetation of this bank—the only green patch to be found in all the War Dyke's length—tells its own tale; the bank is made soil, and it is scarcely to be doubted that it was formed at the same date as the similar bank which carries across the War Dyke itself the drive to Whiteways Lodge. There is no question whatever that 9a is a road, and

²⁸ Before the Houghton Cut was made the current would presumably be much less violent.

that it linked the War Dyke at the one end with the terrace-way (No. 6) at the other. Its floor, it may be remarked, is not so deeply sunk as is that of the War Dyke, but some feet higher, a fact which may imply a later date. There are signs that it swung left so as to enter the War Dyke slunwise; there is no sign that it crossed the Dyke and was continued beyond it. Here, then, is another material hint that the War Dyke was at one time used as a road. (See inset to map.)

Much more obvious is the junction of No. 6 with the holloway No. 7, and its connection thereby with the terrace-way (No. 8) at the head of Pughdean. The latter falls regularly to a hard greenway (No. 11 on map) from 6 to 9 feet wide, which follows the valley's floor past the targets and The Walnut to Swanbourne Lake, being plainly visible to the water's edge, a total distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. This is a made road with a perfectly flat surface, so hard as to have wholly defied the rabbits, who industriously turn up the looser soil on either side of it and throw out pieces of Romano-British pottery.

Swanbourne Lake is entirely artificial. It was formed to serve as a mill-pond. There was a mill, and therefore some sort of a mill-pond, here from the time of *Domesday* until about 1840. Mill and mill-house stood at the southern end of the dam thrown across the valley's gorge, where is now the Castle Dairy. The pond was fed, as is the Lake, by copious perennial springs rising in its bed at a point near the middle of the Lake's present length, just below the spot where debouches Ruttinghill Bottom. Prior to the damming of the valley the flow from these springs must have made its way to the river by what later came to be the mill-leet, a channel old enough to have been taken as bounder of the parishes of Arundel and South Stoke; and any road from the direction of Whiteways Cross would naturally pass to the west of the springs or their effluent, in order to avoid the necessity of crossing these lower down. As there is no reason to suppose that any mill or dam existed in Roman times or earlier,

one infers that the road followed this course, along what was at that time a dry valley, to the point where later stood the mill. This view finds confirmation in the course of another ancient road (11*a*) of terraced form, which descends the easy western side of Ruttinghill Bottom towards the Lake, on such a course as to fall into No. 11 some 200 yards above the point where rise the springs.²⁹ There was a ford at Warningcamp, distant only 1100 yards from the hard ground at the Swanbourne Valley's gorge. To that ford lead a number of roads from the eastern side of the valley, but on the western side there is no discoverable road to connect therewith unless it be No. 11, which is situated as near to the ford as was permissible, and is in the right line. There is relatively high ground along the required line (No. 12) across this part of the flats, so that the *trajet*, if somewhat long, would not be dangerous.

At the point where later stood the mill diverged a road ("Mill Lane," No. 13), which followed the foothills beneath the walls of the castle into Arundel. This cannot be less old than the mill, to which it provided the sole means of access from the town; it remained indeed the only road out of Arundel northward along the river until 1894, when was opened the handsome "Mill Road" (No. 14 on map) now in use. But it is probably of much earlier date, for Arundel was occupied in Roman times, and if the Roman settlement was not a large one, amongst its constituents was one handsome house of which the tessellated pavements were disturbed at the western end of Tarrant Street in 1896 in the course of digging for the sewerage of the town³⁰. This settlement must have had some means of communication with the ford at Warningcamp, and Mill Lane probably provided it. So soon as the causeway

²⁹ This road (10-12 feet wide), traceable for some 600 yards, begins as a holloway at a spot where Romano-British pottery abounds and where are superficial signs of a dwelling-site. It passes S. by the eastern edge of a spot called "Shepherd's Garden," where are several barrows, and drops into the gorge of Ruttinghill Bottom in such a way as to preclude its ever having had any other objective than that here suggested.

³⁰ *S.A.C.*, XL. (1896), p. 283.

and bridge at Arundel came into being, Mill Lane would be adopted as *the* thoroughfare for most of the traffic moving eastwards from Whiteways Cross by way of Pughdean to the bridge.

Roman Arundel had direct communication with the more extensive settlement which covered the central part of the Park, and with the north, by a road (No. 15 on map) leading due north past the eastern side of Hiorne Tower (215 O.D.). Destroyed thus far by various undertakings connected with the ancient or the modern Castle, it is continued down the slope from the Tower in a characteristic Roman terrace-way ("Long Hill,") 6-9 feet in width to join the road No. 11 at The Walnut³¹, so avoiding the detour by way of the Mill; but traffic from Whiteways Cross would mostly prefer the latter route because, while little longer, it wholly avoided the considerable climb (nearly 200 feet) entailed by the ascent of "Long Hill."

The Celt made and used terrace-ways of a rude kind, but those of Roman date are to be recognized by their more careful grading, by the absence of any retaining bank upon their outer edge, by the fine quality of the grass which covers them, and above all, by the careful provision for their drainage³². There were two methods of providing for such drainage. On very steep slopes, where the construction of a wide roadway was inadmissible, the method was simply to tilt the flat surface of the terrace in the downhill direction, so that the water-shot from above should run across the roadway and escape harmlessly over the edge. When the slope was gentler, and the roadway therefore was wider, a continuous catch-water gutter was dug along the inner side of the terrace. Such gutters were proportionate to the work required of them: at the upper end, where

³¹ A map of 1779 shows standing at this spot a house named Pewdean Lodge.

³² There is a striking illustration of the difference between the Celtic and the Roman work on Westmeston Hill. The Celtic terrace, of irregular gradient, degenerates into a mere hollow; it is covered with the coarsest of Downland grass, and has no provision whatever for drainage. Therefore, the Roman constructed a new one, in which each of these faults is made good, the route being thereby both eased and shortened.

the water-shot must necessarily be small, they are either not apparent at all, or of only slight dimensions; but they increase in size as they descend until, at the lower end, where they have to deal with the water-shot from a very large surface above, they are sometimes of such size that the roadway itself assumes the appearance of a flattened earthen vallum (in reality the *agger*) covering a great fosse (in reality the gutter). Gutters of this size were feasible only where the fall of the hill was gentle, needful only where the height of the hill above (and the consequent volume of the water-shot to be dealt with) was very considerable. There are capital instances at the lower end of the terrace which descends Westmeston Hill, and along the lower course of the Stane Street terrace in Bignor Tail Wood.

The "slunways" about Whiteways Cross illustrate these general principles. No. 6 is built on the face of a hill of which the fall is so steep that no wide roadway was possible; therefore the road is narrow (averaging 9 feet only) and there is no gutter, but the floor of the terrace is tilted heavily down-hill. No. 8, on the other hand, which is built on the side of a hill where the fall is very slight and very short, is wide—15 feet at the lower end, broadening to 20 feet at the upper end by Lone Oak—with extremely small tilt and a lateral gutter. The latter, though slight, is still quite visible, and its presence is further betrayed by the workings of the moles and the rabbits. These animals have even broken the actual edge of the road here and there, where it is *made* earth,³³ but neither moles nor rabbits can disturb the hard-rammed bed of the green-way (No. 11) by which the terrace is continued southward along the floor of the valley (Pughdean).

But the terrace-way (No. 3) on Rewell Hill is anomalous. The fall of the hill is not abrupt, the terrace itself is short (300 yards), and the water-shot to be dealt with is very small; yet the roadway is flanked by

³³ From the method of their construction the up-hill half of the road-bed of Roman terraces is the natural solid chalk, the down-hill half being "made" earth.

a gutter of extraordinary dimensions. Right on the brow of the hill it is actually wider (11 feet) than is the roadway itself. The fact calls for explanation, and when it is further observed that the *agger* of the terrace-way and its gutter lie in the line of the War Dyke's westward projection along the terrace No. 2, as well as in line with the other terrace (No. 2*a*), there arises the suspicion that *agger* and gutter may represent what were once the vallum and the fosse of a work precisely like the War Dyke. Careful sections taken at various points near its upper end confirm this surmise; the Roman terrace-way No. 3 has, in fact, been formed along the crown of the vallum of an earlier covered-way, and some of the material removed therefrom has been thrown inwards upon the original fosse to give additional width to the terrace-way.

From the lie of the ground only it is reasonably certain that the original work was, in fact, a part of the War Dyke which has been reconditioned by Roman engineers; in which case obviously the original work was pre-Roman. Moreover, as the Roman who altered it, retained it as a roadway, it is not unreasonable to infer that the original pre-Roman work was itself also probably a road. To the same conclusion point also the facts that (*a*) the War Dyke, like its fellow the "Dummy War Dyke," merges at its western end into an unquestionable roadway, and (*b*) with the War Dyke communicates the unquestionable road No. 6. But if the War Dyke was actually a road, it ought to be possible to recover some traces of its further course to east and west of the portion (No. 1 on map) already recognised and surveyed by Messrs. Curwen. And if any such traces can be recovered, the fact will go far to disprove alternative theories which would explain the War Dyke as merely a boundary line or as a defensive and military work.

At the present time the War Dyke's eastern termination is in the face of a large disused³⁴ chalk-quarry

³⁴ It presumably went out of use only when this part of the Park was walled, about the year 1811.

excavated in the extremity of an outlier of the Down overhanging the western bank of the Arun. Coming thus far along the northern flank of the only ridge which runs directly and continuously down from Whiteways to the river, it ends, 400 feet away from the present water's edge and 65 feet in air, at a point some 150 yards south of Houghton Lodge. This is near the most westerly point of the wide loop described by the river about the village of North Stoke, which lies on the foothills of the eastern bank at a distance of 600 yards from the present water-way. The Ordnance Map shows the church of North Stoke to stand at 37 O.D., the foothills running out some 150 yards further towards the river. Beyond these there extend some 450 yards of dead flat water-meadows, only kept free from continual flooding by an embankment along the river's edge. Here, at a point 530 yards south of the church, was found in 1834 one of the ancient boats already mentioned; but no such evidence is needed to convince the observer that the whole of this level was drowned land at no remote period. The timber proves it; to the edge of the foothills grow ancient trees, but the levels carry never a tree of any kind.

For a mile and a half, from North Stoke to the great barrow called The Burgh, the ground rises steadily in a long ridge, the flats of the Arun marching on the south, and on the north a curiously abrupt combe—Stoke Bottom, with its smaller affluents of Medley and Grevitt's Bottoms—isolating it from the mass of the Downs above Amberley. The ridge runs a little north of east, nearly in the same line as that which carries the War Dyke from the Arun to Whiteways, and the two are curiously similar in the regularity of their fall, their straightness, and their isolation from the high ground adjacent. A roadway coming down the one might be expected to continue up the other.

A district road (No. 16) runs all the length of the eastern ridge from North Stoke by Camp Field (200 O.D.) to the cottages known as Canada (270 O.D.),

where it forks. The left-hand branch (No. 17), now re-made on a slightly different course somewhat further to the north, originally ran straight onward (No. 17a) over the turf to The Burgh, and thence turned north-east to climb the main ridge of the Downs on Rackham Hill. The latter part of its course, coincident with a parish boundary (North Stoke-Burpham), is known as "King's Road," because it leads to the adjacent fields of "King's Farm," land which was only brought under cultivation by a person of that name who until some twenty years ago occupied the North Stoke farm. This fact is put on record in order, if possible, to nip in the bud the growth of a baseless legend which would connect the name of "King's Road" with the flight of King Charles from Worcester.³⁵

The other branch (No. 18 on map) strikes somewhat south of east from the fork at Canada for 650 yards, then bending full south-east drops into the dreary upper end of Peppering Bottom. Beyond Peppering Bottom rises Wepham Down, a bold north-and-south ridge, behind which the ground rises yet higher to Friday's Church (469 O.D.), itself the northern apex of the parallel ridge of Barpham Hill and New Down. Between these two ridges the intervening ground gradually falls to the south, forming a bottom known as Lowsdean.³⁶ A mile east of Friday's Church rises the fortified summit of Harrow Hill (549 O.D.), and the same distance south of Harrow Hill lies in the valley (177 O.D.) the old site of Michelgrove House and Park.

Across Barpham Hill runs east-and-west a short but fine covered-way (No. 23 on map; not described in

³⁵ According to this story, Charles spent a night at the old George and Dragon Inn at Houghton, intending to ride thence on the morrow eastward by way of Houghton bridge and Amberley Hill. Informed, however, that the Parliament's men had during the night occupied the roads in that direction, he eluded them by riding south, then east to the ford at Burpham, and thence northward to the ridge by "King's Road." Had he actually followed such a route he would have deserved to be captured. That he verily crossed by Houghton Bridge appears to be certain; see Allan Fea, *The Flight of the King*, and the documents there collected.

³⁶ I have no documentary evidence for the spelling of this name, which is here written as it is pronounced. As there were until recently many barrows in the vicinity, and a few still remain, it is a fairly safe conjecture that Lowsdean represents Hlawesdene, "Barrow Bottom."

S.A.C., LIX.), 700 feet in length, and in places as much as 10 feet deep, with an over-all measurement of 54 feet. It owes its exceptional degree of preservation to its having been taken as bounder of the parishes of Burpham and Angmering, and also as the mark of two contiguous farms. In dimensions quite comparable with many parts of the War Dyke, it has the same constructional features, and it lies more or less in the required line. Its western end has been destroyed where it drops down the slope into Lowsdean, but there is no reason to doubt that it negotiated that slope slantwise and so linked up with another earthwork (No. 21) 270 yards away to the north-west.³⁷ This is a massive vallum forming two sides of a parallelogram, its fosse upon the uphill (N. and E.) side; the shorter arm (60 yards) is aligned with the postulated extension of the Barpham Hill covered-way into Lowsdean; the longer arm (400 yards) resumes the general line to the north-west, aiming directly for Canada and Camp Hill. It lies on the flank of the hill, and in such a position we should not, from the analogy of the War Dyke in Arundel Park, expect to find traces of any second vallum.

The abrupt fashion in which this earthwork ends on the open turf shows that here it has certainly been destroyed by the plough, nor is it possible for the eye to detect for the next 450 yards any smallest superficial trace of its earlier existence; but on the ridge of Wepham Down, on the precise line of the work's assumed westward projection, it is again discernible (No. 20), partly in the dip of a shallow trench and by the extra-luxuriant growth of the grass therein, partly by the character of the mole-casts along the line. Moles invariably work by preference in loose soil, and for that reason they have burrowed freely along the line of the

³⁷ A slight and fragmentary earthwork, No. 22—two sides of a rectangle—which lies between, may represent the remains of a later enclosure rather than part of the original roadway. There is reason to think that hereabouts there fell into the trunk line another road vaguely traceable, as covered-way or terrace-way, hence onwards over Perry Hill into Wepham, and possibly to Warningcamp and the ford there.

old fosse, where they throw up little but black mould; other casts to right and left of this show little or no mould, but quantities of comminuted chalk. This chalk is the dispersed material which was thrown out of the fosse to form the covering banks right and left. In certain lights the line of this now vanished earthwork as it falls down the western face of Wepham Down—the fall is gradual, and the earthwork therefore took a direct course down-hill—is plainly visible from the high ground of Arundel Park (Dry Lodge) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away.

Across Peppering Bottom the work (No. 19 on map) is plain to view for a considerable distance, a great holloway 9 feet deep and 50 feet over, meandering somewhat according to the accidents of the ground, but still maintaining the same general direction. It is flanked by lynchets of more than average size (7–8 feet high), and broken once or twice by old ponds now dry, and there can be no doubt that it was in use as a farmer's roadway until very recent times. As the ground lifts towards Canada it is again lost, but the branch-road (No. 18) maintains the line.

Hence onward along Camp Hill to the railway tunnel the district road (No. 16) has overlain the original road, which must have followed the southern flank of the hill, and would therefore have but one vallum. A remarkable terrace-way called "The Slype" (No. 24) begins at this point, rounding the steep nose of the ridge and so dropping into North Stoke. Subsequently used as part of "the old road (from North Stoke) into Amberley," this terrace—8 feet wide and 230 yards long—is in section precisely like the old (? Roman) road between Blue Doors and Offham (No. 6a), and can hardly be anything but old. It may be connected with the presence of an old ford serving Hog's Lane (below p. 79).

The name of Camp Hill preserves the memory of a large *enceinte*³⁸ which was destroyed only in the last

³⁸ Cartwright, *Rape of Arundel* (1832), p. 225. He says that "discoveries of coins, etc., are recorded, but none of them preserved and authenticated."—Horsfield's *County of Sussex* (1835), II., 147.

century, apparently for the sake of the flints of which it was largely built. A more or less circular work lying immediately north of the line of the ancient road, it represented a town of its period, and helps to account for the obvious fact that, as at Whiteways Cross, so at Canada there has evidently been a road-ganglion of the first importance. Roadways of all types and all ages are still visible hereabouts wherever cultivation has spared them. Amongst them is an almost obliterated covered-way (No. 25), which leads northwards into Stoke Bottom, and possibly communicated by way of Medley Bottom with a remarkable terrace which follows the eastern brow of that combe and links up direct with the immense covered-way known as Rackham Banks. The latter being in every way similar to the War Dyke, was probably also a road, and may be supposed to have communicated with the trunk-line to North Stoke by a road (now lost) along the lower part of Stoke Bottom leading into The Slype (No. 24).

The foot-hill on which stands North Stoke ends in a very pronounced, if shallow, semi-circular scarp marking the old-time limit of tides, and in the centre of this semi-circle stands the church. Between the church and the scarp the grass is broken by a number of old lynchets. One or other of these facts would seem to have suggested the idea that there once existed an enclosure about the church.³⁹ There is to-day no sufficient evidence for any such theory, nor does the semi-circular scarp appear to be in any way artificial.⁴⁰

Hilaire Belloc declares⁴¹ that the place-name Stoke throughout the South of England "is associated with

³⁹ P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.: "the site of the church, within an earthwork enclosure, suggests a pre-Christian origin, perhaps an ancient burial-place" (*North Stoke Church; Report on its History and Architecture*, 1908).

⁴⁰ A similar feature is to be seen at South Stoke, in an exactly similar position below the church, and is due to the same cause. It may be seen also at various points right and left of the Ouse Valley below Lewes.

⁴¹ *The Old Road* (1904), p. 75. He is speaking of Itchen Stoke in Hampshire. It is to be remarked that the manors of North and South Stoke both appear in *Domesday* in the plural form of Stoches, "the Stakes" (A.S. *stoces*), and it is quite possible that the two received their distinctive epithets with reference to a staked ford situate somewhere on the river between them. There appears to be a general agreement amongst authorities that the name of Stoke has

the crossing of a stream." It refers, he says, to the "staking" by which the path across swampy ground was demarcated and consolidated. So far as the writer's knowledge goes it is a fact that Stoke commonly denotes places at or near a ford, but the reader will probably agree that it were desirable to adduce some more concrete evidence than this. The equation of Stoke with "ford" may serve as corroboration; it is not sufficient evidence in itself.

Positive traces of the existence of any causeway from North Stoke across the "brooks" are of the slightest, but such as they are they suggest that there were two such causeways, leading to the river's bank at points opposite to the termination of the Roman road (No. 10) and of the War Dyke (No. 1) respectively. Both appear to have started from the slight tidal scarp at which ends the made road, 230 yards south of the church.

As some part of the channel ("The Narrows") has been repeatedly dredged, and the various "improvements" of the river have given to it at this point a stream so strong as very effectively to scour it, it is not likely that there should remain to-day any markedly raised ford or causeway in its bed. Nevertheless it is a visible fact that for some 600 yards below Houghton Lodge the surface is in places curiously broken, more particularly at low water, in such sort as to suggest that the channel here is not so clear as elsewhere. On my first mentioning the fact (1919) to the Duke of Norfolk's Head Keeper, a man who has known the neighbourhood for many years, he told me that he had always noticed it, and that he attributed it to there having been an old ford hereabouts. Tom Buller, a native of Arundel, who claims the sole privilege of netting this part of the stream, is positive that a ford once existed hereabouts, as also a second somewhat higher up, connecting North Stoke with Hog's Lane

reference to a "stake" or "stock" of some sort or other. Compare the occurrence of another North and South Stoke in south Oxfordshire on the eastern side of the Thames between Wallingford and Goring, where another prehistoric road connected the chalk downs of Berkshire with those to the north-east (Chilterns).

(No. 26) and Houghton village. Captain E. H. Mostyn, late of the Duke's Estate Office, was likewise positive of the existence of a ford near Houghton Lodge, though I could not learn upon what grounds.

The present termination of the War Dyke is 65 feet vertically above the river, but only 400 feet distant from the river horizontally. Had it been continued to the river in a right line, it cannot have made a less abrupt descent than 65 in 400, or close upon 1 in 6⁴²; and probably before the chalk-pit was made the fall of the hill's original face was very much steeper, to judge by that of the adjacent slopes abutting on the stream. Also, the embanking of the river having added many feet of level ground between the chalk-pit and the stream, the hill's original fall must have been still more abrupt. As it is quite unlikely that the War Dyke would take a direct course down a slope so steep, the probability is that it descended obliquely, as it did in the case of Rewell Hill; and if it was indeed a road, then like most roads which descend to a running stream it would make the approach *secundo flumine*, i.e. it would turn south rather than north. There are still to be seen the definite signs of such a turn of more than 20° to the south. Projected thus down the slope, it must have reached the river's bank at a point about 100 yards lower down, just where the outbreak of the springs at the gorge of Harber's Cabin Bottom made a wet inlet some 100 yards in length.

It is to a spot 350 yards further south that the road No. 10 points. This being itself beyond all question a road, the fact is proof that there did exist a crossing at that spot; and if the stream of "The Narrows" was fordable at one place, it was presumably fordable at more places than one. The War Dyke's coming so near to the same spot is in itself some evidence that the War Dyke also was a road. But the road No. 10 is Roman, whereas the War Dyke, as shown by its adaptation to Roman requirements on Rewell Hill, is pre-Roman. The

⁴² There is a fall of something like this in the War Dyke's course through the Park, between the 300-200 feet contour lines.

War Dyke, therefore, was making for a pre-Roman ford. And any ford hereabouts can have had for its objective only the dry ground at North Stoke and beyond. This, then, was the spot where the "Tin Road" crossed the Arun. Lying as they do in the same general line, and presenting in better or worse preservation precisely the same constructional features as the War Dyke, it is reasonable to conclude that the works across Peppering Bottom and Wepham Down, in Lowsdean and over Barpham Hill, are all so many parts of the eastward course of the War Dyke, and that the whole represents a great pre-Roman thoroughfare.

The course of the War Dyke westward beyond Fair-mile Bottom is matter for future enquiry. There is abundant ocular evidence that the Bottom has been for long centuries a busy line of traffic, and in all probability the traffic of Roman and of pre-Roman times alike passed along it to its mouth at Slindon, two miles further on, and thence direct west to Chichester. If so, the War Dyke is probably to be recognised in the ancient "entrenchment" shown on the Ordnance Map to run past Warehead Farm and Waterbeach to the Valdoe in Goodwood Park, or in the parallel work which until the last century was traceable from Chichester itself eastward as far as Ball's Hut Inn in Slindon. Peter Martin seems to suggest⁴³ that in his belief the former was the original line by which the Stane Street entered old Chichester. Chichester being the headquarters of the Regni, the surmise that the War Dyke was a work of their building is natural, but perhaps unwise. It may as a roadway be of much greater antiquity, though its peculiar form may very well be due in some measure to that energetic Belgic tribe,⁴⁴ who, as the existing remains about Chichester would suggest,

⁴³ *S.A.C.*, XI, p. 129.

⁴⁴ Lieut.-Col. J. B. P. Karslake, writing in *Antiquaries' Journal*, Vol. I., pt. 4, seems to credit the great defensive works about Regnum rather to the Atrebates, immigrants from across the Channel within the century preceding the Roman conquest. Whatever their name, there is little reason to doubt the Belgic origin of the tribe.

had a *penchant* for rearing earthworks on a grand scale. Welsh tradition definitely asserts⁴⁵ that the Belgic Celts did actually construct through roads from end to end of Britain, and recent researches go a long way to confirm this hitherto neglected assertion. The further question why the Belgae, or any other people, should have adopted a form of roadway which to us seems so very unpractical and so extremely laborious, must for the present remain unanswered. It is on a par with the question why the Romans, or some other people, should have adopted a form seemingly quite as unpractical and almost as laborious, in constructing the great central *agger* and twin side-tracks of the Stane Street across Gumber Down.⁴⁶

It can hardly be a mere coincidence that a road laid out along the course of the War Dyke as here traced would directly connect Regnum with the group of earthworks in Rewell Wood and with the settlement on Camp Hill.⁴⁷ Somewhere here, as has been suggested (p. 78), it may have thrown off a branch (No. 25) connecting it with the great covered-way crossing the ridge of Rackham Hill, but the trunk line, continued across Peppering Bottom, Lowsdean, and Barpham Hill, is accompanied throughout by the visible evidence of a large anhistoric population, lynchets, barrows, and the like on every hand; and it would link up also with

⁴⁵ *Triads of Dyfnwal Moelmud*, in *Myfyrian Archæology*, p. 921 foll. Cf. Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Hist.*, III., 5. Geoffrey, who attributes their building to Belinus, son of Dyfnwal (or Dunwallo), specifies four great trunk roads. Critics have usually been content to dismiss them as inventions of Geoffrey's brain, begotten of a distorted memory of the "four great Roman roads." But living in the earlier half of the 12th century, Geoffrey must have been perfectly familiar with the course of those four Roman roads, to which the roads he attributes to Belinus have no relation whatever. They represent, indeed, a polity which was based, not on London and the Channel, but upon Caerwent and Southampton, one of them being said to run direct between the last-named pair of towns. In fact the War Dyke, if it ran (as is here suggested) from Chichester to Old Shoreham, would appear to be an extension eastward of Belinus' road.

⁴⁶ *S.A.C.*, LVII., pp. 136-148.

⁴⁷ It will be noticed that this settlement on Camp Hill, like that on Harrow Hill, lies north of the line of the road, whereas the settlement on Rewell Hill lies south of it. This is strong evidence against the theory that the War Dyke was a military "mark."

the earthwork on Harrow Hill, which may be of pre-Roman antiquity. The course of this road eastward from Barpham Hill is possibly to be traced by fences and farm-roads and a very wide holloway, which continue in the required line for a mile further, the last 250 yards marking a parish boundary (Angmering-Clapham Detached, No. 2). This line crosses the lower slope of Harrow Hill about 600 yards south of the earthwork on the summit, pointing straight for the top of Blackpatch Hill.

To the eastern end of the work on Barpham Hill (No. 23) converge a remarkable number of trackways, some coming up from the south-east, the greater number from the north-east. The latter may have some relation to the presence, in Roman times or earlier, of a dense population in the area immediately north of Harrow Hill, of which population the ground bears convincing evidence in the shape of lynchets, earthworks, and abundant pottery.

It may be possible at some future date to find evidence that the trunk line passed eastward for some five miles, perhaps along the valley between Cissbury Hill (S.) and Park Brow (N.) and so by the northern slope of Steep Down (S.) to the Adur⁴⁸ in the vicinity of Botolphs and Coombes. If this were done it would materially strengthen the theory that the work was originally built as a road only, for there must have existed a crossing of the Adur in that locality from the earliest times.

Any one acquainted with the topography of the part of Sussex traversed by the line from Fairmile Bottom to Barpham Hill, will at once agree that there is little to support the theory that the War Dyke and its apparent continuations eastward were designed as

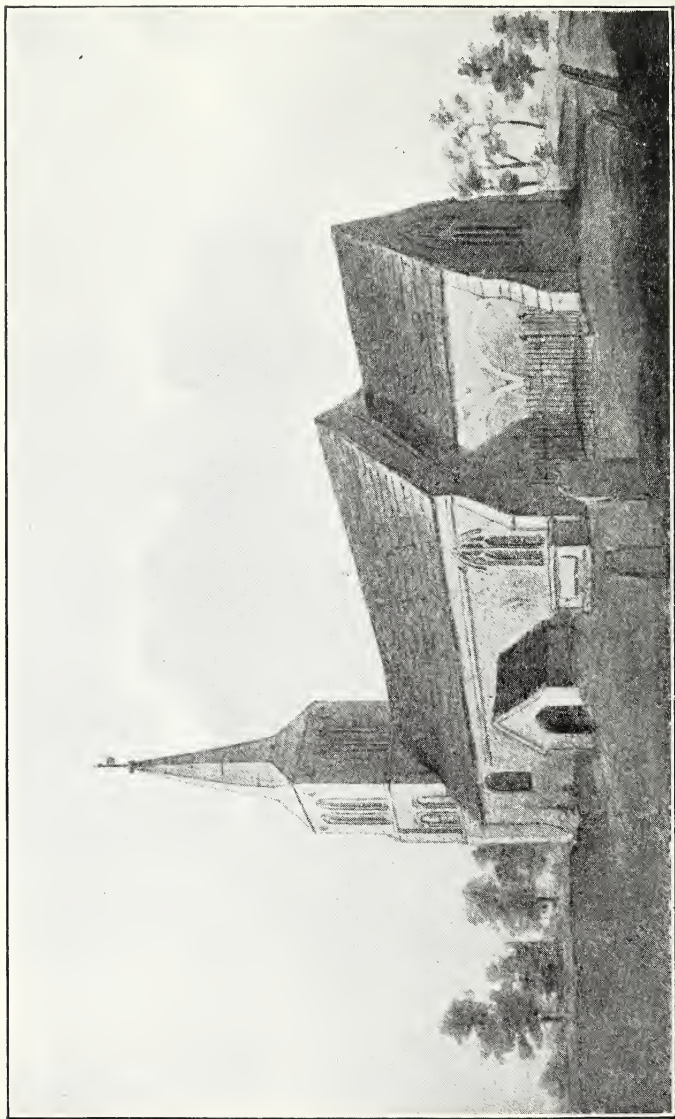
⁴⁸ Covered-ways of smaller size run towards the suggested line from Steep Down, from Park Brow, and from Cissbury Hill. The last-named, greatly mutilated, runs N.-S. across the area of Cissbury Camp, of which the valla and fosse are thrown across it, as also—so Mr. H. S. Toms informs me—across one of the flint-shafts. The reader who is acquainted with the uncertainty attaching to the real age of both camp and shafts at Cissbury, will not draw hence any rash conclusion as to the age of the covered-way.

boundaries either pacific or military. They do not as a rule avail themselves of the *natura loci* as such boundary-lines might be expected to do, avoiding rather than affecting the higher ground and, where most remarkable, showing sections which can hardly be explained as defensive. On the other hand, it is not difficult to understand alike their course and their construction as representing an earlier edition of the later east-and-west Roman thoroughfare between Chichester and Portslade by way of Ford, and the modern Chichester-Brighton road, their peculiar course being conditioned by the then undrained state of the river valleys and the intervening flats of the foreshore. Regarded as roadways they appear again to link up naturally with, and to explain, a number of similar works to north and south of the line, which otherwise remain almost as much mysteries as must the War Dyke itself. Indeed, this attempt to solve the mystery may prove to throw light upon analogous works far beyond the bounds of Sussex; it may lead to a satisfactory explanation of a number of other Dykes and Ditches—the map of Britain shows, or ought to show, scores of miles of them—not excepting the great Black Ditch or Catrail of the North.

If the larger number of the “covered-ways” so assiduously sought and mapped by Messrs. Curwen are found to run transversely across the crests of ridges of high ground, this characteristic is, it would seem, no *proprium quid* of the *genus*—they seem, wherever possible, expressly to avoid the ridges—but merely an accident which has happily resulted in their preservation. On the crests they were, if not altogether safe, at least most safe from the all-levelling plough. On lower slopes few have been spared; in the actual valleys fewer still.

It is worth remark that, with the exception of a few hundred yards near Canada (No. 18) and the 700 feet of the covered-way on Barpham Hill (No. 23), no part of the War Dyke from Fairmile Bottom on the west to Barpham Hill on the east, a total distance of over five

miles, serves as a parish boundary. Considering the great size of the work at every point where it is still visible, this argues it to be either very old or very recent; and as no one who has examined it could well maintain the latter view of its age, it may safely be written down as very old. Its reconstruction as a terrace-way by the Romans on Rewell Hill is proof that at that spot at any rate it is pre-Roman, and not the least of its interest is the illustration therein afforded of the extent to which the Roman road-engineer might go in adopting a pre-existing roadway as an integral portion of his own road-system.



SOUTHWICK CHURCH IN 1802
(from a water-colour in the Sharp collection)

SOUTHWICK.

BY ERNEST FREDK. SALMON.

THE pleasant village of Southwick has of recent years largely increased in population owing to the proximity of Brighton; many whose business avocations are in the fashionable town preferring the picturesque village for their private residence.

Sussex is well known for the abundance of Roman remains within its confines, therefore it is not surprising that Southwick should possess evidences of the Roman dominion in Britain. Early in the last century a Roman villa was identified as having formerly existed on the east side of the present village, situated in what is now known as "Roman Field." Probably it was the residence of some high official or wealthy merchant of the neighbouring port (Portus Adurni?); this is mere conjecture; not so, however, the remains, which have never since their discovery been properly examined, and to whose existence there are but scant allusions, either in our own collections or other authorities. The following account¹ of them as given by the late Mr. James Rooke, of Southwick, meagre though it be, is a far fuller description than any that has yet been printed: "There are some Roman remains and pavements in Southwick, opposite to which 'the Romans' now stands; the walls were knocked down to allow of the land being ploughed over, but there they are still in the field on the east of the road going to Portslade, opposite the south angle of the three-cornered piece. I should judge that they are now about 2 feet under the surface. The plaster was on

¹ Mr. Rooke's account of Kingston and Southwick was dictated by him and reduced to writing by the late Mrs. Hugh Gorringe, of Kingston House. Mr. Rooke died December 21st, 1889, at the advanced age of 85.

the walls, and they dug down to the floor of some of the rooms, but not of all. It would be about 1815 that I saw them bare." From this account it would appear the pavements are still intact, and only await the enthusiasm of some archaeologists to take the necessary steps for carefully uncovering them that they may once more be exposed to the gaze of man. Mr. F. C. New had in his possession a "brass" of the Emperor Commodus (A.D. 180), which was dug up in the year 1893 by E. Wheatland, the parish clerk, on the site of the above mentioned villa.

Of Southwick during the Saxon regime we have no historical record, but there still remain the place names such as Brambledene, Woorde, East Brook, Longham, West Ham, etc., all of Saxon origin, together with the Village Green, as well as portions of the Church tower constructed before the Norman came to rule.

LANDHOLDERS IN SOUTHWICK.

At the time of the great Norman Survey Southwick was included with Chingestune (Kingston) in the rape of Bramber, the Sussex domain of William de Braose. Previously it was part of King Harold's own domain. The last Saxon tenants were Azor in Kingston and Gunnild in Southwick.

The following is extracted from *Domesday Book*:—

"Ralph holds Chingestune of William (de Braose). Azor held it of Herald. It then vouched for 21 hides. Of these 6 hides are in the rape of William de Warrenne." "There is a church."

"In the same vill William fitz Rannulf holds 7 hides less one virgate of William. Gunnild held them of Harold, and they vouched for so much. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne are 2 ploughs, and 4 villeins and 8 bordars with 1 plough. There is a church, and one serf and 3 salterns of 22 pence. Of pasture 16 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow."

This latter extract is the one which undoubtedly refers to Southwick. The tenant, William fitz Rannulf, also held Odemancote (Woodmancote) and Morleia, a manor in Salmonesberie (Shermanbury, near Henfield).

Rather more than a century, and these same lands are being held in feudal tenure by one Simon le Cunte, possibly a descendant, whose line terminated in a daughter of John le Counte married to William Grandyn, whose names occur in a fine² of 54° Henry III. (1269), and again later 10° Ed. I. In 1320 they were held by Robert de Hantynghon, being included amongst the several knight's fees, the scutage of which was assigned to Mary de Braose for her dower.³

The great Sussex family of the Coverts who came into the county from Surrey, amongst other possessions, held Sullington and later Slaugham,⁴ and at one time had property in Southwick.⁵ In an I.p.m. taken in 1297 of the estate of Roger de Covert, occurs "rents of free tenants at Brembleden, 30s." This was probably Brambledene in Southwick, of which the tenants were Reginald Ammeton and Isabella his wife.⁶

In a charter granted to John Covert, dated September 13° Henry VII. (1497), mention is made of John Bradbrige, who seised of 20 acres of land, 30 of pasture, 20 of heath in Southwyke, for the sum of £30, sold them to John Covert, who conveyed them to trustees for the use of his cousin Richard's son (ob. 1558).

In the I.p.m. of Richard Covert, son of the last mentioned John, taken April 12th, 22nd Eliz. (1579), the Earl of Arundel, representing the ancient house of Braose, appears as Lord of the manor of Southweeke; the tenement of Goffes (in Ifield) being held of the said Earl by yearly service of collecting certain rents in his manor of Southweeke.

The Sussex family of Culpepper⁷ also possessed holdings in Southwick about this time. The I.p.m.

² Vol. VII., *S.R.S.*, *Feet of Fines*, Nos. 748 and 956.

³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVI., p. 176.

⁴ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVI., "The Coverts," by the late Canon Cooper.

⁵ "The manor of Slaugham extends into the parishes of Bolney, Crawley, Southwick, Ifield, Cuckfield, Beeding and Twineham" (Horsfield's *Sussex*, 1835). Certain quit-rents in the parish of Southwick are payable to the manors of Sullington and Slaugham (Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, 1831).

⁶ *S.R.S.*, Vol. VII., *Sussex Fines*, No. 1103. ⁷ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII.

of John Culpepper⁸ of Wakehurst (ob. 28 March, 1565), taken 24th October, 1565, shows him to be seized of a messuage barn and lands in Southwyke. "Part of the messuage and lands in Southwyke, containing 120 acres of land called _____ is held of

Bannister Esquire as of his manor of Horton by fealty and rent of 12d. The remainder of the said messuage, barn and land is held of the said Duke (of Norfolk) as of his Lordship of Bramber by fealty, suit of court and rent of 3s. and all this is worth £16."

In the I.p.m. of Thomas (ob. 1 Ap. 15), son of the latter, is mention of 12 virgates of land in Southwike, called Southwike Brambleden and East Broke, brought into the marriage settlement of himself and wife, and continues: "The parcel of land in Southwike containing Brambleden is held of Edward Bannister Esquire as of his manor of Horton," and "lands in Southwike and Brambleden, containing 6 virgates, of said Duke as of his Honor of Bramber by service of the fourth part of a knight's fee and suit of Court. The messuage, barn and land called Southwick, Brambleden and East Brock are worth 6 pounds."

There were other smaller freeholders, but it must be remembered that whether freeholders or otherwise they were not quit of service to the Barony or Honor of Bramber except by arrangement, as the following fine⁹ will show. Between William de Breouse and William de Hastentoft and Isabella his wife, who for a consideration were quit of any service to the said Wm. de Braose for certain free tenements in Morley, Estrineley, Woodmancote, Ifeld and Suthwyk. Dated 51° Henry III. (1266). In anno 26° Edward I. William Northo and Olive his wife were holding a third part of the manor of Wodemancote.¹⁰ This Wm. de Northo was one of the witnesses to a grant made in 1330 by John Kingeswode of Findon to the Priory of Sele of a tenement at New Shoreham.¹¹ In 1319 he founded

⁸ *S.R.S.* ⁹ *S.R.S., Sussex Fines*, No. 723.

¹⁰ *S.R.S.*, Vol. VII., *Sussex Fines*.

¹¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. X., p. 110, *Sele Priory*, by late Rev. Edw. Turner.

the Chantry of S. Katharine in the north transept of Edburton Church, endowing it with one messuage, one virgate of land, and 50 shillings of rent in the parishes of Edburton, *Southwick*, New Shoreham and Woodmancote, held under Wm. de Braose as the 1-40th part of a knight's fee, for the souls of himself, his late wife Olive, and his present wife Christina, and the souls of his ancestors.¹²

In a fine of 1328 the manor of Southwick was settled on William de Burton and Elizabeth his wife by Rowland Danays and John de Sydingbourne. In 1353 Sir William de Burton released his rights in the said manor to Elizabeth Hartinge.

From an enquiry held at Arundel in the sixth year of Henry VI. (1427) we learn that half a knight's fee in Southwick was held by three persons, the Prior of Reigate, John Dot, and John Gaynesford. Also the heir, or heirs, of William de Burton had one fee in the parish.¹³

THE MANOR OF HORTON.

This manor is of some importance to Southwick, because until quite recently it included that very important piece of ground—Southwick Green.

The earliest mention of Horton Maybank, alias Horsey, is that Philip Maybank died seised of it A.D. 1324.

Joan Everard died seised of it 1552, leaving Edward (son of Edward Bannister, who had married the daughter of the above Joan), aged 9, heir.

On the death of Sir Edward Bannister in 1661 it was sold to Richard Arnold, gent.

Richard Arnold, descendant, sold it to William James, a London banker, 1761. The latter, in 1773, sold the manor to Colville Bridger, Esq., and the mansion and demesne to Sir Merrick Burrell.¹⁴

The Courts Baron were always held at Beeding, the last being on the 21st day of November, 1889.

¹² *Rape of Bramber*, Cartwright, 1832.

¹³ Cartwright, *Rape of Bramber*.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

All the copyhold or customary freehold tenements of this manor have been enfranchised, except one in Upper Beeding.

The manorial rights of the Village Green, or common land of the manor, were purchased from Harry Bridger, Esq., J.P., of Old Shoreham, through the munificence of John Hall, Esq., and legal conveyance made to the Urban District Council of Southwick by a deed dated 9th January, 1902.

The family of Hall has for generations past been honourably connected with Southwick. The derivation of the name is usually taken from the Latin, *Aula*, anglicized Hall; but some bring it from the Welsh, *Hoel* or *Howell*. Mr. John Hall writes me that a family of that name from Wales moved into Gloucestershire, and thence into Sussex, forming the present family of "Hall," but adds he has no documents to support this.

In connection, it is interesting to note that there is a Sussex fine¹⁵ dated at Chichester 1 John (1199), by which Philip Hoel gives Robert de Busci two marks for half a virgate of land in Kingston. The subsidy rolls of 1296, 1332, or 1372 do not, however, mention any of that name, for the parishes of Kingston-Bowsey or Southwick, and it is not till the beginning of the sixteenth century that documentary evidence of the present family appears.

In the 6th James I. (1608) we have the I.p.m. of Hy. Hall, of Southwick, yeoman, died 16th October, 1607. Heir, son Henry, aged 29.¹⁶

In 1608 the above-mentioned Henry became surety for the marriage licence of John Slutter, of Hartfield, yeoman, and Mary Tinley, of Lingfield, co. Surrey, maiden.

Sureties, said John Slutter and Hy. Hall, of Southweeke, gent.¹⁷

On the 25th February, 1641, when the Protestation Return¹⁸ for the parish was taken before Mr. Hy.

¹⁵ *S.R.S., Sussex Fines*, Vol. II., No. 19.

¹⁶ *S.A.C.*, Vol. LII. I.p.m. extracted by Col. Attree.

¹⁷ *S.R.S.*, i, 66.

Marriage Licences.

¹⁸ *S.R.S.*, Vol. IV.

Goring, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, it was signed by Cornelius Tinley, rector;

John Hall, cunstable of the sayd hundred,
and overseer of the poor of the parish;

Nicklas Tutt, churchward;

John Stempe „

and 31 other inhabitants.

Since the above date the family of Hall has held estate in the parish continuously.

Writing in 1832, the Rev. Ed. Cartwright gave the family of Knight as being the principal land-holders. It came to them through the marriage in 1729 of Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Monk, Esq., of Buckingham, Old Shoreham, who married with one Thomas Broadnax, who afterwards assumed the name of May, and, lastly, of Knight. The younger daughter, Barbara Monk, dying unmarried, the Southwick estate devolved to her sister's son, Thomas Knight, Esq. To-day there is no property remaining to this family in the parish, much of it having been purchased by Mr. Gorringe, of Kingston-by-Sea, who had settled there at the close of the 18th century, and whose family in their turn have also been vendors.

In 1845 the number of landowners was about 14, of whom the principal were Smith's Charity and the families of Hall and Gorringe. The present day still finds the larger estates in the same hands, but the number of freeholders is largely increased, owing to the numerous freehold houses erected during recent years.

SMITH'S CHARITY ESTATE.

This is situated in Fishersgate, a hamlet in the east of Southwick parish, and which also gives its name to the hundred.

Fishersgate may very well be identified with Esmerewic in the Domesday record; whether or no the two names refer to the same place,¹⁹ yet it is certain that Fishersgate was in the domain of the de Warrennes and not in that of de Braose.

¹⁹ Esmerewic = East Mere Wich, as distinguished from the South Wich.

Before the year 1240, William de Warrenne, the 6th Earl, and Isabel his wife, founded a small Priory at Reigate for Augustinian Canons endowing it with the manor of Fishersgate.²⁰

At the "dissolution" this small Priory was granted to Lord William Howard, a son of the Duke of Norfolk, who was elevated to the peerage in the first year of Queen Mary, and also appointed Lord High Admiral. His son Charles, the second Lord Howard of Effingham, and still more famous as the Lord High Admiral of the Fleet which opposed the Spanish Armada, sold the Fishersgate estate in 1595 to Henry Smith, Esq., the munificent founder of the well-known Smith's Charity for the sum of £550. The purchased deed, dated 20th April anno Eliz. 37, recites:—

All that his manor of Southwicke and Eastbroke, alias the manor of Eastbrooke, with the appurtenances in the parish of Southwicke, in the county of Sussex late parcel of the dissolved Priory of Riegate, in Surrey, a messuage, barn and 60 acres of arable land, and certain land under thecliffe, containing by estimation, 16 acres; a messuage called Southhouse, and 28 acres of arable, and pasture thereto belonging; a messuage called Swanes, barns buildings, and land and pasture containing by estimation, 17 acres; a messuage called Shorts, alias Shorte—house, barns, buildings, and 44 acres of arable and pasture thereto belonging; 6s. quit-rent out of a tenement called Nortons,²¹ in Southwick, with the courts-leet, courts-baron, profits, and perquisites of courts and leets * * * * to the said manor and premises belonging.

On making application to the solicitors to the estate for information regarding the manorial rights, Messrs. Warrens, of London, most obligingly furnished the following statement: "Our information, dated more than 100 years ago, is that the Trustees of Smith's Charity never have been in possession of any manor, nor is there any known by the names described in the conveyance, and it is stated that there is no particular manor in the parish, some land being held of one of the Duke of Norfolk's manors, others of the manors of Horton and Sullington and Slaugham."

²⁰ See note 26.

²¹ Now washed away by the sea: Horsfield's *Sussex*.

In the Parliamentary Survey of Sussex A.D. 1649–53²² occurs the following:—

The Court leetes belonging to the aforesaid severall hundreds are held twice in the yeare at the usuall tymes viz.:

for the hundred of Fishersgate, held at Soutwicke.

“late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England.”

It was at the Court Leet, one of our most ancient forms of local government, that the High Constables were appointed. First ordained by the Statute of Winchester, 13 Edward I. (1284), the office was continued for nearly six centuries. In 1842 most of the ancient authority of courts leet was abolished by Parliament, and in 1869 a further Act abolished the office of High Constable, now rendered unnecessary by a more efficient police force.

The last to hold the office for Southwick was a Mr. Longhurst, on whose tomb in the Churchyard is engraved the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of Richard Longhurst, who after faithfully performing the duties of Rector’s Churchwarden, High Constable, etc., etc., in this parish for upwards of 40 years, departed this life, highly respected October 31st 1865. Aged 80 years. His end was peace.”

KING CHARLES II. COTTAGE.

This cottage stands on the west side of the Green, and to it a local tradition pertains, that it afforded a temporary refuge for Charles II. shortly before the final episode in his happy escape from the Parliamentarians. However pleasing this tradition may be to the village, the evidence is insufficient to show that it played any considerable part in “the Royal Miracle,” as neither the King’s own account dictated to Pepys at Newmarket on October 3rd and 5th, 1680; Colonel Gounter’s narrative in MS. preserved at the British Museum, and first printed in Parry’s *Coast of Sussex*, 1833; or Sir Hy. Baker’s *Chronicles*, published 1665, the account in which was probably Tattersell’s version of the final

²² *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIII.

escape from Shoreham Harbour, record anything to show that a temporary place of concealment at Southwick was necessary.

Undoubtedly the embarkation took place at Southwick, as the distance "fower miles" is mentioned. Mr. A. M. Broadley, in his work *The Royal Miracle*, thinks the King may have rested there while waiting for the tide; but his Majesty's own account states that he and Lord Wilmot went directly on board, climbing up a ladder to reach the deck, as the little vessel was then lying on the mud, it being low tide. If, then, the tradition be true, it must have been before he went to "The George" at Brighton, and one may concede the possibility of the cottage affording the King shelter for a time during the interval between Colonel Gounter's leaving him and Lord Wilmot and their meeting again at Brighton.

Although the cottage cannot with undoubted accuracy be associated with Charles II., yet there is a point of interest about it worthy of record. It was formerly known as a "bough house"; that is to say, it had the right of selling ale or beer on Southwick Fair day, hoisting a bough at once to show its privilege and to advertise the fact that liquor was to be obtained there.

A late venerable inhabitant of Southwick of over ninety years' residence, William Hersey, remembered and related to the writer the circumstances, also the maypole, around which he had many a dance in his younger days, and the village stocks, in which he remembered seeing culprits placed on Sunday mornings during the time of Divine service. The stocks stood opposite King Charles's cottage; the maypole nearer the centre of the Green. The latest date which can be fixed for the latter to be still standing is 1846.

Southwick Fair was held on May 19th (St. Dunstan's Day, whether only a coincidence or not is uncertain). It was the property of the Churchwardens and Overseers, and was held on the Upper Green, the Parish Clerk collecting a fee of 1s. from each booth. It was

abolished by an order published in the *London Gazette* May 7th, 1872.

In Southwick Street are two houses of ancient date; one especially may be noticed as of probable 15th century construction.

The old cottages in Kingston Lane, adjoining the Rectory, were utilised as barracks for soldiers in the closing years of the 18th century.

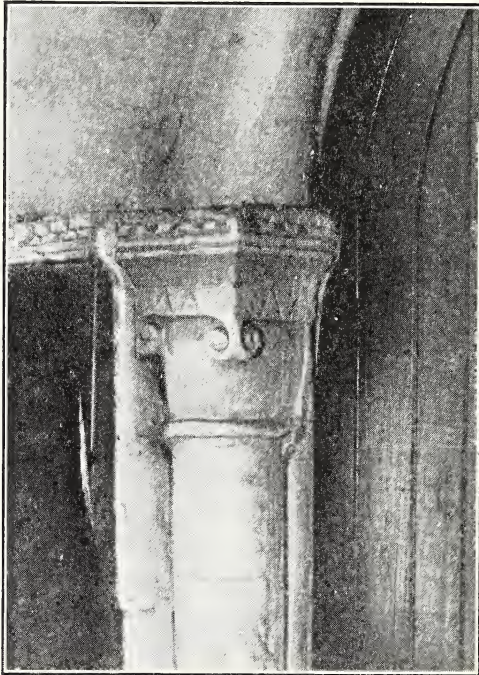
The Church of Southwick has been known under the title of St. Michael for the last two centuries; but on the evidence of a solitary will, Mr. Chas. Gibbon, in an extensive inquiry as to the dedication titles of churches in West Sussex,²³ was inclined to ascribe it to St. Margaret. The writer has searched the Southwick wills in the Probate Registry at Lewes, but failed to elicit any further information on the subject.

A church was probably existing in Southwick before the Norman Conquest; possibly it took the form of a square rubble built tower with ashlar quoins and window openings, some of which may be included in the present tower, together with a wooden nave. Whether or no the tower was built, as so many were, for a place of refuge is an open question, but as at Bosham and other places, there is no entrance from without, and within the wall is a lengthy socket into which formerly the great beam for making secure the door used to slide. The tower consists of three stages; in the two lower ones are 11th century windows, and one may hazard the conjecture that the masons, who c. 1130 had the churches of Old and New Shoreham in hand, also did some work here; strengthening the walls by encasing them with an outer course of masonry, placing some arcading on the faces of the second story, and enriching the doorway within by the addition of columns with cubical capitals ornamented with a simple volute and some string course with a billet moulding. That something of this sort must have taken place is the only way in which one can account

²³ S.A.C., Vol. XII.

for windows of an earlier date appearing within arcading of a later period.

The upper storey is of early 13th-century, and has circular sound holes, similar to those in the towers of Old and New Shoreham; this also would seem to be the work of the same builders.



CAPITAL OF TOWER-ARCH

The nave was pulled down in 1834 and rebuilt in the hideous style then prevalent. The chancel, of Norman type, about 1130, opened by two semi-circular arches into a south aisle or chapel; the capitals of pillar and responds are ornamented with a simple volute and billeted abacus similar to that employed in the tower-arch; unfortunately they have been almost entirely recut or replaced. These openings had long been

closed, but were re-opened in the year 1893, when the present vestry and organ chamber were built. A passage through the south pier of chancel arch was also rediscovered and opened.

The north wall is pierced with two 13th century lancets, now filled with stained glass by Kempe. The east window is debased gothic, probably beginning of 18th century; outside are two 14th century corbel heads of a bishop and king. There is a small aumbry in the north wall. The arch opening into nave is late 13th century work, with an inner order resting on corbels; and externally has a shallow moulding dying into the imposts. Until the year 1875 the 14th century screen separating nave and chancel remained *in situ*, although without doors; it has since been re-erected at the east end of south aisle. Above the screen was the rood beam, one of the corbels for its support still remaining; there may also have been a rood loft, as remains of a springing support are visible in the angle of north wall. There are evidences of small altars on either side of the chancel arch. The pulpit contains some fine panels of Jacobean work, rescued from oblivion and denuded of the many coats of paint with which they were overlaid by the care of the late Mr. E. New. The font is constructed from a square block of stone, with circular basin, and well-mounted on massive square pedestal and plinth; plain, but of good proportion, probably 13th century work.

A fine slab of Sussex marble, despoiled of two small brasses, is laid outside the south porch.

The following is a list of the monumental ledgers and slabs within the church.

The floor of the chancel has been relaid, and the four following slabs are laid within the sanctuary:—

Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth the wife of Nathaniell Hall Gent: who was buried ye 24th of April 1722 Aged 41 years.

The north side of this stone lieth Nath. Hall Gent. Husband to ye above Eliz. Hall who departed this life ye 11 Feb. 1747 Aged 63 years.

Here lieth the Body of Nathaniel Hall Gent who departed this Life February the 11th in 1747 Aged 63 years.

HEERE LYETH THE BODY OF FRANCES HALL HUSBANDE OF SUSAN HALL SONNE OF HENRY HALL GENT WHO DYED THE 12 DAY OF DECEMBER 1653.

Susanna the widdoe of Frances Hall was buryed the 14 Novemb. 1673.

On the north wall of chancel.

Sacred to the memory of John son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hall of New Hall in this county whose mortal remains are interred in a vault on the north side of this church. Died March 19. 1829. Aged 39 years. This tablet is erected by his affectionate widow.

Also to the memory of the three children of the said John Hall and Charlotte his wife, All of whom died at Kensington and are buried in the West London Cemetery. John Upperton Hall died 21st Oct. 1846 Aged 22. Frederick died 8th May 1857 Aged 50. Henry died 22nd Sept. 1846 Aged 18.

In a vault at the north side of this church are deposited the remains of Nathaniel Hall, he was born on the 11th of December 1787 and died on the 12th of October 1818. His widow inscribed this tablet as a memorial of the deep reverence and affection with which she cherished his memory. "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Christ is —|— our hope.

In a vault on the north side of this chancel is laid in Hope All that is mortal of John Hall of Portslade House, Sussex, J.P. Died December 29, 1840. Aged 79. Also of Sarah his wife Born Feb. 26, 1770 Died Jan. 31 1842.

And of their children

John Clayton	B. Dec. 3 1788	D. Apr. 4 1822
Robert Gream	B. Oct. 17 1790	D. July 27 1841
Sarah Elizabeth	B. Mar. 1 1792	D. Apr. 23 1868
George	B. Nov. 1 1793	D. Sep. 10 1854
Jemima	B. May 23 1795	D. Oct. 18 1823
William Brown	B. Jan. 5 1797	D. Jan. 14 1885
Caroline	B. Aug. 21 1798	D. Apr. 4 1876
Maria Anne	B. Feb. 7 1800	D. June 10 1877
Louisa	B. Aug. 18 1801	D. Jan. 9 1854
Frederick	B. Ap. 12 1804	D. Jan. 14 1805
Isabella	B. Feb. 4 1806	D. Oct. 20 1880
Francis Newnham	B. Sep. 4 1807	D. Nov. 7 1821

This tablet is erected in loving memory by Eardley Nicholas last surviving child.

Jesus. Master. Have mercy.

The above is a brass, bearing also coat of arms.

In a vault on the north side of this wall lies the body of Nathaniel Hall (son of Nathaniel Hall whose remains are interred in this chancel) who died September 13th 1799. Aged 84 years. His long life was spent in the practice of every Christian virtue, and his memory justly endeared to all his friends. Also the Body of Elizabeth his wife, who died March 4th, 1819. Aged 97 years. As a Christian she was pious and charitable; and as a wife and a parent truly exemplary.

On the south wall of chancel.

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Gray A.M. Rector of this Parish and daughter of Edward Faulkner, of the Cliffe near Lewes in this County Gent. was buried near this place, but without the wall on the 13th day of March Anno Domini 1745 Aged 69 years. Also John Son of John Gray by Elizabeth his wife was buried on the 27 day of August A.D. 1716 Aged 6 months.

Also Katharine Wife of Robt. Hayman of Topsham in the County of Devon, Gent. and Daughter of John Gray by Elizabeth his Wife was buried the 17 day of Decemr. A.D. 1747 Aged 35 years. Also John Gray son of Robert Hayman by Katharine his wife was buried the 6th day of March A.D. 1747 Aged 4 months.

This is a fine example of the better class mural monuments of the period.

In the Vestry, but formerly in the chancel, a marble tablet as follows—

Near this place But on ye outside of ye wall lyeth ye body of the Rev. John Gray A.M. Rector of this parish 51 years wanting one month, and curate of Old Shoreham 57 years, during which time he performed his duty as a faithful Shepherd and one who expects to give an account of those souls committed to his charge.

He died May 13th 1751 in the 79th year of his age. Directly under this monument lyeth also the body of Anna, first wife of the above Rev. John Gray, who died Dec. 30th 1708 aged 34 years.

On a slab now stood upright.

In this vault is deposited the Body of Robt. Hayman of Topsham in the County of Devon, Gent. who dyed the 28th of May 1773 Aged 67 years.

Also the Body of Mrs. Katherine Widow of the Above Robt. Hayman Gent. who died 5th of *pril 1781 Aged ***ears.

On north wall of nave.

Near this place lyes Katherine wife of Harry Bridger Gent. of this parish who Dy'd Sept. ye 25th 1744 Aged 47. Also Harry Bridger Gent. Husband of the above named Katherine. He died May 5th 1766 Aged 68.

In memory of Ann wife of John Norton Esq. and Daughter of the late Harry Bridger Esq. of this Parish whose remains are deposited in the vault below and who departed this life August 31st 1788 in the 64th year of her age.

On wall of north aisle.

Sacred to the memory of John Norton Esq. seventh son of John Bridger Norton Esq. and of Susanna his wife who died October 2nd 1851, Aged 55 years And is buried in the family vault beneath, And of Elizabeth Anne Norton widow of the above John Norton who died September 27th 1870 Aged 69 years. And is buried in the vault beneath.

Sacred to the memory of Fanny Norton fifth daughter of John Bridger Norton Esq. and of Susanna his wife who died Oct. 23rd 1807 Aged 47 years and lies buried in the family vault beneath.

Also of Harry Norton Esq. fourth son of the above, Captain of the 19th Regiment of the Madras Native Infantry who serving with the Rifle Brigade during the Pindarry war in India was wounded in the great battle of Maindpoor fought on the 21st Dec. 1817 and died March 4th 1818 in the hospital on the field, Aged 30 years.

And of Charles Norton Esq. sixth son of the above, Merchant in the City of London, who died May 25. 1834 Aged 38 years, and lies buried in the family vault beneath.

In the family vault beneath this church lie the remains of Susanna, Daughter of Nathaniel Hall, Gent. of this parish and widow of John Bridger Norton Esq. of Shoreham in this county who gifted by the Divine will with a mind of peculiar strength and guided ever by a spirit of chastened piety raised herself and a numerous family out of early adversity and deep affliction into competency and independence and displayed to them and all around her the pattern of a holy life and the example of a saintly death: which happy are they who imitate. That her descendants

may be reminded of what in all their future fortunes they owe under God to her, and that all who look on this tablet may know how peaceful are the paths of the righteous, how blessed their end. This record is consecrated to her memory. She died at Brighton on the 12th of Feb. 1835, In the 77th year of her Age.

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Samuel Prosser, Rector of this parish. He died October 7th 1825 Aged 75 years.

On the south wall of nave.

The Revd. Mr. Robt. Norton, Rector of Southwick and Hangleton Dyed Nov. ye 17 1756 Aged 30 years. Likewise Mrs. Elizabeth Norton widow of the above said Rev. Mr. Norton and daughter of Harry Bridger Esq. late of New Shoreham by Katherine his wife who died the 5th of Jan. 1709 Aged 41 years.

In the family vault beneath this Church are deposited the remains of John Bridger Norton Esq. only son of the Revd. Robert Norton, Rector of this parish And of Elizabeth his wife, who died Oct. 16. 1795 Aged 41 years.

South wall of aisle.

In memory of Phillip Vallance son of John and Deborah Vallance who departed this life 13 November 1825 Aged 64 years.

Also of Maria Frairs Relict of Philip Vallance who departed this life 27 August 1852. Aged 87 years.

Also of Benjamin Vallance son of the above Philip and Maria Fairs Vallance who departed this life July 27th 1859 Aged 51 years.

Philip Vallance son of John and Deborah Vallance who departed this life 13th Novr. 1825 Aged 64 years.

Also of John his Son who departed this life 4th June 1849 Aged 59 years.

In loving remembrance of the Reverend Arthur Tozer Russell, B.C.L., for a few months Rector of this parish, and late of Wrockwardine Wood, Salop. Born March 20 A.D. 1808. Died November 18 A.D. 1874 Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labours.

In the organ chamber, on the wall.

Here lieth ye Body of Esther wife of James Valance, and Daughter of ye late Revd. Mr. Gray. She died March ye 1st 1747 Aged 40 years.

On the floor.

In memory of William Vallance who departed this life Sept. the 6th 1767 Aged 28 years. Also of James Valance who departed this life June the 21st 1772 Aged 72 years. And of Ann Thornton, Relict of the late James Thornton of Horsham and daughter of the above William Vallance who departed this Life at Brighton, Septbr. 24th 1841 Aged 75 years.²⁴

The earliest documentary evidence concerning the Church of Southwick, at present known, is a certificate preserved with the archives of Magdalen College, Oxford, recording that one, Nicholas, a priest, failed in his proof before the court of Lord Philip de Braose, held at Washington, that the churches of Bramber and Southwick did not belong to the Priory of Sele. The date of this record must fall within the period 1087–1125, in which latter year Philip died.

The next document at Oxford in point of date is one of 2nd April, 1235, given from Amberly by Ralph Bishop of Chichester, and is a confirmation by him of a deed of 1220 by which John de Braose gives to the Priory of Sele, *inter alia*, the tithes of his villenage of Southwick, and of three pieces of arable land in Southwick. These gifts were again confirmed 1247, by Richard de la Wych, the canonised Bishop of Chichester [commemorated in the Prayer Book Calendar, April 3].

So far we find certain tithes at Southwick being devoted to the upkeep of the Priory at Sele, but now almost contemporaneously with John de Braose's gift, Simon le Counte, whom we have previously noted as a land-holder in Southwick, "moved by Divine grace," gives the Church at Southwyk "to God and the brothers of the Temple"; in other words, to the Knights Templar, who in 1214 had come into possession of the manor of Sadlescombe, near Poynings. The date of this gift can be fixed by the signature of one of the

²⁴ The Vallances were owners of a brewery and malthouses in the parish; the former, which stood on the south side of the present Southdown Road, was destroyed by fire in the year 1819, and not rebuilt here, but the business removed to Brighton, where a new brewery was erected and named Phoenix Brewery. The malthouses near the Canal are still in existence.

witnesses to the deed, Geoffry, Bishop of Ely (1225–29). This benefactor of the Templars also gave them the Church of Woodmancote and its appurtenances.²⁵

The deed conveying the gift was entered into the Chartulary compiled by Robert Botill, prior of the Hospitallers in the year 1442, and the volume is now to be found amongst the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum.

The following is the text, as given by Dugdale:—

Simon comes, omnibus sanctae matris ecclesiae filiis futuris et praesentibus, Salutem. Universis vobis manifestum facio me divino commovente gratia dedisse et hac praesenti pagina confirmasse Deo et fratribus Templi in puram et perpetuam elemosimam, Ecclesiam de Southwyk cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et obventionibus sibi jure pertinentibus, habendam et possidendam post decessum Willemi fratris mei liberam et quietam ab omni seculare exactione sicut puram elemosimam. Hoc autem feci pro salute tam animae meae quam antecessorum meorum quam et successorum.

Hujus meae donationis testes hii sunt Galfridus episcopus Eliensis, Jacobus Capellanus, Ebroidus capellanus, etc.

A similar deed was executed for the gift of Woodmancote. As will be noticed, the donation was not to take effect until the death of his brother William. There is strong presumption that this brother was William, parson of the Church of St. Julian of Kyngeston.

The Priory of Reigate, founded (ante 1240) by William and Isabel de Warenne as a House of Austin Canons,²⁶ also had a claim on the tithes of that portion of Southwick known as Fishersgate.

Lastly, the Abbey of Fecamp possessed a claim. This foreign abbey, it may be recalled, had a house of Canons at Steyning. The Nonae return (1342) for Southwick mentions "that the receipts of the Prior of Sele and the Abbot of Fecamp were valued at £10."

²⁵ *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., p. 235.

²⁶ Speed and others give it as being an Augustinian Priory; but the Rev. John Watson, in his *Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey* (1782), gave it as a House of Crouched Friars. The error is due to the Priory being dedicated to the Holy Cross. Like many other small houses of the order it is sometimes called a hospital, e.g. on the *Patent Roll*, 4 Edw. I.: Thomas, son of John de Werblinton *v.* Master of the Hospital of Holy Cross in Reigate re land in Suwick.

It will thus be noticed that "ecclesiastically" the parish is composed of several units, and formerly was so mixed up with the adjacent parish of Kingston, as seen in the Domesday Survey, that it is not to be wondered at that disputes between the Rectors of the two parishes as to the rights of tithe should have been frequent. They were at last legally settled by an award made by Mr. Sergeant Digby 31st January, 1811, for the joint incumbencies of the Rev. T. P. Hooper, of Kingston, and the Rev. S. Prosser, of Southwick; since then a portion of Kingston parish was exchanged during Mr. Young's Rectorate, for a portion of Southwick, and Kingston Lane now forms a more rational boundary between the parishes. The great tithes still belong to Magdalen College.

The income of the Rectory in the 14th century, as presented by the assessors for the Nonae roll of 1341, was given as follows: "the ninth part of the sheaves, wool and lambs of the aforesaid parish, together with the tenth of sheaves on certain lands which the prior of Sele and the abbot of Fiscamp receive, is valued this year at £10, and that the church is taxed at £10; and that it is of no greater value because the Rector has 30 acres of arable land with which his church is endowed, valued at 12d. per acre. He has also a pension from the priory of Sele valued at 40s., oblations and other small tythes 30s., and pasture 12d.²⁷

RECTORS OF SOUTHWICK.

PATRONS: The Knights Templar.

1232. Alexander, *Archdeacon of Salop.*
*Sir Henry, the Chaplain.*²⁸
1282. Master William de Hereford.

PATRONS: The Knights Hospitaller.

- 1365-1373. Thomas Somer, "*parson here.*"²⁹

²⁷ The Nonae return was made on the oaths of John de Brembledon, John Ded, John de Northelm, and William Beynold. Of course, only the latter portion refers to the Rector's income.

²⁸ i.e. Curate in charge.

²⁹ *Vide De Banco Roll*, No. 150, Hilary, 39 Ed. III., m. 323, and Hilary, 46 Ed. III., m. 360d.

1386. Gilbert Stigaund, *exchanged with*³⁰
 1387. John Brasaer de Terthing, *Rector of Edburton.*
 1397. Thomas Kempe.
 1406. Adam Raceton, *inducted November 4.*³¹
 1407-8. John Kempe, *inducted February 20.*
 1417. Richard Thewinge.
*Thomas, chaplain of the Chantry.*³²
 1424. John Wyltonesherst, *exchanged with*
 1426. Alexander de Westwalton.
 1452. John Brygge.
 Richard Thomlynson, *resigned 1484.*
 1484. William Banys, *instituted August 30.*
 1485. William Preke.
 Humphrey Page, *resigned 1514.*
 1514. Francis Murgant.
 1516. John Bolome.
 1516. William Balyngdon, *died 1545.*³³

PATRON: Ralph Wyrne, Esq.

1545. Clement Rigge, *died 1560.*

PATRON: The Crown.

1560. John James, presented July 1.
 1573. Anthony Douglas, presented December 1.
 1599. Henry Wilkinson, presented March 9, 1598-99; instituted
 April 30, 1599.
 1601. John Aglionby, S.T.D.,³⁴ instituted July 28, 1601.
 1601. William Elkes, A.M., presented November 14, instituted
 November 20.
 1608. Cornelius Tinley, A.M.,³⁵ instituted April 9.
*John Pell, Minister.*³⁶

³⁰ *Cant. Reg.*, Courtney, Vol. II., fol. 132b and Add. MSS. B.M. 6072, fol. 265.

³¹ This Rector was not a priest; he only had minor orders. An example of mediaeval abuse of patronage.

³² Clerical subsidies, 7 Hy. V. (1418).

³³ Will proved in Probate Court of Lewes.

³⁴ A John Aglionby was presented to Hoo in this diocese Feb. 1, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$; one of the same name was later Rector of Islip (Oxon), and one of the translators of the A.V. of the Holy Bible. Were they one and the same person?

³⁵ The Rev. Cornelius Tinley, with Mr. John Postelthwayt, Parson, of Kingston Bowsye, are given in "A roll of the several Armors and furniture," dated 11 March, 161 $\frac{3}{8}$, as furnishing a musquet between them. Harl. MSS., quoted *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIII. Cornelius Tinley also contributed (*inter alias*) to the Irish Benevolence, 18 Chas. I. (1643), *P.R.O. Sussex* $\frac{18}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ *Lay Subsidies Roll.*

³⁶ The celebrated mathematician, Dr. John Pell, was born during the rectorate of Cornelius Tinley. Anty. a Wood, writing of him in his *Fasti Oxoniensis*, says, "His first breath was drawn at Southwyke in Sussex (of which place his Father was Minister) on S. David's day, an. 1610." From this it would seem his father, the Rev. John Pell, officiated in the parish, but certainly was not Rector as usually stated in the biographies of his learned son.

1643. Nathaniel Hancock, instituted July 10.
 1662. Robert Hall, instituted October 16.
 1664. Peter Wynne, instituted May 10.
 1673. George Blundell, instituted April 29, buried here January 8, 1678-9.
 1678-9. William Dawson,³⁷ instituted January 22.
 1700. John Gray,³⁸ A.M., instituted July 1, buried here May, 1751.
 1751. Robert Norton, B.A., instituted June 25, buried here November, 1756.
 1756. Edward Martin, B.A., instituted November 20.
 1766. John Buckner, M.A., instituted November 15; ceded the benefice 1771 on becoming Vicar of Boxgrove; re-instituted December 2nd, 1771; resigned 1774; Bishop of Chichester 1798.
 1774. William Waring, B.A., instituted April 8, died 1792.
 1792. Samuel Prosser, instituted May 31; ceded 1805; re-instituted March 5th, 1805; died and buried here 1825; also Vicar of Strood, near Rochester, and Chartham, near Canterbury.
 1825. Edward Everard, instituted December 30, resigned 1839.
 1839. Frederick Edward Tuson, instituted June 29, resigned 1843.
 1844. Julian Charles Young, instituted January 16, resigned 1858.
 1858. Francis Barney Parkes, M.A., instituted May 24.
 1874. Arthur Tozer Russell, B.C.L., died same year.
 1875. Oliver Heywood, M.A., resigned.
 1887. William Rolfe Tindal-Atkinson, M.A., resigned.
 1891. George Nelson, LL.D.
 1894. H. W. Tyrwhitt, M.A.
 1895. M. F. Hilton, resigned.
 1901. Thomas William Thurgill Miller, instituted May 28.

There was one if not more chantries attached to the Church; and after the suppression of obits and chantries in general, there occurred as late as 1592 a reference to one formerly existing in this parish; for amongst other hereditaments granted 30th Elizabeth to William Tipper and R. Dawe, of London, gentlemen, to hold of her manor of East Greenwich in free and common soccage, are mentioned the following in Southwick:—

³⁷ The Rev. Wm. Dawson was also Rector of Kingston, where he is buried.

³⁸ John Gray was also Curate (licensed 24 Sept., 1695) and Sequestrator of Old Shoreham, holding a lease of the living from the Patrons, Magdalen College, Oxford, which offices he filled for the remainder of his life, a period of nearly 57 years. Edward Martin was also Vicar of New Shoreham and of Lancing, where his body lies buried in the Chancel: "Rev. Ed. Martin, Rector of Southwick, Vicar of New Shoreham and of this parish, died April 13th, 1766, aged 67."

1. Two tenements in the tenancy of Thos. and John Emery, formerly given for an obit by Nicholas Goodmerich.

2. Land formerly in the tenancy of John Michelborne given for a free candle for the support of a light called a trendle.

Bishop Bowers' visitation of 1724 records "a benefaction of three acres of Land to repair the Church, but when and by whom given, unknown."

This land is that on which the Church Room or "Green School" is built, with some adjoining cottages.

Now either it was before over-estimated (?) or it has shrunk (?) in area, as the following is a description of it in a letter from the Charity Commissioners, dated 16th February, 1893:—

THE CHURCH FIELD.

"According to the records in this office the origin and founder of this charity are unknown, but from time immemorial the annual rent and proceeds thereof have been applied towards the repair of the Parish Church of Southwick by the Rector and Churchwardens for the time being as administrators and Managers of the Charity."

SCHEDULE.

"A piece of meadow land, called the Church Field, situate in the above-mentioned Parish of Southwick, containing three roods or thereabouts, now in the occupation of the Southwick School Board, and being part of the land numbered 167 on the Tithe Map of the said Parish."

Dated and Sealed 17th day of August, 1875.

A portion of this property was sold in the same year for the erection of the present Council Schools, and the proceeds invested in consolidated stock, the interest of which is to be applied for the maintenance of the fabric of the Church, and no other purpose.

An entry in the handwriting of the Rev. John Gray in the second volume of the Parish Register discloses another benefaction, which has unfortunately been lost sight of, and at present there seems little chance of identification and recovery of the property named

therein. The following is a transcript of the entry in question:—

“From May 1st, 1738, to May 1st, 1739.

“In building a new house upon a small piece of ground, part of 4 pole of the glebe (bounded on the south with Henry Nell’s house, on the west with Southwick Green, on the north with Mrs. Monk’s land, and on the east the rest of the said 4 pole, running as far as the East Street), which I thought in danger of being lost and in repairs of other building 34 pounds 16 shillings and eightpence halfpenny.”

34 16 08½

“N.B.—I designed and began this house for the good and advantage of my successors, rents being very dear in the parish, and if the Rector for the time being shall not think fit to live in it himself, it is to be hoped that when it is finished it will bring him in a good yearly rent.

“JOHN GRAY Rf.”

In the compilation of this paper, the published volumes of the *Sussex Record Society* have been of great assistance; my acknowledgments are also due to the late Rev. Geo. Hennessey, of Winkleigh Rectory, N. Devon, for valuable help in the list of Rectors, and to Mr. Frank New, of Southwick, for general information, freely accorded.

ADDENDA.

Extracted from the will of Rev. Wm. Ballyngdon in the Probate Registry at Lewes.

“Sowthwyke. In the name of God and the 20th day of Aprill in the yeare of or lord God 1545

I Willm. Balygdon p’st parson of Southwyke in the counte of Sussex being old of yrs and perfect in y senses doth ordaine and make y^{is} ye last will and test in man^r and forme as here after first I bequeth my soule to God almighti to o^r blessid ladi to all the cōpay of hevin and my body to Ch’tian māes buryiale It I beqth to my servant Martha Slutt’ ii payre of canvas shetes good and hole and blanket and cov’let all my bede and the bed that she lyeth upon and one cofer w^t locke and kaye,” etc., etc.

This followed by bequests to the poore people of New Shorham, Portslade, Aldrington and Southwicke.

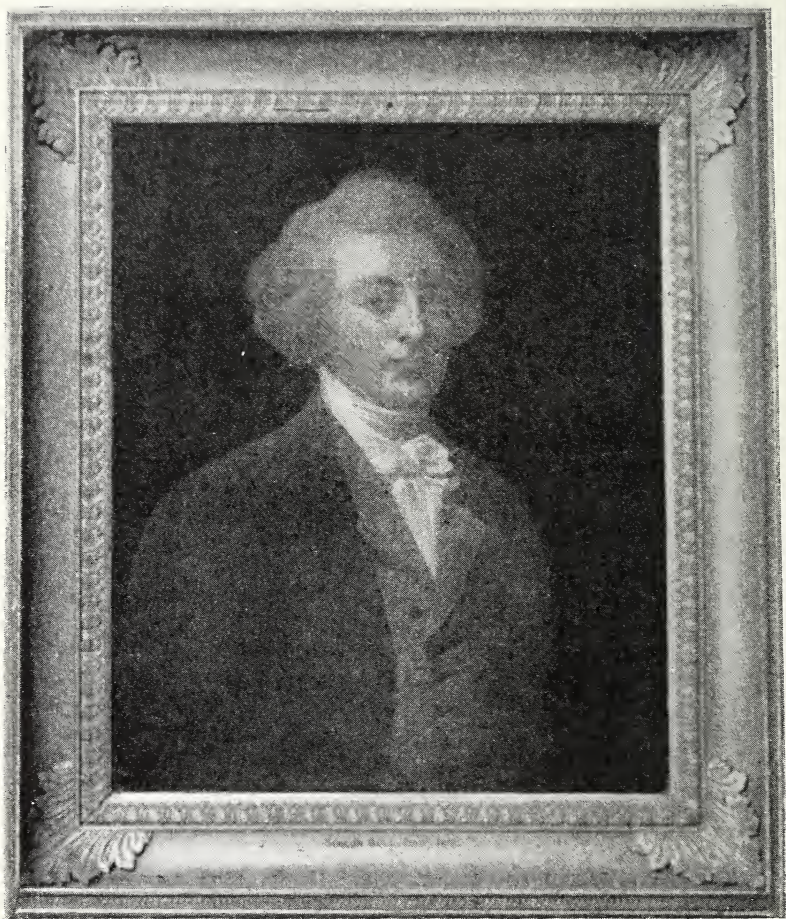
“It. I beqth to the Church of Southwicke xls towards the byeing of a p’cessjary crosse.”

In the Churchyard at the N.E. angle of the chancel lie the remains of Charles Mayne Younge, a well known actor in the days of the

Regency, whose only son was a Rector of Southwick. He died 18 June, 1856, aged 79.

A reminder of the late war may be seen in a tablet placed on the N. wall within the nave bearing the following inscription:—"In loving memory of Colin a Harrigin and Dorothy Katherine Hall his wife who died 28th Nov 1917 on the s.s. Apapa, torpedoed without warning by a German submarine."

During the Great War Southwick formed part of a vast Military Camp, the Green being covered with hutments for the accommodation of the Royal Marine Engineers; now, fortunately, everything has returned to more normal conditions, save that many of the noble young lives who voluntarily went forth to serve in the cause of Right and Justice made the supreme sacrifice; but that their names be not forgotten memorials are being erected both on the Green and in the Church.



SIMEON BULL, 1750-1818
(by Sir Nathaniel Dance, R.A.)

THE BULLS OF SUSSEX.

COMPILED BY L. F. SALZMAN, F.S.A.,
from materials supplied by the
RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM BULL, M.P.

THE surname of Bull, which is found all over England, was, in its origin, a nickname applied to a man of notably masculine characteristics—sturdy, broad-shouldered, thick-necked, deep voiced—the *corpus sanum* which Englishmen have always admired, even sometimes at the expense of the *mens sana*, which is not its invariable tenant. It is a fine type of man, and we as a nation have chosen John Bull as our personification, and have visualised him as a yeoman farmer—stout, self-reliant and capable, with no pretence to intellectual eminence.

Such sturdy fellows were no doubt the forefathers of the Sussex Bulls, and such yeoman farmers were certainly many of their descendants, as the following lists show.

In 1296 and thereabouts they were very considerable landowners, but since then they have either had small freehold or copyhold farms or tilled the land as tenants of other people.

Few of them rose to fame or notoriety; they were born, married and buried, paid their taxes—grumbling like true Englishmen—served conscientiously as churchwardens, way-wardens, and the like, and left little trace behind them. What good they did has mostly been interred with their bones, nor has much of the evil that they did lived after them.

The earliest reference yet found to a Bull in Sussex is the presentment on the Hundred Rolls of 1274 that Richard le Bule had encroached on the High Road of Inland in Westbourne on the borders of Hampshire.

The neighbourhood of Westbourne and Chichester is one of the three districts in Sussex where the surname appears to have taken permanent root, and it is possible that these Bulls were connected with the Bulls who appear about the same time in the Southampton district, Ralph Bull being M.P. for Portsmouth in 1307 and 1322. A second district was in East Sussex round Hooe, where William le Bule occurs as a considerable landowner on the Subsidy Roll of 1296, Northyn le Bule being also mentioned. Finally, there is a district in Central Sussex where the Bulls took root and multiplied exceedingly during the 16th and 17th centuries. Cowfold, Bolney, Horsham, Albourne and Henfield were the parishes where they were found in most profusion, and it is tempting to suggest that John le Bule, who appears on the Subsidy Roll of 1332 in Shermanbury, was the ancestor of this principal branch.

In connection with the subsidy of 1332 it is worth noting that the name was beginning to pass from the stage of a hereditary nickname into that of a true surname. Of the sixteen Bulls entered on the Roll, exactly half retain the definite article "le Bule" (The Bull), the other eight figuring as Bule, Boule and Bolle.

It is impossible to say to which, if any, of these three families William Bolle, Rector of Aldrington from about 1397 till 1403, belonged. He may claim to be the most interesting figure in the procession of the pre-Reformation Bulls, as he adopted the picturesque profession of a religious recluse or anchorite, resigning his living and taking up his residence in a cell built for his special use on the north side of the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral of Chichester in December, 1403. The interesting documents relating to his inclusion are printed in *S.A.C.*, XLI., and show clearly that his cell was at Chichester and not at Aldrington. In this cell, from which he issued only to assist in the celebration of services in the Lady Chapel, he appears to have lived for twelve years.

In order of date the next man of interest was John Bull, who fought as a man-at-arms under Sir Thomas Hoo, and was slain at Agincourt on the 25th October, 1415.

Another clerical member of the family was Sir Henry Bull, curate of Tortington, who made his will on 28th January, 1545. Unfortunately he mentions no relatives, and gives no clue as to his family or origin. He was chiefly concerned with his burial, leaving "to the four men who shall bear me to the Church 16d.," and going on to say, "I will at the day of my burial have two priests, and at the month day three priests; if they come to Dyryge 6d. a piece. Then at the day of my burial poor people shall have four gallons of ale and a dowsin (a dozen loaves) of bread." Jolly old priest, he would have appealed to Hilaire Belloc, a Sussex man.

A Thomas Bull was pardoned after Jack Cade's rebellion in July, 1450.

The definite history of the Cowfold Bulls also begins under the shadow of the Church. John Bull, appearing as a churchwarden in 1470, where, by the way, his father, "John Bull the elder," is also mentioned.

It is interesting to note that the Bulls have always shown a serious religious tendency. This is exemplified in their motto "Hitherto," which is taken from 1 Sam. vii. 12; not unlike Rudyard Kipling's English motto of "Wayte awhile" in his charming story of "A habitation enforced," the scene of which is laid in Sussex.

They intermarried with such well-known Sussex families as the Marchants, Burtenshaws, Combers, Gratwyckes, Parsons and Martens.

Sir William Bull's own pedigree starts in the first year of Elizabeth's great reign, 1558. In that year was proved the will of Elizabeth Bull, widow of Cowfold. The name of her husband is not known, but she left three sons, Edward, Ralph and Stephen. Edward's great grandson, Thomas, married a Catherine Mose, at Horsham, in 1661, and her son, Thomas,

moved to Wivelsfield, having married Mary Bull, probably a kinswoman, in 1700, but her identity remains a mystery—both buried at Wivelsfield. Their son Thomas married in 1726 as his second wife Jane Turner, widow, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. The elder of these was Joseph, a Baptist, who married Sarah Buckman, also a member of that community—both buried at Wivelsfield. They had two sons, Simeon and Peter. The latter, born in 1756, lived at Lewes, and at the end of the 19th century there were still living aged inhabitants who remembered him as a dapper little man with white hair and a blue coat with brass buttons, who lived at 62, High Street, where he kept the Coach Office. He died at the end of 1839.

Simeon Bull, the elder son of Joseph, was born in 1750, but was more enterprising than his younger brother. He left his native county for London, and “whilst the genius of a Cubitt was making a mine of wealth for the Grosvenor family,” he succeeded in making a modest fortune in house property north of Oxford Street. He was painted when he was about 24 by Sir Nathaniel Dance, R.A. (1750–1818). At one time (*inter alia*) Simeon owned nearly all Holles Street, Cavendish Square, where he lived when he was not at Arundel House, his country house in Fulham.

He gave his sons good educations and a start in professional life. Simeon Thomas, as an architect, was articled to George Gwilt the younger (1775–1856) on 21st November, 1805. Henry William Bull founded the firm of Bull & Bull, Solicitors, in 1813, and four years later took his younger brother Frederick into partnership.

More than one of the Bulls have intermarried with the Burtenshaws of Sussex, and it is interesting to note that the mother of Edward Burtenshaw Sugden (1781–1875), afterwards Lord St. Leonards, was a Burtenshaw. Messrs. Bull & Bull early in the 19th century often consulted their kinsman when he was at the Bar before he became Lord Chancellor.

Henry William's only son, Henry, was a solicitor, and he was succeeded by his sons Henry John Howard Bull and the present Sir William Bull, M.P., who during many years past has occupied his leisure in collecting all available information about the Bulls of Sussex. That information, the bulk of which comes from parish registers, wills and marriage licenses, has now been arranged chronologically under Christian names, with cross references where necessary, and is here printed as a record of a yeoman family—or rather of several such families linked in name if not in blood—who played a useful if humble part in building up the life of their county and their country.

COWFOLD.

	<i>Churchwardens.</i>	<i>Overseers.</i>	<i>Waywardens.</i>
1567	John		
1575	Thomas		
1598	John		
1599	Thomas		
1602	Ralph		
1610	Stephen		
1620	William		
1624	Ralph	William	
1634		Thomas	
1648	Thomas		
1659			John
1664	Thomas		
1665	Thomas	John	
1670	John		
1672			John (junior)
1673	John		
1674	John		
1682			John
1683			John
1687	John		

BOLNEY REGISTERS, 1541-1812.

				<i>Page</i>
Earliest	Baptism	Elizabeth	4 Feb. 1560	6
„	Marriage	Richard and Jane Pex	25 Ap. 1603	22
„	Burial	Stephen	8 June 1587	70
Latest	Baptism	Catherine da. of Henry and Anne	22 Mar. 1722-3	98

Latest	Marriage	John Dennett and		<i>Page</i>
		Katharine	13 July 1744	201
,,	Burial	Henry (Mr.)	31 May 1748	182

1560 to 1748 shows the Bulls lived in Bolney for at least 188 years.

COWFOLD, 1538-1812.

Earliest	Baptism	Elizabeth	16 Sep. 1559	1
,,	Marriage	Elizabeth and William Frensh	3 May 1562	94
,,	Burial	Joanna	14 Jan. 1559	163
Latest	Baptism	Ann da. of John and Ann Dennett	2 June 1678	37
,,	Marriage	Elizabeth and John Vincent	11 Ap. 1654	111
,,	Burial	Richard	11 Aug. 1666	192

1559 to 1678 shows the Bulls lived in Cowfold for at least 119 years.

Richard Bull	had moved to	Henfield	11 Ap. 1654	111
,,	,,	,,	31 May 1656	113

PLACES OWNED OR OCCUPIED BY THE BULLS.

Cowfold	Brook, alias Bulls Bulls Bridge Homeland	} See Index Locorum of Cowfold Parish Register, Vol. XXII., <i>S.R.S.</i> , and also pp. 53 to 58, <i>Church Panels.</i>
	Bulls Kings Little Picknowle Eastridge	
Henfield	Combers	
Ditchling	Beanacre Barnlands Bulls Barn	

AGNES.

- 1561 23 Mar.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1572 28 Sept.; married William Burt at Cowfold. Reg.
 1578 of Horsham, mother of base-born son, Henry (q.v.).
 1581 wife of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
 1587 of Horsham, mother of base-born daughter, Sibell (q.v.).
 1589 29 Oct.; married John Evens, at Cowfold. Reg.
 1596 widow of John (q.v.), of Rye.
 1609 of Rye; her will mentions son, John; daughters, Elizabeth
 and Susan. Lewes A. 12, 136.
 1634 of Woodmancote, to marry Robert Wilkin, of Beeding.
 M.Lic.



KING'S BARN, COWFOLD



BULL'S BRIDGE

ALICE.

- 1564 19 Feb.; daughter of John; baptised at Cowfold.
 1573 daughter of John (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1590 23 July; daughter of John; married John Bull, at Cowfold.
 1605 23 Oct.; buried at Cuckfield. Reg.
 3 Nov.; "the elder, of Cuckfield, maiden"; her will mentions brother, Stephen. Lewes A. 12, 113.
 1612 2 Aug.; daughter of John and Alice; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1617 17 Mar.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1623 1 Dec.; of Chichester, to marry Stephen Butterby. M.Lic.
 1661 16 June; daughter of Richard; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
 1678 wife, and daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Albourne.
 14 Apr.; daughter of Henry (q.v.), of Albourne; baptised.
 1690 19 Apr.; married Edward Knight, at Street. Reg.
 1698 widow of Stephen (q.v.), of Chichester.
 1700 11 Aug.; daughter of William and Ann; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
 1708 24 May; of Albourne, licence to marry William Knight, of Southease. Reg.
 1714 wife of Ralph, of Slaugham, yeoman.
 1715 wife of William Knight, and daughter of Ann (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1728 daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Fletching.
 1832 daughter of Thomas (q.v.), of Wadhurst.

AMY.

- 1687-1700 of Ifield, wife of James, and mother of John, Amy and Angel (q.v.).
 1695 10 Apr.; daughter of James and Amy; baptised at Ifield. Reg.
 1720 1 Nov.; married Henry Brown, at Ifield. Reg.

ANGEL.

- 1700 8 June; daughter of James and Amy; baptised at Ifield. Reg.

ANN.

- 1562 25 June; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1573 daughter of John (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1580 11 Sept.; daughter of Stephen; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1581 daughter of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
 18 Dec.; married Thomas Whiting, at Cowfold. Reg.
 1590 24 May; buried at Horsham. Reg.
 1592 25 Oct.; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1593 2 Mar.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1597 20 Oct.; married William Randall, at Henfield. Reg.
 1607 8 Feb.; daughter of Stephen; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.

- 1608 19 Mar.; daughter of Thomas; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1611 18 Feb.; daughter of Thomas; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1616 daughter of Stephen (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1629 17 Sept.; married John Cheale, at Cuckfield. Reg.
 1639 to marry Stephen Constable, weaver, of Berwick. M.Lic.
 8 May; widow of John; buried at Ifield. Reg.
 1647 28 Jan.; daughter of Richard; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
 1655 15 July; daughter of James; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1664 28 Aug.; daughter of Thomas; baptised at Buxted. Reg.
 1670-5 wife of Henry and mother of Richard and William (q.v.),
 of Albourne.
 1678 daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Albourne, and wife of
 Abraham Muzzell.
 21 May; daughter of Henry and Ann; buried at Albourne.
 Reg.
 2 June; daughter of John and Ann; baptised at Cowfold.
 Reg.
 1682 wife of Henry (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1693 1 Oct.; daughter of William and Elizabeth; baptised at
 Albourne. Reg.
 1695 14 May; married John Goldsmith at Buxted. Reg.
 1699 21 Jan.; married James Holden, of Hurstpierpoint, at
 Henfield. Reg.
 10 Sept.; daughter of John; buried at Treyford. Bps. Trs.
 1700 wife of William and mother of Alice (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1707 widow of John (q.v.), of Shipley.
 1710 26 Mar.; widow of John; buried at Treyford. Bps. Trs.
 1715 "a very ancient woman"; widow, mother of Ann, wife of
 James Holden, and mother-in-law of Thomas Thomas,
 of West Grinstead, yeoman. Exch. Dep. by Com.
 25 June; of Albourne. Her will mentions sons, Richard,
 Henry and William; daughter, Alice, wife of William
 Knight, of Southease; grand-daughter Mary, daughter
 of Richard. Lewes A. 49, 103.
 1715-6 4 Jan.; widow; buried at Shipley. Bps. Trs.
 1720 26 May; married Richard Beale, at Street. Reg.
 1721 25 June; of Harting, to marry John Taylor, of Cocking,
 bricklayer. M.Lic.
 1722-3 wife of Henry and mother of Katherine (q.v.), of Bolney.
 1723 15 Oct.; daughter of William and Hannah; buried at
 Albourne. Reg.
 1728 daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Fletching.
 1748 wife of Henry (q.v.), of Bolney.
 1754 daughter of Thomas; "now Nye." baptised; Ditchling
 Chapel Book.
 1767 22 Feb.; daughter of Thomas and Eliza; baptised at
 Warnham. Reg.
 1772 24 Mar.; widow; buried at Bolney. Reg.

- 1779 daughter of Thomas and Ann; born 8 May, buried 11 May, at Ardingly. Reg.
 1779-82 wife of Thomas and mother of Ann and Elizabeth (q.v.), of Ardingly.
 1792 aged 20; daughter of Thomas, of Petworth, labourer, to marry John Brooks, of Westhampnett, waiter, widower. Chich. M.Lic.
 1798 9 Aug.; buried at Henfield. Reg.

AVISIE.

- 1565 19 Feb.; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.

BARBARA.

- 1791 26 Nov.; of St. Pancras, to marry James Weale, of Godalming, mercer. Chich. Dean's M.Lic.

BLANCHE.

- 1570 baptised at Horsham.
 1594 4 May; married William Bull, at Horsham.

BRIDGET.

- 1662 16 Oct.; daughter of John; buried at Ifield. Reg.

CAREY.

- of Walberton, maiden, to marry Lill Godfrey, of Dublin, Esq.
 1793 wife of John, of Staple Cross, mentioned in will of Thomas (q.v.), of Ewhurst.
 1829 17 Mar.; widow, of Ewhurst; her will proved. Lewes A. 76. Reg.

CECILY.

- 1296 "relieta Bule," at West Harting. Subsidy Roll.

CHARITY.

- 1608 daughter-in-law of Richard (q.v.), of Henfield.
 1630 26 Dec.; wife of Edward; buried at Henfield. Reg.
 1632 27 June; widow; buried at Slaugham. Reg.
 1729 14 Apr.; buried at Albourne. Reg.

CHARLES.

- 1784 4 May; son of John, of Pyecombe, baptised.
 1815 son of Simeon.
 1820 son of John (q.v.), of Brighton.
 1824 20 Apr.; son of Thomas Friend Bull and Sarah, born. Under-Sheriff for Sussex; died 22 Mar., 1890.
 1828 14 Nov.; son of John, of Pyecombe, buried.

CORNELIUS.

- 1683 10 Apr.; married Ann Mills, at Rusper. Reg. (He is called "of St. Olave's, Southwark, aged 30," in the Faculty Office Marriage Licence.)

DOROTHY.

- 1612 daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Shipley.
 1629 21 Jan.; married John Anstye, at Albourne. Reg.
 1636 10 Nov.; wife of Richard, of Albourne, buried. Lindfield Reg.
 1643 27 Apr.; wife of John; buried at Ifield. Reg.
 1703 wife of Thomas; buried at Ditchling.
 1710 27 Apr.; of Ditchling; married Samuel White. Keymer Bps. Trs.

DREWE.

- 1601 13 Sept.; son of John; baptised at East Grinstead. Reg.

"EALLES."

- 1584 father of William (q.v.), of Cowfold.

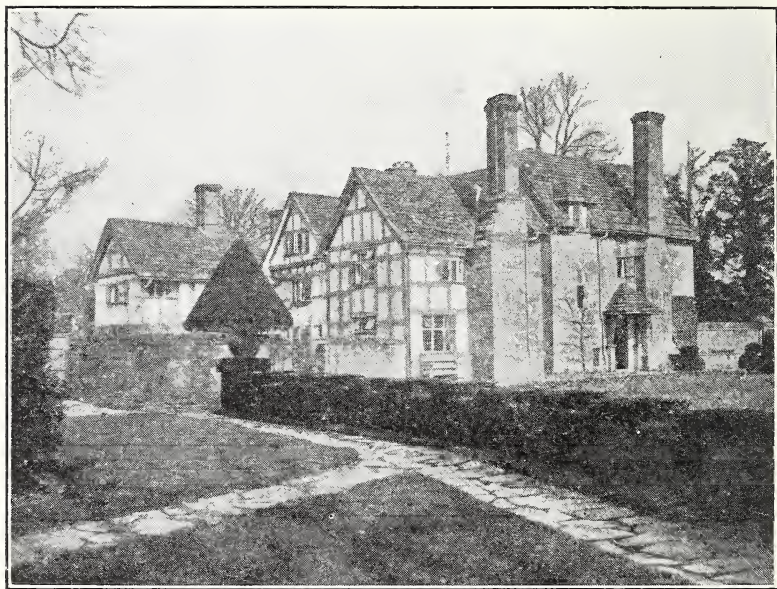
EDWARD.

- 1506 of Hamsey, juror on an inquisition at Lewes. *S.A.C.*, XVII., 77.
 1544 "the elder," taxed in Wyndham Hundred on £14 in goods. Subsidies (P.R.O.) 190, No. 194.
 1558 son of Elizabeth (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1570 father of Ralph (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1577 25 Nov.; son of Elizabeth; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1581 May; of Shermanbury, husbandman. His will mentions wife Agnes; sons Richard and William; daughters Elizabeth, Ann, Joan, Eleanor, Mary, Lettice; brother Nicholas. Lewes A. 7, 219.
 1586 30 Oct.; witness to will of Edward Rice, of Sand, gent.
 1606-12 of Henfield; father of Richard, Mary, Jane and Elizabeth (q.v.).
 1608 son of Richard (q.v.), of Henfield, and father of Richard, Elizabeth, Kathleen and Mary.
 1615 of Henfield, witness to marriage.
 1620 responsible for "Church panels" for Fieldlands, Vellands or Villands, in Henfield.
 1630 husband of Charity (q.v.), of Henfield.
 1631 yeoman; to marry Elizabeth Berry, of Shermanbury. M.Lic.
 1639 17 Mar.; buried at Shermanbury. Bps. Trs.
 1640 administration of his will to Elizabeth, his wife.
 1641 13 Feb.; signed the Protestation at Horsham. *Suss. Rec. Soc.*, V., 100.
 1642 21 Oct.; "householder"; buried at Horsham. Reg.

- 1800 of Petworth, labourer, father of James (q.v.).
 1815 son of Simeon.
 1829 10 Nov.; Rev. Edward Bull, of Pentlow, Essex; married Elizabeth Hodson, of Lewes. Reg. of St. Michael's, Lewes.

ELEANOR.

- 1581 daughter of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
 1598 27 May; of West Grinstead. Her will mentions sisters Mary and Elizabeth. Chich. 14, f. 510b; M. 58.
 1608 20 Aug.; widow of Stephen; buried at Ifield. Reg.
 1659 12 Oct.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.



BROOKE'S FARM (FORMERLY BULL'S), COWFOLD

ELIZABETH.

- 1558 24 June; of Cowfold, widow. Her will mentions sons Edward, Stephen and Ralph, and daughter Joan. Lewes A. 4, 151.
 1559 16 Sept.; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1560 4 Feb.; daughter of John and Joan; christened at Bolney.
 1562 3 May; married William French.
 1573 wife of John (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1579 19 July; married Francis Coper, at Cowfold. Reg.
 1581 daughter of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.

- 1582 widow of Randulf (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1588 daughter of Nicholas (q.v.), of Twineham.
 29 Apr.; to marry James Clerke, of Pagham. M.Lic.
 1591 3 Nov.; daughter of John; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1597 widow of William (q.v.), of Newtimber.
 1598 sister of Eleanor (q.v.), of West Grinstead.
 daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Washington.
 1607 widow of Ralph, of Cowfold, admon. Lewes B. 3, 110.
 1608 daughter of Edward, son of Richard (q.v.), of Henfield.
 wife of — Joope, and daughter of the same Richard.
 1609 daughter of Agnes (q.v.), of Rye.
 1610 17 Mar.; daughter of Thomas; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1612 28 Sept.; daughter of Edward; buried at Henfield. Reg.
 1622 13 Nov.; wife of Robert; buried at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
 1623 widow of John (q.v.), of Hurstpierpoint.
 1623-4 of Hurstpierpoint, widow, to marry John Pollington,
 of Keymer, tailor. M.Lic.
 1625 wife of Nicholas (q.v.), of Ditchling.
 1628 widow of William (q.v.), of Sidlesham.
 1631 12 Feb.; daughter of Richard; baptised at Henfield. Reg.
 1634 31 May; of Sidlesham, widow. Her will mentions brothers
 John Carter (his sons George and William) and William
 Carter, brother's daughter Ann Carter, sisters Ellen,
 wife of John Fagater, and Gathered Middleton (her
 daughter Joan). Chich. 18, f. 316b.
 1637 daughter of Thomas (q.v.), of Bolney.
 1640 widow of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
 widow of Ralph (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 17 Jan.; widow; buried at Shermanbury. Bps. Trs.
 admon. of same. Lewes B. 7, 244.
 1652 6 Apr.; widow of Ralph; buried at Cowfold.
 1653-4 19 Mar.; daughter of Richard; married John Vincent, of
 Shermanbury, at Henfield. Reg.
 (This marriage is also recorded in the Cowfold
 Register, under date 11 Apr., 1654.)
 1654 wife of Thomas and mother of Ester (q.v.), of Horsham.
 1661 14 Jan.; wife of John; buried at Cowfold the same day as
 her son Ralph was baptised. Reg.
 1665-9 wife of Thomas and mother of Thomas, Ann and Sarah
 (q.v.), of Warnham.
 1679 1 Sept.; daughter of Samuel; buried at Steyning. Reg.
 1692-7 wife of William and mother of William, Ann, Elizabeth
 and Susan (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1695 2 Feb.; daughter of William and Elizabeth; baptised at
 Albourne. Reg.
 1701 21 Sept.; daughter of George and Esther; baptised at
 Steyning. Reg.
 1705 26 May; "an old widdow," buried at Horsham. Reg.

- 1712 15 July; daughter of Richard and Mary; baptised at Fletching. Reg.
 1724 12 Aug.; wife of William; buried at Albourne. Reg.
 1728 daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Fletching.
 1756 15 Aug.; of Lewes; baptised, "now Tyler." Ditchling Chapel Book.
 1779 of Arundel; to marry John Gardiner, of Allhallows on the Wall, London. Faculty Off. M.Lic.
 1782 daughter of Thomas and Ann; born 20 Feb.; baptised 10 Mar., at Ardingly.
 1786 25 Dec.; age 56; buried at Arundel. Bps. Trs.

EMMA.

- 1319 daughter of John Boul, formerly held land in Clapham. S.A.C., XL., 106.

ESTER, or HESTER.

- 1654 3 Oct.; daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth; born at Horsham. Reg.
 1701-2 wife of George and mother of Elizabeth and Jane (q.v.), of Steyning.
 1706 widow of George (q.v.), of Steyning.

"EZAID" (*see* Isett).

- 1623 13 Oct.; daughter of John; married Thomas Fuller, at Cowfold. Reg.

FAITH.

- 1666-7 wife of William and mother of Sarah (q.v.), of Horsham.
 1707 28 Aug.; widow; buried at Ifield. Reg.

FANNY.

- 1785 married Peter Bull at Lewes.
 1804 16 Apr.; buried.

FRANCES.

- 1606 15 Mar.; daughter of Nicholas; baptised (and buried 1 Apr., 1607), at Bolney. Reg.
 1625 7 June; widow; buried at Cuckfield. Reg.

FRANCIS.

- 1823 30 June; son of John and Martha; died, aged 13. M.I., Pyecombe.

GEORGE.

- 1672 husband of Jane (q.v.), of Ditchling.
 1701-2 maltster, husband of Esther, and father of Elizabeth and Jane (q.v.), of Steyning.
 1705 voted as landholder in Steyning. Poll Book.

- 1706 26 June; maltster; buried at Steyning. Reg.
3 July; admon. of his will to his widow, Hester.
1779 of Withyham, his will.

GIDEON.

- 1619 16 Oct.; of Mayfield, tailor, to marry Bridget Haynes, of Bexhill, widow. M.Lic.

GODFREY.

- 1312 a tenant at Westbourne. Mee, *Bourne in the Past*, 71.

HANNAH.

- 1720-1 wife of William, and mother of Jane and William (q.v.), of Albourne.
1828 July; spinster, of Rottingdean. Her will mentions brother Thomas, the elder, of Wadhurst, schoolmaster; late brother William, late sister Elizabeth Coppard (her daughter Elizabeth); nephews, George Berry and Thomas Awcock Bull, son of Mary Bull, widow. Lewes A. 76, 448.
1832 daughter of Thomas, of Wadhurst.

HARRIET.

- c. 1815 infant daughter of John and Martha; died. M.I. Pyecombe.
1829 28 June; daughter of Peter, married John Mason, at Brighton.
1832 daughter of Thomas (q.v.), of Wadhurst, and wife of William Watts, of Southborough.

HENRY.

- 1296 "le Bule," of East Harting. Subsidy Roll.
1534 14 Dec.; of Horsham. His will mentions wife Joan, two sons, John the elder and John the younger. He had land in the market place of Horsham and in Shipley. Chich. 2, f. 109.
1542-3 21 Mar.; his widow, Joan, buried at Horsham. Reg.
1545-6 Jan.; Sir Henrie, "curat," of Tortington. His will proved. Chich. 5, f. 114b and 6, f. 37.
1578 1 Mar.; base-born son of Agnes Bull and John Martlett; baptised at Horsham. Reg.
1589 13 Apr.; "a boy of twelve"; buried at Horsham. Reg.
1594 1 Sept.; son of John; baptised at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
1648 of Albourne. His will.
1649 2 Nov.; son of Richard; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
1669 1 July; married Ann Knight, at Keymer. Bps. Trs.
1670-5 husband of Ann and father of Richard, Henry and William (q.v.), of Albourne.

- 1671 31 Jan.; son of Henry ; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
 1672 Churchwarden at Albourne.
 1678 holds Combers in Henfield. Ewhurst Court Rolls.
 son of Richard (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1681 28 Aug.; buried at Albourne. Reg.
 1682 May; of Albourne, husbandman. His will mentions wife,
 Ann; sons Richard, Henry and William, all under age;
 daughter Alice; kinsman William Marchant, of Hurst,
 yeoman, and Richard Turner, of Keymer, gent.
 Lewes A. 36, 13.
 1706 5 Sept.; married Jane James, at Albourne. Reg.
 1707 born. (He married Elizabeth—and had a son, Harry,
 1746–80.) M.I. Barcombe.
 1708 30 Apr.; son of Richard and Mary; baptised at Fletching.
 Reg.
 1 Nov.; and Jane, son and daughter (twins) of Henry and
 Jane; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1715 son of Ann (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1722–3 husband of Ann, and father of Katherine (q.v.), of
 Bolney.
 1728 son and brother of Richard, of Fletching.
 of Bolney, brother of William (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1729 27 Jan.; son of John and Mary; buried at Poynings. Reg.
 1730–1 8 Mar.; “the younger” (a twin); buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1748 31 Mar.; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 Aug.; of Bolney, yeoman. His will mentions wife Ann;
 daughter Catherine, wife of John Dennett. He had
 land in Cowfold and Shermanbury. Lewes A. 57, 687.
 1751 deceased, held Little Picknowl, his daughter and heir,
 Catherine, wife of John Dennett, gent. Ewhurst
 Court Rolls.
 1754 of Balcomb, appointed gamekeeper of Balneth Manor by
 Sir Charles Matthew Goring. Q.Sess.R.
 1771 juryman at Lewes. Q.Sess.R.
 1774 18 July; of Barcombe, yeoman, to marry Mary Awcock.
 M.Lic.
 1776 for running away and leaving his family chargeable to
 Nuthurst parish, is deemed a rogue and vagabond, com-
 mitted to the House of Correction for a fortnight, to
 be whipped and then discharged. Q.Sess.R.
 1780 Harry, of Barcombe; admon. to Harry, his father. Adm.
 20. Reg. 47.
 1804 of All Saints’, Lewes, woolstapler, aged 27, to marry Mary
 Ann Richards, of St. Michael’s, Lewes. M.Lic.
 1820 Harry, son of John (q.v.), of Brighton.

- 1823 of Eastbourne, bondsman for licence of Thomas Hurst and Catherine Ward. M.Lic.
of Lewes, grocer, bondsman for licence of Thomas Friend Bull and Sarah Ann Dennett. M.Lic.
- 1828-31 occurs—Balneath Court Rolls.
- 1832 son of Thomas (q.v.), of Wadhurst.
- 1840 Harry, of Lewes, hatter. His will mentions wife, Mary Ann, son Thomas. A. 80. Reg. 549.
- 1852 of Seaford; died, aged 78. *S.A.C.*, XII., 253.

HUGH.

- 1558 21 Mar.; of East Grinstead. Admon. to Richard, next-of-kin. Lewes A. 4, 312.

ISABEL.

- 1296 "le Bule," of Graffham. Subsidy Roll.
- 1332 "le Bule," of East Harting. Subsidy Roll.

ISETT (*see* Ezaid).

- 1601 22 Mar.; daughter of John; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1623 13 Oct.; daughter of John, married Thomas Fuller, at Cowfold.

JAMES.

- 1563 22 Dec.; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1603 29 Feb.; son of Thomas; buried at Bolney.
28 Oct.; son of Thomas; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
- 1623-59 father of William, Mary, James, Richard, Thomas, John, Sara, Joan, Ann and Mary (q.v.), of Bolney.
- 1629 father of Timothy (q.v.), of Slaugham.
- 1630 husband of Jane (q.v.), of Bolney.
- 1631 husband of Martha (q.v.), of Bolney.
- 1635 22 Nov.; son of James; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
- 1651 14 Apr.; son of James; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
- 1658-9 28 Jan.; son of James; buried at Bolney. Reg.
25 Feb.; "the elder," buried at Bolney. Reg.
- 1659 husband of Joan (q.v.), of Bolney.
- 1687-1700 father of John, Amy and Angel (q.v.), of Ifield.
- 1719 son of John and Mary; died, aged 5. M.I., Poynings, 10 July, buried at Poynings. Reg.
- 1724-5 2 Jan.; son of Thomas; buried at Wivelsfield. Reg.
- 1734 7 June; James Bull, of Gosport, cordwainer, and Mary, his wife, parties to a transfer of land in East Harting, to Richard Luff.
- 1737 13 Nov.; son of John and Susan; baptised at Keymer. Reg.
- 1800 of Warnford (Hants), husbandman, to marry Sarah Forder of Funtington. M.Lic.
of Kirdford, aged 18, son of Edward, of Petworth, labourer, to marry Sarah Fickner. M.Lic.

1831 of St. Sepulchre's, London, to marry Eliza Dumbrell, of Brighton. Faculty Off. M.Lic.

JANE.

- 1571 21 Sept.; daughter of Stephen; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1572 1 Mar.; daughter of Edward; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1573 daughter of Stephen; brother of John (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1589 9 May; widow, married Richard Granchester, of Old Shoreham, at Bolney. Reg.
 1593 15 Feb.; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1605 9 Mar.; daughter of Thomas; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1609 24 Feb.; daughter of Stephen; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1611 8 Dec.; daughter of Edward; baptised at Henfield. Reg.
 1612-13 19 Mar.; daughter of John; buried at Cowfield. Reg.
 1616 daughter of Stephen (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1619 14 Oct.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1622 3 Nov.; daughter of James; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1628 17 Apr.; married Nicholas Mills, at Bolney. Reg.
 1630 6 June; wife of James, buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1633 19 Jan.; daughter of Thomas Boll; baptised and buried at Slaugham. Reg.
 1 May; married Richard Senior, at Henfield. Reg.
 1636 6 Sept.; married Richard Clements, at Bolney. Reg.
 1637 daughter of Thomas (q.v.), of Bolney, and wife of Nicholas Miller.
 10 Jan.; wife of Richard; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1640 6 Jan; daughter of Thomas and Anne, of Picknawl; baptised.
 1651 14 Apr.; daughter of James; born at Bolney.
 1660-1 mother of William (q.v.), of Horsham.
 1662-3 5 Jan.; wife of William; buried at Horsham. Reg.
 1672 wife of George; buried at Ditchling. Reg.
 1678 15 May; married John Sayer, at Warnham. Reg.
 1680 20 July; married Robert Carver, of Shoreham, at Steyning. Reg.
 1690 1 July; daughter of Thomas by Mary, daughter of Thomas Cooper, at Horsham. Reg.
 1702 1 Mar.; daughter of George and Hester; baptised at Steyning. Reg.
 1708 1 Nov.; and Henry, twin children of Henry and Jane; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1 Nov.; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1711-12 17 Mar.; (a twin) daughter of Henry and Jane of Bolney, buried.
 1720 22 July; daughter of William and Hannah; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
 1726 12 Apr.; Jane Turner, widow, married Thomas Bull, at Wivelsfield.

- 1747 15 Sept.; née Friend, married Samuel, of Poynings.
 1754 6 Sept.; wife of Samuel; buried at Poynings. Reg.

JEMIMA.

- 1783 of Lewes, aged 28, to marry Thomas Geere, of Fletching.
 M.Lic.

JOAN.

- 1534 wife of Henry (q.v.), of Horsham.
 1542-3 21 Mar.; Johan, widow of Henry; buried at Horsham.
 Reg.
 1558 daughter of Elizabeth (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1559 14 Jan.; Johanna; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1573 daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Sidlesham, and wife of
 *Playssette.
 1577 28 Nov.; Johanna; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1578 14 Sept.; daughter of Richard; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1581 daughter of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
 1588 widow of Nicholas (q.v.), of Twineham.
 1592-3 30 Jan.; widow of Richard; buried at East Grinstead.
 Reg.
 1596 30 Oct.; married Richard Gasten, at Cowfold. Reg.
 1600 wife, and daughter of Thomas (q.v.), of Bolney.
 1601 7 Nov.; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1605 5 Jan.; daughter of Stephen; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 8 Oct.; daughter of John; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1607 married Thomas Holland, at Petworth. Reg.
 12 July; daughter of William; baptised at Shermanbury.
 Bps. Trs.
 1610 1 Dec.; daughter of John; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1616 wife, and daughter, of Stephen (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1617 27 Nov.; married Arthur Martin, at Cowfold. Reg.
 1627 3 Oct.; daughter of William, married Thomas, son of John
 Burtenshaw, of Misbrooks, Cuckfield, at Cowfold.
 Reg.
 1631 30 Jan.; married Thomas Bachiler, at Bolney. Reg.
 1632 25 Apr.; married William Eston, at Cuckfield. Reg.
 1637 wife, and daughter (wife of Thomas Bachelor), of Thomas
 (q.v.), of Bolney.
 4 Jan.; wife of Thomas; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1638 10 Sept.; daughter of Thomas and Joan; baptised at
 Cowfold. Reg.
 14 Nov.; daughter of Thomas and Joan; buried at Cowfold.
 Reg.
 1640 17 Jan.; daughter of James; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1641 6 Apr.; wife of Thomas, of "Kings"; buried at Cowfold.
 Reg.
 1659 23 Apr.; widow of James; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1681 wife of Thomas, and mother of John (q.v.), of Horsham.

- 1696-7 wife of Thomas, and mother of Thomas (q.v.), of Horsham.
 1699 17 Nov.; wife of Thomas; buried at Horsham. Reg.
 1728 wife and daughter of William (q.v.), of Albourne.

JOHN.

- 1296 "le Bole," at Clapham. Subsidy Rolls.
 "le Bule," at Nutbourne. Subsidy Rolls.
 1319 mention of his daughter, Emma, at Clapham. *S.A.C.*, XL., 106.
 1327 "le Bole," at Horsham. Subsidy Rolls.
 "le Boule," at Storrington. Subsidy Rolls.
 "Bole," at Ninfield. Subsidy Rolls.
 1332 "Bule," at Shoreham. Subsidy Rolls.
 "Bule," at Sedgewick. Subsidy Rolls.
 "le Bule," at Ewhurst (Shermanbury). Subsidy Rolls.
 "le Bule," at Ninfield. Subsidy Rolls.
 1377 "Bole" pays for agistment of 6 steers. Shermanbury Ct. Rolls.
 1383 "Boole," collated to rectory of Isfield. *S.A.C.*, XXVI., 55.
 1405 "Bole," carpenter, working at Pevensey Castle for 27 days at 4½d. a day. *S.A.C.*, XLIX., 24.
 1415 "Bole," Man-at-Arms under Sir Thomas Hoo at Agincourt, where he was killed. *S.A.C.*, XV.
 1470 the elder and the younger, occur in Churchwardens' accounts of Cowfold. *S.A.C.*, II.
 1481 "Bulle" and Henry Werde, Churchwardens at Cowfold. *S.A.C.*, II.
 1482 acquired premises in Warnham, Arundel, etc., from Petronilla, one of the five sisters and co-heirs of William Barttelot, but was ejected on ground that she was an idiot from birth. *S.A.C.*, XXVII., 39.
 1503 of Horsham, grants to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, William Lord Maltravers, John Bannister, clerk, and Richard Barttelot, a tenement with garden, called Bolters in Horsham. *S.A.C.*, XXVII., 39.
 1522-24 in Wyndham Hundred, taxed on goods worth £13 6s.8d. Subsidies (P.R.O.) 189, Nos. 126 and 134.
 1534 eldest and youngest sons of Henry (q.v.), of Horsham.
 1543 in Wyndham Hundred, two entries, taxed on goods worth £10 and £14. Subsidy 190, No. 194.
 1560 23rd Dec.; godfather of Richard (q.v.), of Bolney; baptised.
 1561 of Cowfold, intestate; admon. to son Stephen. Lewes A. 4, 359.
 1 Apr.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 7 May; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1567 Churchwarden of Cowfold.

- 1570 in Wyndham Hundred, taxed on lands worth £10.
Subsidy 190, No. 283.
- 1572 of Rye, his will proved. Lewes A. 6, 282.
- 1572-3 7 Jan.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1573 Nov.; of Cowfold, his will proved; mentions wife, Elizabeth; daughters, Alice and Ann; brothers, Thomas and Stephen, of Cuckfield (his son William and daughter Jane); uncle Ralph (his son John, "my servant"); cousins, John Dunstable and Thomas Gratwick. Lewes A. 6, 171.
- 1585 granted admon. of Richard (q.v.), of East Grinstead.
- 1588 son of Nicholas (q.v.), of Twineham.
- 1589 5 Oct.; married Judith Turk, of East Grinstead. Reg.
- 1590 23 July; married Alice Bull at Cowfold.
- 1591 father of Elizabeth (q.v.), of Cowfold.
- 1594 father of Henry (q.v.), of Hurstpierpoint.
- 1596 of Rye, fisherman, to marry Margery Frye. M.Lic. of Rye, admon. to wife, Agnes. Lewes B. 2, 231.
- 1598 Churchwarden of Cowfold.
- 1599 24 June; son of John; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1599-1601 father of Mary, Margaret and Drewe (q.v.), of East Grinstead.
- 1602 13 Aug.; of East Grinstead; his will proved. Lewes J. 299.
- 1603 of East Grinstead; admon. to his widow, Judith. Lewes B. 3, 22.
20 Oct.; of Ifield; married Anne Cates.
- 1609 son of Agnes (q.v.), of Rye.
- 1611 brother of Stephen (q.v.), of Cowfold.
18 Mar.; son of Stephen; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1612 of Rye, to marry Mary Frye. M.Lic.
son of Richard (q.v.), of Shipley.
18 May; son of William; buried at Shermanbury. Bps. Trs.
- 1616 son of Stephen (q.v.), of Cowfold.
- 1618 11 Aug.; married Margaret Bachelor, at Bolney. Reg.
- 1623 of Hurstpierpoint; admon. to his widow, Elizabeth.
- 1623 4 June; buried at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
25 June; husband of Margaret (who was buried 24 June); buried at Cowfold. Reg.
14 July; the younger, of Cowfold, husbandman. His will mentions sons John and Thomas. Lewes A. 18, 116.
19 July; of Hurstmonceux; his will proved. Lewes J. 350.
- 1628 21 Feb.; buried at Slaugham. Reg.
- 1634 14 Aug.; "a young man," buried at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1635 12 Dec.; "olde," of Homelands, buried at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1639 his wife, Anne, buried at Ifield. Reg.

- 1641 signed the Protestation at Cowfold. *Suss. Rec. Soc.*, V., 67.
the elder and the younger, signed Protestation at Ifield.
ibid. 104.
25 Nov.; married Elizabeth Marchant at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1643 husband of Dorothy (q.v.), of Ifield.
- 1644 husband of Mary and father of Judith (q.v.), of Lindfield.
23 May; "Bool," buried at Clayton. Reg.
- 1645 30 Sept.; son of James; born at Bolney. Reg.
- 1653-4 13 Feb.; son of Thomas; buried at Bolney. Reg.
- 1655 married Ann Horsley, at Henfield. Reg.
- 1657 20 Oct.; admitted to lands in Ditchling. Court Rolls.
- 1659 son and heir of John, holds Homelands in Cowfold.
Shermanbury Court Rolls.
Waywarden for Cowfold.
- 1662 father of Bridget (q.v.), of Ifield.
21 Oct.; buried at Ifield. Reg.
- 1664-5 paid on two hearths at Cowfold. Hearth Tax.
- 1665 18 Oct.; deceased; held Barnlands; son and heir, Richard.
Ditchling Court Rolls.
Overseer for Cowfold.
- 1667 13 Apr.; held Beanacre and Barnfield. *ibid.*
- 1670 Churchwarden of Cowfold.
- 1670-1 24 Jan.; of Cowfold; married Ann Dennett, of Blackson,
at Bolney. Reg.
- 1671 25 Apr.; of Charlewood, to marry Jane Symonds, of Bolney.
M.Lic.
- 1672 junior; Waywarden for Cowfold.
- 1673 Nov.; son of William and Margaret; baptised at Albourne.
Reg.
- 1673-4 Churchwarden at Cowfold.
- 1678 holds Gratwicke in Henfield. Ewhurst Court Rolls.
- 1681 28 Apr.; son of Thomas and Joan; born at Horsham. Reg.
- 1682-3 Waywarden for Cowfold.
- 1687 Churchwarden for Cowfold.
- 1687-8 24 Mar.; son of James and Amy; baptised at Ifield.
- 1689 5 Sept.; Homage. Shermanbury Court Rolls.
- 1698 the elder; sold land in Cowfold to his son John. Sherman-
bury Court Rolls.
- 1700 one of the Homage. Ewhurst Court Rolls.
with others, sold land in Cowfold to John Gratwick.
Fines, East. 12 Will. III.
- 1702 sold land in Henfield to John Ellis. Fines, Trin. 1 Anne.
30 Jan.; son of John and Ann; baptised at Treyford.
Bps. Trs.
21 July; of Brighton, married Mary Smith, of Poynings.
Newtimber Reg.
- 1703-4 28 Feb.; buried at Bolney. Reg.

- 1704 23 Oct.; lately dead; son and heir, Ralph, admitted to Beanacre and Barnfield. Ditchling Court Rolls.
- 1706-7 13 Mar.; farmer, buried at Shipley. Bps. Trs.
- 1707 29 Apr.; of Shipley; admon. to widow, Ann.
- 1708 of Chichester, to marry Mary Whitford. M.Lic.
15 July; married Mary Whitwood, at East Lavant. Bps. Trs.
- 1716 5 Dec.; son of Richard and Mary; baptised at Fletching. Reg.
- 1717 husband of Mary, and father of Samuel (q.v.), of Poynings.
- 1723 married Sarah Philips, at Petworth. Reg.
- 1729 husband of Mary and father of Henry, William and Mary (q.v.), of Poynings.
- 1733-44 husband of Susan and father of John, Susan, James, Sarah and William (q.v.), of Keymer.
- 1733 9 Dec.; son of John and Susan; baptised at Keymer. Reg.
- 1738 28 Mar.; son of Thomas; baptised at Horsham. Reg.
- 1743 28 Jan.; buried at Keymer. Reg.
26 June; baptised at Ditchling Chapel.
- 1743 16 Oct.; of Henfield; married Paulina Cooper, of Angleton.
- 1745 22 May; son of John and Paulina; baptised at Henfield. Reg.
- 1747 30 Jan.; of Henfield; buried at Poynings.
- 1748 of Chichester, married Mary Wellings. Archbp's. Peculiar Diary.
- 1749 of Poynings, butcher. His will mentions wife, Mary; sons, Richard and Samuel; late son, John (his son John and daughter Mary); daughter-in-law, Paulina. Lewes A. 58, 142.
5 Oct.; died, aged 77. (His wife, Mary, died 13 Mar., 1750, aged 76. Their son, James, died 5 July, 1719, aged 5. M.I. Poynings.)
20 Oct.; buried at Poynings.
- 1753 of Arundel, cooper, appointed a commissioner for harbour of Littlehampton. Q. Sess. R.
- 1754 husband of Susan, father of Thomas (q.v.), of Keymer.
- 1764 of St. Pancras, Chichester, husbandman, to marry Jenny Longland. Dean's Diary.
of Arundel, merchant, widower, aged 47, to marry Elizabeth Tupper. M.Lic.
- 1773 22 Apr.; buried at Keymer.
- 1775 with others, appeals from Poor Rate made in Borough of Arundel. Q. Sess. R.
- 1777 obtains lease of messuage and lands at Theresley, Surrey, on lives of Joseph Eyre and of William, son of John Bull. Acct. Bk. of D. and C. Chich. 10b.
12 Nov.; of Bramshot, farmer, bondsman for Marriage Licence of James Hurst and daughter, Sarah.

- 1789 of Pyecombe, gent., widower, aged 39, to marry Sukey Saxby, of All Saints, Lewes, widow, aged 34. M.Lic.
- 1793 of Staple Cross, cordwainer, executor of Thomas (q.v.), of Ewhurst.
- 1793 7 Jan.; "John Bull, gent., only son of Jane, late the wife of Samuel Bull and before Jane Friend, spinster, the only sister of Thomas Friend, deceased, who left any issue," admitted as tenant of the "Tower or Gatehouse, late part of the ruined Castle of Lewes," for lives of Thomas Kemp and of Thomas Friend Bull and of Charles Bull, sons of the said John Bull, Lewes Borough Court Book.
- 1805 14 Oct.; surrenders tenancy of the Castle Gate, *ibid.*
- 1820 of Brighton, gent. His will mentions sons John, Harry, Thomas Friend and Charles; daughter Mary, wife of John Hardwicke. Lewes A. 73. Reg. 944.
- 17 Sept.; of Pyecombe, Esq., died, aged 71. His two wives (1) Mary, died 27 June, 1785, aged 36; (2) Martha, son Francis, died 30th June, 1823, aged 13; daughter Harriet, died an infant. M.I. Pyecombe.
- 1833 lately dead; held a watering-place for use of Dunckton Farm. Clayton Court Rolls.
- 1835 25 June; of All Saints', Lewes, grocer, to marry Rebecca Walder Fenner, of Mayfield. M.Lic.
- 1846 John Collens Bull, of Brighton, to marry Elizabeth Hilder, of Ticehurst. M.Lic. Faculty Off.

JOSEPH.

- 1740 19 Oct.; son of Thomas; admitted to the congregation. Ditchling Chapel Book.
- 1749 10 Apr.; married Sarah Buckman, at Lindfield. Reg.
- 1793 30 Nov.; buried at Wivelsfield. Reg.
- 1814 10 Aug.; of Woolwich, private in R.H.A., to marry Ann Marten, of Newick. M.Lic.

JUDITH.

- 1603 widow of John (q.v.), of East Grinstead.
- 1644 18 Oct.; daughter of John and Mary; baptised at East Grinstead. Reg.

KATHERINE.

- 1565-6 6 Jan.; baptised at East Grinstead. Reg.
- 1583 15 Sept.; married Thomas Bucher, at East Grinstead. Reg.
- 1604 27 Mar.; wife of Richard; buried at Henfield. Reg.
- 1608 daughter of Edward, son of Richard (q.v.), of Henfield.
- 1611 21 June; wife of William Winter Bull, gent.; buried at Steyning. Reg.
- 1623 1 May; married John Duke at Henfield. Reg.

- 1667 wife of Thomas, and mother of William (q.v.), of Henfield.
 1687 married Thomas Christmas, at Mayfield. Reg.
 1722-3 22 Mar.; daughter of Henry and Ann; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1744 13 July; daughter of Henry and Ann; married John Dennette, at Southwick. Bolney Reg.
 1748 daughter of Henry (q.v.), of Bolney, and wife of John Dennette.
 1751 wife of John Dennette, gent., and daughter and heir of Henry, who held Little Picknowl. Ewhurst Court Rolls.
 1760 24 Dec.; daughter of Henry and Ann, married (secondly) Stephen Stoffet, at Bolney.
 1762 21 Apr.; daughter of Henry and Ann, buried.

*KITTY.

- 1772 17 Feb.; of The Close of the Cathedral of Chichester, aged 25, "or thereabouts," to marry Charles Smith, of Maralin, Ireland, and for past month, of Chichester, clerk. Dean's Diary.
 1805 15 Oct.; daughter of Sir John Bull, of Chipping Ongar, in Essex, and wife of — Smith, died; buried at Aldingbourne. Peny's *Genealogical Families*, Sussex, 58-9.

LEONARD.

- 1640 father of Ralph (q.v.), of Ifield.
 1641 signed the Protestation at Ifield. *Suss. Rec. Soc.*, V., 104.
 1645 husband of Mary, sister of Joan Davy, widow, of Nuthurst, in whose will he is called "of Ifield." P.C.C. Rivers, f. 90.

LETTICE.

- 1581 daughter of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
 1590 23 July; daughter of Edward, married Thomas Agate, of Cowfold.

LUCRECE.

- 1628 7 Sept.; daughter of Richard; baptised at Henfield. Reg.
 1630 17 May; daughter of Richard; buried at Henfield. Reg.

LUKE.

- 1626 14 July; daughter of Richard; buried at Henfield. Reg.
 1654 26 Dec.; wife of Richard; buried at Henfield. Reg.

MARGARET.

- 1561 19 Mar.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1591-2 26 Jan.; daughter of John; baptised at East Grinstead; buried 28 Jan. Reg.

* Kitty was bap. at Ongar, 5 Oct. 1732; her father died 4 April 1742 and her mother 7 Dec., 1738; so "aged 25" was a polite fiction.

- 1595 married William Comber, of Henfield, yeoman. *S.A.C.*, XLIX., 144-5.
 1619 re-married Thomas Parsons, of Henfield. *ibid.*
 1623 24 June; wife of John the younger; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1665-77 wife of William and mother of Mary, William, John and Peter (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1682 12 Oct.; widow and administratrix of William (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1700 30 Aug.; buried at Albourne. Reg.

MARGERY.

- 1561 10 Feb.; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1592 29 Aug.; wife of William, buried at Cowfold. Reg.
 1596 5 Mar.; daughter of John Boll; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1608 daughter of Mary Mower, daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Henfield.
 1613 29 Mar.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.

MARK.

- 1368 "Bole," member of the Merchant Gild of Chichester *S.A.C.*, XV., 173.

MARTHA.

- 1631 28 Nov.; wife of James; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1656 23 Mar.; born; daughter of Richard, of Albourne.
 c. 1810-20 wife of John (q.v.), of Pyecombe. M.I. Pyecombe.
 1832 wife of Thomas (q.v.), of Wadhurst.

MARY.

- 1563 1 May; daughter of Thomas; baptised at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
 1565 12 July; married John Barretet, at Cowfold. Reg.
 1581 daughter of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
 1590 29 Mar.; baptised at East Grinstead. Reg.
 1596 wife of Richard, of Piddinghoe, aged 32; for 8 years apprenticed to Agnes Eyons, of St. Peter's, Cornhill, where her husband was for 3 years servant. Town Dpns. bdle. 249.
 1598 sister of Eleanor (q.v.), of West Grinstead. daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Washington, and of Thomasine (q.v.).
 1599 12 Aug.; daughter of John; baptised at East Grinstead.
 1603 30 Oct.; daughter of John Bull's widow; baptised at East Grinstead. Reg.
 1605 1 Dec.; married John Mercer, at Henfield. Reg.
 1606 18 Jan.; daughter of Edward; baptised at Henfield.
 1608 wife of — Mower, and daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Henfield.

- 1627 28 May; married Edward Marten, at Henfield. Reg.
 1631 of Willingdon, to marry John Rogers, of Dallington,
 husbandman. M.Lic.
 19 Feb.; daughter of Thomas; baptised at Cuckfield. Reg.
 28 Aug.; daughter of James; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
- 1632 27 Mar.; buried at East Grinstead. Reg.
 1638 24 Feb.; daughter of James; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1644 wife of John, and mother of Judith (q.v.), of East Grin-
 stead.
- 1645 wife of Leonard, of Ifield, and sister of Joan Davy, of
 Nuthurst, in whose will she occurs. P.C.C. Rivers.
 f. 90.
- 1653 wife of Richard, and mother of Richard (q.v.), of Wood-
 mancote.
 1 July; daughter of Richard; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
- 1656 31 May; wife of Richard, of Woodmancote, husbandman,
 witness to marriage of Thomas Furlonger, at Albourne.
 Reg.
- 1657 29 Mar.; buried at Ifield. Reg.
 1658 29 June; daughter of James; buried at Bolney. Reg.
 1665 12 Jan.; daughter of William and Margaret; baptised at
 Albourne. Reg.
- 1667 21 July; of Henfield, widow, married Richard Hurst, at
 Horsham. Reg.
- 1672 14 Nov.; wife of Thomas, married at Mountfield.
 1678 daughter of Richard (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1686 3 Feb.; married Joseph Hubbard, at Albourne. Reg.
 1687-8 26 Feb.; buried at Ifield. Reg.
- 1700 13 Apr.; of Chichester, to marry John Newman. M.Lic.
 21 Apr.; married Thomas, of Horsham.
- 1702 27 Oct.; wife of Thomas; buried at Horsham. Reg.
 1706 9 Dec.; buried at Slaugham. Reg.
- 1708-16 wife of Richard, and mother of Henry, William,
 Elizabeth, Thomas and John (q.v.), of Fletching.
- 1713 of Chichester, to marry John Watts. M.Lic.
 1715 daughter of Richard, son of Ann (q.v.), of Albourne.
 1717 wife of John, and mother of Samuel (q.v.), of Poynings.
 1722 of Fletching, married Thomas Harrison, of Albourne.
 M.Lic. and Fletching Reg.
- 1725 15 June; of Chichester, to marry Samuel Fuller. M.Lic.
 1728 wife, and daughter (wife of Thomas Harrison) of Richard
 (q.v.), of Fletching.
- 1729 4 Feb.; daughter of John and Mary; buried at Poynings.
 Reg.
- 1732 14 Apr.; wife of Thomas; buried at Wivelsfield. Reg.
 1738 14 Oct.; grant of admon. for William (q.v.), of Fletching.
 1746 born; wife of William, of Barcombe; died 27 April, 1825
 1749 wife, and daughter of John, son of John (q.v.), of Poynings.

- 1750 13 Mar.; widow of John; died at Poynings. M.I. and Reg.
 1751 30 Oct.; buried at Keymer. Bps.Trs.
 1753 22 Feb.; "an adult," baptised at Chailey. Bps.Trs.
 1771 28 Jan.; married William Knight, of Wivelsfield.
 1779 of Arundel, aged 23, to marry Francis Broad, boatman.
 M.Lic.
 1783 of Arundel, aged 26, to marry Robert Chapman, of All
 Hallows, London Wall, carpenter. M.Lic.
 1785 wife of John, of Pangdean, died, aged 36. M.I. Pyecombe.
 1786 widow; had lease of "Sick Leazes" in South-East of the
 Pallant. ex. inf. Preby. Deedes.
 1789 July; baptised at Petworth. Reg.
 1806 24 June; to marry Henry Attersall, at Lewes.
 1820 daughter of John (q.v.), of Brighton.
 1828 widow, mother of Thomas Awcock Bull, mentioned in will
 of Hannah (q.v.).
 1840 Mary Ann, wife of Harry (q.v.), of Lewes.

NATHANIEL.

- 1712 6 Sept.; of Mortlake, gent., to marry Mabel Bridge, of St.
 Peter the Great, Chichester. M.Lic.
 1726 of Norton, gent., and Dame Elizabeth Peckham, of Nyton,
 in Aldingbourne, appoint John Nightingale as game-
 keeper of Manor of Dunhurst. Q.Sess.R.
 1728 of Aldingbourne, gent., surety for Marriage License of
 Matthew Phillips, of Cowes, and Lady Elizabeth
 Peckham, of Aldingbourne. M.Lic.
 1743-4 his son and heir, Robert, of Symonds Inn, Chancery
 Lane. *S.A.C.*, XXXIX.. 186-7.

NICHOLAS.

- 1581 brother of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
 1588 10 Sept.; of Twineham, husbandman (brother of Edward
 of Shermanbury). His will mentions wife, Joan; sons
 John, Nicholas and Stephen; daughters Elizabeth and
 Thomazine; son-in-law, William Panckhurst. Lewes
 A. 8, 219.
 1604-9 father of Sarah, Frances and Richard (q.v.), of Bolney.
 1611 brother of Stephen (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1625 buried at Ditchling. Reg.
 1 Sept.; of Ditchling, husbandman; his will mentions wife,
 Elizabeth; son Richard; daughter Sarah; daughter-
 in-law, Elizabeth Reed. Lewes A. 19, 126.

NORTHYNUS.

- 1296 "le Bule," at Hooe. Subsidy Roll.

PAULINA.

- 1728 wife of John. Streatham Court Rolls.

- 1745 wife of John, and mother of John (q.v.), of Henfield.
 1749 widow of John, son of John (q.v.), of Poynings.

PETER.

- 1302 "le Bole," on an inquisition at Westbourne. Mee. *Bourne in the Past*, 37.
 1667 20 Jan.; son of William and Margaret; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
 1756 son of Joseph and Sarah, born. Lived at Lewes, where he was remembered by aged inhabitants as a dapper little man with white hair and a blue coat with brass buttons. Died Dec. 1839.
 1785 2 Oct.; married Fanny Champion at Lewes. (2nd wife, Susannah, widow of Thomas Geere.)
 1813 of St. Michael's, Lewes, basketmaker, widower, to marry Susannah Geere, of All Saints, widow. M.Lic.
 1815 of Lewes, mentioned in will of his brother, Simeon (q.v.).
 1837 greengrocer, of Lewes. His will mentions daughters, Francis Sarah, Ann Knight, deceased (her daughters Harriet and Maria) and Susannah Jane Tamkin (her daughter Fanny), and son-in-law, John Mason.

PHILIP.

- 1296 "Bule," at Westbourne. Subsidy Roll.
 1302 "le Bole," at Westbourne. Mee. *Bourne in the Past*, 37.
 1312 "le Bule," a tenant at Westbourne. *ibid*, 71
 1327 "le Bole," at Aldsworth and Woodmancote. *ibid*.

RALPH.

- 1543 in Wyndham Hundred, taxed on goods worth 20s. Subsidy (P.R.O.) 190, No. 194.
 1558 son of Elizabeth (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1560 22 Oct.; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1570 11 June; son of Edward, of Shermanbury; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 in Wyndham Hundred, taxed on lands worth 20s. Subsidy (P.R.O.) 190, No. 283.
 1573 father of John and uncle of John (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 1582 son of John, buried on Easter Day, at Cowfold. Reg.
 1602 Churchwarden at Cowfold.
 1607 of Cowfold, his widow Elizabeth (q.v.).
 1621 occurs in nuncupative will of Peter Marten, of Dragons, in Cowfold, as husband of testator's daughter, Elizabeth. ex. inf. Dr. E. A. Marten.
 1622 Apr.; plaintiff, with Oekenden Cowper, John Gratwick, and William Sayers, against Roger and Nicholas Marten. Chanc. Depns. Eliz. Ch. I., c. 3, 9.
 1624 Churchwarden of Cowfold.

- 1631 12 June; son of Thomas and Joan; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1632 bought land in Shermanbury, which he released to Thomas, his son and heir. Ewhurst Court Rolls.
- 1640 12 Aug.; son of Leonard and Mary; buried at Ifield. Reg. Sept.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
24 Sept.; of Cowfold. His will mentions wife, Elizabeth, and only son, Thomas. Lewes A. 27, 1235.
- 1654 20 Mar.; yeoman, witness to marriage of Thomas Totten, at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1655 16 Aug.; son of John; born at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1661 14 Jan.; son of John; baptised (his mother, Elizabeth, buried the same day), at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1664 4 Dec.; son of Thomas and Katherine; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1664-5 paid for 2 hearths at Slaugham. Hearth Tax.
- 1678 holding "Lids" in Henfield. Ewhurst Court Rolls.
- 1693 24 July; of Goring, yeoman, to marry Elizabeth Bayley. M.Lic.
10 Nov.; of Slaugham, yeoman, to marry Ann Jenner. M.Lic.
- 1700 one of the Homage. Ewhurst Court Rolls.
- 1704 Oct.; son and heir of John, who held Beanacre and Barnlands, surrendered land. Ditchling Court Rolls.
- 1705 voted as landholder at Slaugham. Poll Book.
- 1707 11 Nov.; of Slaugham, married Ann Jenner, at Bolney. Reg.
- 1708 sold property in Henfield to John Norton. Fines, East 7 Anne.
- 1714 22 Oct.; of Slaugham, yeoman. His will mentions wife, Alice. Lewes A. 49, 134.
- 1715 28 July; buried at Slaugham. Reg.
- 1763 of Findon. Admon. to his brother William. Consistory Court Diary.
- 1797 2 Jan.; buried, aged 92, at Chiddingly. S.A.C., XIV., 247.

RANDOLPH.

- 1582 June; of Cowfold. Admon. to widow, Elizabeth. Lewes B. 1, 109.

REBECCA.

- 1819 15 Dec.; wife of Richard, of Seaford, died, aged 66. S.A.C., XII., 252.
- 1825 executrix of Richard (q.v.), of Seaford.

REGINALD.

- 1332 "le Bule" at Westbourne. Subsidy Roll.

RICHARD.

- 1274 "le Bule," presented for encroaching on the high road at Inlands in Westbourne. Mee, *Bourne in the Past*, 224.
- 1312 "le Bule," a tenant at Westbourne. Mee, *Bourne in the Past*, 71.
- 1327 "le Bole," at Berwick. Subsidy Roll.
- 1558 next-of-kin to Hugh (q.v.), of East Grinstead.
- 1560 23 Dec.; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
- 1561 father of Sara (q.v.), of East Grinstead.
- 1573 28 Nov.; of Sidlesham, husbandman. His will mentions daughter, Joan Playssette, and son-in-law, William Seale. Chich. H. 167.
- 1574 18 July; son of Thomas; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1575 27 Apr.; son of Stephen; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
- 1581 son of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
28 Mar.; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
- 1583 2 Dec.; married Kathleen Greenleaf, of Aldingbourne.
Reg. and M.Lic.
- 1585 14 Apr.; buried at East Grinstead. Reg.
of East Grinstead. Admon. to John Bull. Lewes B. 1,
143.
- 1592-3 his widow, Joan (q.v.); buried at East Grinstead.
- 1596 of Hodowne Lodge, Piddinghoe, warrener, aged 42; had been for 3 years servant to Robert Eyons, of St. Peter's. Cornhill, where his wife, Mary (q.v.), was also servant. Town Depns. bdl. 249.
- 1598 of Washington. Admon.; his daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. Consistory Court Diary, D.f. 73.
7 Jan.; son of Thomas the younger; baptised at Bolney.
Reg.
- 1600 son of Thomas (q.v.), of Bolney.
- 1602 14 Apr.; son of Thomas; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
- 1603 5 Apr.; married Jane Pex, at Bolney.
- 1604 12 Aug.; son of Edward; baptised at Henfield. Reg.
- 1608 28 May; buried at Henfield. Reg.
May; of Henfield, husbandman. His will mentions son, Edward (his son Richard and daughters Elizabeth, Katherine and Mary); daughters, Elizabeth Joope and Mary Mower (her daughter Margery) and daughter-in-law, Charity. Lewes A. 12, 277.
- 1609 26 Nov.; son of Nicholas; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
- 1615 3 Aug.; of Shipley, husbandman. His will mentions sons Richard and John; daughter, Dorothy; brother, William, of Shermanbury. Chich. S. Dean 40.
- 1624 12 Sept.; married Luke Holden, at Henfield. Reg.
- 1625 son of Nicholas (q.v.), of Ditchling.

- 1627-31 father of Richard, Luke, Lucrece and Elizabeth (q.v.),
of Henfield.
10 Feb.; married Dorothy Greene, at Albourne. Reg.
27 May; son of Richard; baptised at Henfield. Reg.
- 1632 8 May; buried at Bolney. Reg.
- 1634 14 June; married Alice Denton, at Albourne. Reg.
- 1636; of Albourne, his wife, Dorothy, buried at Lindfield. Reg.
- 1637 son of Thomas (q.v.), of Bolney.
- 1639-61 father of William, Richard, Henry, Ann, Thomas, Mary
Alice (q.v.), of Albourne.
- 1641 signed with a mark, the Protestation at Henfield. *Suss.*
Rec. Soc., V., 95.
14 July; son of James; baptised at Bolney.
- 1642 2 Oct.; son of Richard; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
- 1648 Churchwarden of Henfield.
- 1652 1 Mar.; buried at Bolney. Reg.
- 1653 Churchwarden of Woodmancote. Reg.
22 Nov.; son of Richard, born at Woodmancote. Reg.
- 1658 25 Oct.; buried at Henfield. Reg.
- 1658-1660 Churchwarden of Albourne. Reg.
- 1663 8 Mar.; buried at Henfield. Reg.
- 1664 taxed on 1 hearth at Henfield. Hearth Tax.
- 1665 taxed on 2 hearths at Albourne. *ibid.*
Oct.; son and heir of John, who held Barnlands. Ditchling
Court Rolls.
- 1666 25 Apr.; son of Thomas and Catherine; baptised at Cow-
fold. Reg.
11 Aug.; buried at Cowfold, son of John and Elizabeth.
Reg.
- 1668 one of the Homage. Ewhurst Court Rolls.
- 1670 13 May; son of Henry and Ann; baptised at Albourne.
Reg.
- 1678 24 Feb.; buried at Albourne. Reg.
26 Sept.; of Albourne, maltster. His will proved; men-
tions wife, Alice; sons, William (his son William) and
Henry (his son Richard); daughters, Alice Mary and
Ann, wife of Abraham Muzzell, of Hurstpierpoint.
Lewes A. 35, 94.
- 1682 son of Henry (q.v.), of Albourne.
- 1693 Churchwarden of Albourne. Reg.
- 1698 26 May; of Fletching, married Mary Burtenshaw, at
Street. Reg.
- 1705 voted as landholder in Compton. Poll Book.
- 1708-16 husband of Mary, father of William, Henry, Elizabeth,
Thomas and John (q.v.), of Fletching.

- 1715 eldest son of Ann (q.v.), of Albourne, and father of Mary. Thomas Marchant, in his Diary (*S.A.C.*, XXV., 172), speaks of "my cousin Dick Bull of Ketchy (in Albourne)" "my cousin the widow Bull (?mother of Dick), of Albourne Street, died this evening, 14 May, 1715." ("Widow Bull," buried 14 May, 1715. Albourne Reg.)
- 1728 Feb.; of Fletching, yeoman. His will mentions wife, Mary; sons, Richard, Henry, William, Thomas; daughters, Mary (wife of Thomas Harrison), Ann, Alice, Elizabeth; brother Henry.
- 1732 2 May; buried at Fletching. Reg.
- 1749 son of John (q.v.), of Poynings.
- 1773 16 Oct.; of West Firle, miller, aged 26, to marry Rebecca Pierce. M.Lic.
- 1825 of Seaford, miller, died, aged 82. Executrix, Rebecca. *S.A.C.*, XII., 252; and Lewes Wills A. 75, Reg. 695.

ROBERT.

- 1290 son of Robert and brother of William, had large landed possessions.
- 1296 "le Bule," at Tottington and Bargham. Subsidy Roll.
- 1332 "le Bule," at Hamme and Bargham. *ibid.*
- 1560 10 Aug.; of Herstmonceux; his will.
- 1598 23 Apr.; son of Thomas; baptised at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
- 1620 17 Apr.; married Elizabeth Woolgar at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
6 Aug.; son of Robert; baptised at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
- 1621 father of Thomas (q.v.), of Hurstpierpoint.
- 1622 his wife, Elizabeth, buried at Hurstpierpoint.
- 1623 16 June; buried at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
- 1641 signed Protestation at Ifield. *Suss. Rec. Soc.*, V., 104.
13 Dec.; of Keymer, to marry Mary Ridge, widow, of Wivelsfield. M.Lic.
- 1713 2 Nov.; yeoman, married Mary Salter, of Frant, at Brightling. Reg. and M.Lic.
- 1743 22 Apr., gent., bondsman for Marriage License of William Parsons, gent., and Jane Foreman, both of Chilmington.
- 1743-4 of Symonds Inn, Chancery Lane, only son of Nathaniel, by Mabel, daughter and co-heir of Elizabeth, wife of Edward Bridge, daughter and co-heir of Ann Vinall, widow, sister and co-heir of Sir Richard Farringdon, of Chichester. *S.A.C.*, XXXIX., 186-7.
- 1747-1775 esq., J.P. for Sussex, attended sessions at Chichester, Midhurst and Petworth. Q.Sess.R.
- 1749 buried at Compton. Reg.
- 1752 Mayor of Chichester.

- 1755-67 letters from him to the Duke of Newcastle. Pelham MSS. at B.M.
 1758 married Mary Brereton, at Chailey. Reg.
 1773 held a messuage and garden in South Wall, Chichester.
 1775 20 Sept.; esq., buried at St. Peter the Great, Chichester. Burrell MSS. 5699.

ROGER.

- 1313 "le Bole" attests a deed at Durrington. *S.A.C.*, XL., 103.
 1327 and 1332 "le Bole" occurs at Nutbourne, and at Parham with Greatham. Subsidy Rolls.
 1342 "le Bole" occurs at Westbourne. Mee, *Bourne in the Past*, 193.
 1565 of Rusper, aged 22. Exch. Dep. by Com. 27 Eliz. East. 16.

SAMUEL.

- 1679 father of Elizabeth (q.v.), of Steyning.
 1717 13 May; son of John and Mary; baptised at Poynings. Reg.
 17— son of John the younger (son of John and Paulina) and Mary. Streatham Court Rolls.
 1747 15 Sept.; of Poynings, married Jane Friend, of Newtimber, at Preston. Reg.
 1749 son of John (q.v.), of Poynings.
 1754 his wife, Jane, buried at Poynings. Reg.
 1793 his only son John (q.v.), mentioned.

SARAH.

- 1561 25 Nov.; daughter of Richard; baptised at East Grinstead.
 1604 24 Mar.; daughter of Nicholas; baptised at Bolney.
 1625 daughter of Nicholas (q.v.), of Ditchling.
 1631 2 Oct.; married William Cothey, at Bolney. Reg.
 1635 31 Mar.; daughter of Thomas and Joan; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1649 7 May; daughter of James; baptised at Bolney. Reg.
 1654 daughter of Thomas (q.v.), of Cowfold, proved his will.
 1656 6 Oct.; wife of William; buried at Horsham. Reg.
 1666-7 12 Feb.; daughter of William and Faith, born at Horsham. Reg.
 1671 12 Nov.; daughter of John and Ann; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
 1677 21 Mar.; married John Highland, at Dallington. Reg.
 1693 4 May; married Thomas Thoms, of Shipley, at Ashington. Bps. Trs.
 1699 11 Feb.; married William Barney, at Lindfield. Reg.
 1716 8 May; of Ringmer; married Thomas Burgess, of Arlington. Street Reg. and M.Lic.
 1717 daughter of John and Ann; baptised at Cowfold.
 1722 10 May; wife of Thomas; married at Wivelsfield.
 1725 27 Dec.; wife of Thomas; buried at Wivelsfield.

- 1740 21 Nov.; daughter of John and Susan; baptised at Keymer. Reg.
- 1743 baptised; Sarah Buckman, "now wife of Joseph Bull," Ditchling, Chapel Book.
- 1744 14 Oct.; daughter of Thomas; baptised at Ditchling ("now Ringmer.")
- 1750 sister of John Buckman, of Keymer, husbandman, in whose will she is mentioned. Lewes A.58.
- 1769 5 Nov.; daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth; baptised at Warnham. Reg.
- 6 Nov.; wife of Joseph; buried at Wivelsfield. Reg.
- 1771 28 Jan.; married Thomas Knight, at Wivelsfield (sister of Simeon, in whose will she is mentioned).
- 1777 of Petworth, aged 19, daughter of John, of Bramshott, farmer, to marry James Hurst, of Petworth, carrier. M.Lic.
- 1781 5 May; widow, buried at Keymer. Reg.
- 1786 wife of Simeon; married at Marylebone.
- 1797 married Thomas Tester, of Patcham. Ditchling. Reg.
- 1813 24 Mar.; wife of Thomas Knight, buried.
- 1825 Sarah Ann Bull, of Littlehampton, to marry Andrew Dignum; to marry in Lyminster, as Littlehampton Church is being rebuilt. M.Lic.
- 1831 executrix of William (q.v.), of Brighton.
- 1837 10 July; wife of Simeon; buried at Whitfield's Tabernacle.
- 1840 of Brighton, widow. Will. Lewes A.80. Reg. 510.

SIBELL.

- 1587 30 Aug.; base-born daughter of Agnes Bull and Thomas Foster; baptised at Horsham. Reg.

SIMEON. (*see* Introduction).

- 1750 son of Joseph, born.
- 1742 19 Sept.; son of Joseph; baptised at Ditchling.
- 1786 23 Dec.; son of Joseph; married Sarah Leonard, at St. Marylebone.
- 1791 Simeon Thomas born; he married Frances Mensal.
- 1815 his will (proved 1818) mentions wife, Sarah; sons, Frederick, Edward, Charles; sons-in-law, William Underwood and Charles Brown; brother Peter, of Lewes; sister Sarah Knight of Wivelsfield (q.v.) 1771. Great-grandfather of Sir William Bull, M.P. for Hammersmith.

SIMON.

- 1294 "le Bole" was constable of the ship "la Bayade," of Hastings. *S.A.C.*, XIV.

SOPHIA.

- 1832 daughter of Thomas (q.v.), of Wadhurst.

STEPHEN.

- 1543 the younger, taxed in Windham Hundred on 20s. in goods.
Subsidy 190, No. 194.
- 1558 son of Elizabeth (q.v.), of Cowfold.
- 1568 30 Sept.; married Joan Broke, at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1569-80 father of William, Jane, Richard and Ann (q.v.), of Bolney.
- 1573 of Cuckfield, father of William and Jane, and brother of John (q.v.), of Cowfold.
- 1587 8 June, son of Elizabeth; buried at Bolney. Reg.
- 1588 son of Nicholas (q.v.), of Twineham.
- 1600 son of Thomas (q.v.), of Bolney.
- 1602-3 8 Feb.; buried at Ifield. Reg.
- 1603 of Cuckfield; buried. Cowfold Reg.
1 Feb.; "old Stephen Bull," buried. Cuckfield Reg.
19 June; married Joan Stanmer, at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1605 brother of Alice (q.v.), of Cuckfield.
- 1608 his widow, Eleanor; buried at Ifield. Reg.
- 1609 father of Thomas (q.v.), of Cuckfield.
- 1610 Churchwarden of Cowfold.
- 1611 5 Oct.; servant of Ockenden Cowper, buried at Cowfold.
Reg.
15 Oct.; of Cowfold, husbandman. His will mentions brothers John, of Hurst, and Nicholas; sister Thomazin, wife of Richard Jupe; it is witnessed by Ockenden Cowper. Lewes A. 13, 174.
- 1614 4 Apr.; buried at Cuckfield. Reg.
- 1616 22 June; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
5 Oct.; of Cowfold. His will mentions wife, Joan; sons, Thomas and John; daughters, Joan, Ann, Jane. Lewes A. 15, 171.
- 1698-9 7 Jan.; of Chichester, yeoman. His will proved by widow, Alice. P.C.C.Pett. f. 2.
- 1732-3 15 Mar.; buried at Tillington. Reg.

SUSAN.

- 1609 daughter of Agnes (q.v.), of Rye.
- 1611 13 Oct.; daughter of William; baptised at Shermanbury.
Bps.Trs.
- 1625 daughter of William, of Bolney (wife of John Wood).
Ditchling Garden Manor Rolls.
- 1630 22 Apr.; married John Wood, at Bolney. Reg.
- 1653 19 Aug.; widow, buried at Horsham. Reg.
- 1697 6 May; daughter of William and Elizabeth; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
- 1733-44 wife of John and mother of John, Susan, James, Sarah and William (q.v.), of Keymer.

- 1735 30 Nov.; daughter of John and Susan; baptised at Keymer.
Reg.
- 1754 wife of John and mother of Thomas (q.v.), of Keymer.
- 1825 7 June; married John Tamkin, widower, at Brighton.
- 1828 wife of Peter (and formerly wife of Thomas Geere, yeoman),
held for life copyhold in Borough of Lewes, now
deceased. Court Baron of the Borough.

SUSANNA.

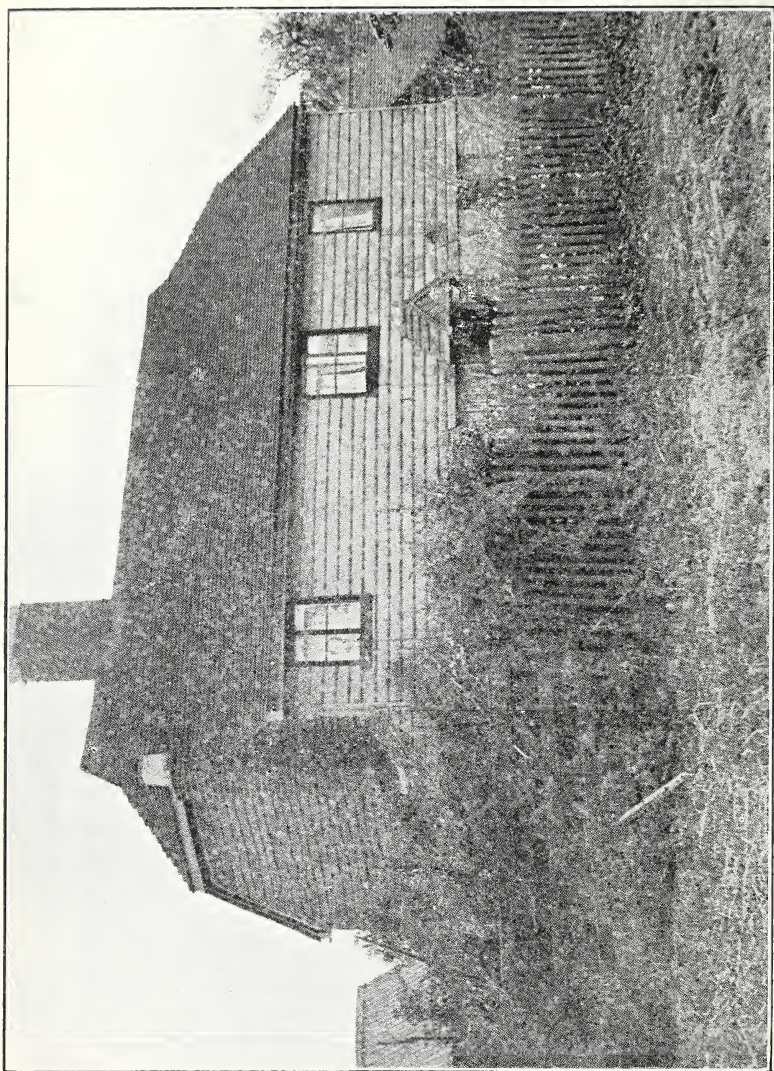
- 1734 18 Sept.; wife of John, labourer, buried at Treyford.
Bps.Trs.
- 1775 16 Mar.; buried at Wivelsfield. Reg.

THOMAS.

- 1296 at Graffham. Subsidy Roll.
- 1327 "le Bole," at Tottington in Poling Hundred. *ibid.*
- 1332 "Bolle," at Barcombe. *ibid.*
- 1450 "Bole," of Ashburnham, carpenter, concerned in Cade's
rising. *S.A.C.*, XVIII., 28.
- 1563 father of Mary (q.v.), of Hurst.
- 1564 5 Nov.; married Joan Finall, at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1570 10 Aug.; son of Thomas; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1573 brother and nephew of John (q.v.), of Cowfold.
- 1575 Churchwarden of Cowfold.
- 1576 7 Oct.; son of William; baptised at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
- 1595 4 May; married Joan Breger, at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1596 born at Bolney. Reg.
- 1598 of Washington, admon.
- 1599 Churchwarden of Cowfold.
- 1600 12 Nov.; of Bolney, husbandman. His will mentions his
wife, Joan; sons, Richard, Stephen, Thomas (his
son Thomas); and daughter, Joan. Lewes A. 11, 50.
- 1601 4 Sept.; son of Ralph; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1602-10 father of Richard, Ann, Jane and Elizabeth (q.v.), of
Bolney. Reg.
- 1604 22 Apr.; son of Stephen; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1607 29 Nov.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1609 14 Apr.; son of Stephen; buried at Cuckfield. Reg.
- 1616 son of Stephen (q.v.), of Cowfold.
- 1621 16 Nov.; son of Robert; baptised at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
- 1622 son of Robert; buried at Hurstpierpoint. Reg.
- 1623 youngest son of John (q.v.), of Cowfold.
14 Apr.; son of John the younger; baptised at Cowfold.
Reg.
- 1630 8 July; son of Ralph; married Joan Parsons, of Ockenden.
- 1630-1 20 Jan.; married Mary Weekes, at Cuckfield. Reg.
- 1631-2 father of Mary (q.v.), of Cuckfield.
- 1632 son and heir of Ralph, holds in Shermanbury. Ewhurst
Court Rolls.

- 1633-5 father of Jane and Timothy (q.v.), of Slaugham.
- 1633 19 Jan.; son of Thomas; baptised; buried 20 Jan., at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1634 Overseer for Cowfold.
- 1637 10 Jan.; buried at Bolney. Reg.
14 Mar.; of Bolney, yeoman. His will mentions wife, Joan; sons, Thomas and Richard; daughters, Elizabeth, Joan (wife of Thomas Bachelor), and Jane (wife of Nicholas Miller). Lewes A. 25, 90.
- 1639 15 Dec.; son of Thomas and Joan; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1640 only son of Ralph (q.v.), of Cowfold.
- 1641 the elder (headborough of Windham) and the younger signed Protestation at Cowfold. *Suss. Rec. Soc.*, V., 67.
13 Feb.; signed Protestation at Nuthurst. *ibid.* 131.
- 1642 4 Feb.; son of James; baptised at Bolney.
27 Nov.; son of John and Elizabeth; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1643 25 Feb.; son of James; baptised at Bolney.
- 1646 14 Feb.; son of Thomas; baptised at Battle. Reg.
- 1647 of Bridges (in Shermanbury). Streatham Court Rolls.
- 1648 Churchwarden for Cowfold.
- 1649 of Cowfold, juryman. Q.Sess.R.
- 1651 27 May; married Ann Seavenoaks, at Bolney. Reg.
- 1651-2 20 Jan.; son of Richard; baptised; buried 20 Feb., at Albourne. Reg.
- 1652 of Cowfold, yeoman. His will mentions daughter, Sarah; brother-in-law, Thomas Parsons. P.C.C. Alchin. f. 363.
13 Apr.; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1653 24 June; of Seaford, married Margaret Bower, of Bishopstone, at Piddinghoe. Reg.
- 1654 16 July; son of John; buried at Bolney. Reg.
11 Nov.; of Bolney, yeoman. His will mentions his cousins, Thomas and John, sons of Edward White, late of Bolney; executrix, Ann White; owned a house in Cuckfield. P.C.C. Alchin. f. 461.
husband of Elizabeth and father of Ester (q.v.), of Horsham.
- 1657 16 Feb.; married Mary Bennett, at Buxted. Reg.
31 Mar.; of Bishopstone; married Frances Mab, of East Dean, at Willingdon. Salzman, *Hist. of Hailsham*, 270
- 1661 23 Sept.; married Katherine Moase, at Horsham. Reg.
- 1662 25 May; a bachelor, 66 years old; buried at Bolney. Reg.
20 Aug., of Horsham, to marry Katherine Mose, of Horsham, at Ashington. Chich. Consist. Ct. Diary, f. 263.

- 1663 21 July; son of Thomas and Katherine; baptised at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1664 father of Ann (q.v.), of Buxted.
Churchwarden of Cowfold.
- 1665 taxed on 2 hearths at Greenhurst, Buxted, also at Horsham, also at Cowfold. Hearth Tax.
Churchwarden of Cowfold.
- 1667 husband of Katherine and father of William (q.v.), of Henfield.
- 1672 14 Nov.; married Mary Fawlkiner, at Mountfield.
- 1678 of Horsham, in a Chancery suit, sued Dancy, carpenter, of Keymer, re Copyholds at Ditchling.
- 1679 10 June; married Joan Marvill, at Horsham. Reg.
- 1683 of Albourne, admon.
- 1696 30 July; buried at Keymer. Bps. Trs.
- 1696-7 19 Feb.; son of Thomas and Joan; baptised at Horsham Reg.
- 1697 7 June; married May Scutot, at Horsham.
- 1699 his wife, Joan (q.v.), buried at Horsham.
- 1700-14 Overseer, surveyor and Churchwarden at Ditchling.
- 1700 9 Apr.; married Mary Bull, at Horsham. Reg.
- 1702 of Horsham, his wife, Mary (q.v.), buried.
- 1703 of Ditchling, his wife, Dorothy (q.v.), buried.
- 1707 17 July; his unbaptised child buried at Wivelsfield.
- 1714 1 June; son of Richard and Mary; baptised at Fletching. Reg.
- 1719 of Ditchling, yeoman, aged 77; states that he has known an ancient corn-mill at Hurst for 52 years. Exch. Dep. by Com. 6 Geo. I. Mich. 13.
- 1722 25 Apr.; of Ditchling, yeoman. His will mentions brothers, Ralph (his six children) and John (his two daughters), and his kinsman and executor, Harry Wood, senior. Lewes A. 5; 1, 107.
10 May; married Sarah Nye, at Wivelsfield. Reg.
- 1725 27 Dec.; his wife, Sarah, buried at Wivelsfield. Reg.
- 1724-5 2 Jan.; his son James (q.v.), buried at Wivelsfield.
- 1726 12 Apr.; married Jane Turner, widow, at Wivelsfield. Reg.
- 1727 19 Mar.; married Mary Bowler, at Frotham.
- 1728 son of Richard (q.v.), of Fletching.
- 1732 14 Apr.; his wife, Mary, buried at Wivelsfield.
- 1737 19 Sept.; married Ann Porter, widow, at Horsham. Reg.
- 1738 father of John (q.v.), of Horsham.
- 1744 26 Apr.; married Mary Drury Earle, at Barcombe. Reg.
- 1745-6 to marry Ann Ellis, of Chichester. D. of Chich. Diary.
- 1746 5 May, buried at Wivelsfield. Reg.
- 1753 21 May; attended first recorded meeting held in Ditchling Chapel.



BULL'S FARM, HOUSE, HORSHAM

(by kind permission of Mrs. Henderson of Soderminnel, Denmark)

- 1754 17 Dec.; son of John and Susan; baptised at Keymer. Bps. Trs.
- 1765 17 Feb.; son of Thomas and Elizabeth; baptised at Warnham. Reg.
- 1779-82 husband of Ann, father of Ann and Elizabeth (q.v.), of Ardingly.
- 1780 1 Mar.; from Keymer; buried at Wivelsfield. Reg.
- 1785 26 July; of Wadhurst, shop-keeper, to marry Martha Collins. M.Lic.
- 1792 of Petworth, labourer, father of Ann (q.v.).
- 1793 19 Feb.; of Ewhurst, cordwainer. His will mentions kinswomen, Elizabeth and Ann Weekes, executor, John Bull, cordwainer, of Staple Cross. Lewes A. 60. Reg. 818.
- 1801 of St. Olave's, Hart Street, Middx., wax-chandler, aged 33, to marry Sarah Knott, of West Hampnett. M.Lic.
- 1801-48 On Rate Book of Barcombe.
- 1802 Thomas Awcock Bull, of Barcombe, yeoman, to marry Jenny Berry, of Hamsey. M.Lic.
- 1802-3 of Barcombe, trooper in Sussex Yeomanry.
- 1820 Thomas Friend Bull, son of John (q.v.), of Brighton.
- 1823 Thomas Friend Bull, of Ditchling, farmer, to marry Sarah Ann Dennett, of Woodmancote. M.Lic.
- 1828 the elder, of Wadhurst, schoolmaster, brother of Hannah (q.v.), of Rottingdean.
Thomas Awcock Bull, son of Mary and nephew of Hannah (q.v.).
- 1832 of Wadhurst, schoolmaster. His will mentions wife, Martha; sons, William and Henry; daughters, Hannah (wife of Thomas Watts, of Southborough, yeoman), Sophie, Harriet and Alice.
- 1840 son of Harry (q.v.), of Lewes.
- 1850-3 Thomas Awcock Bull on Rate Book of Barcombe.

THOMAZINE.

- 1588 daughter of Nicholas (q.v.), of Twineham.
- 1598 of Washington, administratrix of Richard (q.v.).
- 1611 sister of Stephen (q.v.), of Cowfold, and wife of Richard Jupe.

"TIMOTHY."

- 1629 26 Apr.; daughter of James; baptised at Slaugham. Reg.
- 1635 21 Feb.; daughter of Thomas; baptised at Slaugham. Reg.
- 1651 20 May; married Thomas Dunton, at Bolney. Reg.

WALTER.

- 1327 "le Bole," at East Harting. Subsidy Roll.

WILLIAM.

- 1290 son and brother of Robert; "had large landed possessions," noted by the late Canon Cecil Deedes.
- 1296 "le Bule" at Hooe and at Ripe with Laughton. Subsidy Roll.
- 1327 "le Bole" at Horsham, and Aldsworth, and Wick in Poling Hundred, and West Harting. *ibid.*
- 1332 "Boule" at East Angmering. *ibid.*
 "Bule" at Kingston in Poling Hundred, and at Sedgewick. *ibid.*
 "le Bule" at West Harting. *ibid.*
- 1397-1404 Rector of Aldrington, nr. Shoreham. In 1415 was left a legacy by Bishop Reed.
- 1569 28 Aug.; son of Stephen, christened at Bolney.
- 1573 son of Stephen, brother of John (q.v.) of Cowfold.
- 1576 father of Thomas, of Hurst. Reg.
- 1581 son of Edward (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
- 1584 18 June; son of Ealles; buried at Cowfold. Reg.
- 1587 8 June; son of Stephen; buried at Bolney.
- 1589 16 June; married Elizabeth Wymark, at Newtimber. Reg.
- 1594 4 May; married Blanche Fuller, at Horsham.
- 1595-6 6 Mar.; baptised at East Grinstead.
- 1597 buried at Newtimber. Reg.
 17 May; of Newtimber, Admon. to Elizabeth, his widow.
- 1607-12 father of Joan, Susan and John (q.v.), of Shermanbury.
- 1610-1 12 Mar.; buried at Ifield. Reg.
- 1611 21 June; Katherine, wife of William Winter Bull, gent., buried at Steyning. Reg.
- 1612 of Shermanbury, brother of Richard (q.v.), of Shipley.
- 1616 occupied lands called Spooners, in Shermanbury, given by William Comber, to John Gratwick, of Jarvis, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Comber. Deed in hands of Sir William Bull.
- 1620 Churchwarden of Cowfold.
- 1622 of Cowfold, husbandman, aged 50, witness in action by Ralph Bull against Roger and Nicholas Marten; his daughter in 1616 was servant to Peter, father of Roger Marten. Chancy. Dep. Eliz. Ch. I. c. 3, 9.
- 1623 witness to will of John (q.v.), of Cowfold.
 18 Jan.; son of James; christened at Bolney.
- 1624 of Sidlesham, yeoman, aged 47 or 48. Exch. Dep. 21. Jas. I. Hil. 1.
 Overseer for Cowfold.
- 1628 14 July; witness to will of Clement Ward, of Sidlesham. Chich. 17 f. 212b.
 25 Sept.; of Sidlesham, husbandman. His will mentions wife, Elizabeth; sister-in-law, Gathered Carter, kinswoman, Agnes Burrey. Chich. 17, f. 210, and Consistory Diary, f. 87.

- 1630 of Shermanbury, witness to marriage license of John Lintot, of Bolney, and Ann Cheal
- 1634 of Bolney, husbandman, aged 63. Chancy. Dep. A. 9, 60, 9 Chas. I.
- 1639 3 Nov.; son of Richard; baptised at Albourne. Reg.
- 1653-4 3 Jan.; yeoman, married Sarah Temple, living with Thomas Tyde, at Horsham. Reg.
- 1654 6 Dec.; his unbaptised infant buried at Horsham. Reg.
- 1656 his wife Sarah (q.v.), buried.
- 1660 24 Mar.; son of William and Jane, born at Horsham. Reg.
- 1662-3 his wife, Jane (q.v.), buried.
- 1664 taxed on four hearths at Rusper (but entry struck out).
Hearth Tax.
Churchwarden at Albourne.
- 1665 one of the landowners responsible for Hookers Bridge, in Twineham. *S.A.C.*, XXIII., 67.
1 Dec.; "a childe," buried at Horsham. Reg.
- 1665-77 husband of Margaret, father of Mary, William, John and Peter (q.v.), of Albourne.
- 1666-7 husband of Faith, father of Sarah (q.v.), of Horsham.
- 1667 2 Feb.; son of William and Margaret; baptised at Albourne
Reg.
9 July; son of Thomas and Katherine; baptised at Henfield.
Reg.
- 1675 12 Sept.; son of Henry and Ann; baptised at Albourne.
Reg.
- 1681 15 July; buried at Albourne. Reg.
- 1682 Churchwarden at Albourne.
son of Henry (q.v.), of Albourne.
12 Oct.; of Albourne. Admon. to widow, Margaret.
- 1691 26 Nov.; married Elizabeth Wood, at Albourne. Reg.
- 1692-7 husband of Elizabeth, father of William, Ann, Elizabeth and Susan (q.v.), of Albourne.
- 1692 10 July; son of William and Elizabeth; baptised; buried
21 Jan. 1692 at Albourne. Reg.
- 1695 of Ifield, yeoman, aged 74, lived in Rusper, where his father had a farm 60 years ago, for 11 years. Exch. Dep. by
Com. 7-8 Will. III. Hil. 7.
- 1700 husband of Ann, father of Alice (q.v.), of Albourne.
- 1701-2 Churchwarden at Albourne.
- 1710 20 Apr.; son of Richard and Mary; baptised at Fletching.
- 1711 23 July; buried at Pulborough.
- 1716 14 June; married Jane Harrison, at Albourne. Reg.
- 1720 husband of Hannah, father of Jane (q.v.), of Albourne.
- 1721 7 Feb.; son of William and Hannah; baptised at Albourne.
- 1726 of Albourne; late chosen constable of Tipnoak Hundred; amoved as not of ability. Q.Sess.R.

- 1728 son of Richard (q.v.), of Fletching.
28 Sept.; of Albourne, yeoman. His will mentions wife,
Joan; daughter, Joan; brother Henry, of Bolney,
yeoman; kinsman Richard Burtenshaw, of Sherman-
bury. Lewes A. 52, 606.
18 Dec.; buried at Albourne. Reg.
- 1729 4 Feb.; son of John and Mary; buried at Poynings. Reg.
- 1738 14 Oct.; of Fletching. Admon. to Mary.
- 1743-4 3 Mar.; son of John and Susan; baptised at Keymer.
Reg.
- 1763 brother and administrator of Ralph (q.v.), of Findon.
- 1775 of Barcombe, yeoman, aged 23, to marry Mary Durrant,
of Ringmer. M.Lic.
- 1776 11 Jan.; Mary Virgoe, acquitted on charge of stealing petti-
coat at Ringmer, on 4 Sept., 1775, from Mary Durrant,
now wife of William Bull. Q.Sess.R.
- 1783 20 July; buried at Henfield. Reg.
- 1791 of Chichester, mercer, bondsman for marriage license of
Barbara Bull (q.v.)
- 1812 of Rotherfield, yeoman, to marry Sarah Noakes, of
Etchingham. M.Lic.
- 1818 of Lewes, bookseller, bondsman for marriage license of
Henry Austin and Sarah Collins, of Burwash.
- 1831 May; of Brighton, gent. His will, executrix Sarah. Lewes
A. 77. Reg. 373.
- 1832 son of Thomas (q.v.), of Wadhurst.

LONG BARROWS IN SUSSEX.

BY HERBERT S. TOMS.¹

THE chief interest of the five mounds here figured and briefly described is that they appear to be the only examples of their kind existing in Sussex. The surveys were made, with the assistance of my wife, during August, 1920.

The Long Barrow, Cliffe Hill, Lewes (see Fig. 1), is situated on the ridge between Malling and Cliffe Hills, in the parish of South Malling Without. It lies a few yards south of the line of hill crest, and immediately above the northern branch of the steep valley known as The Coombe. It is also above the 436 feet point and below the 500 feet contour.

From the top of School Hill, Lewes, this mound looks like two adjacent tumuli, for the reason that a large hole (outlined with a dot-and-dash line on plan), excavated east of its centre, has left the two ends standing in the form of a camel's humps. According to Mr. J. H. A. Jenner, the tumulus has been named "The Camel's Humps." The material from the central excavation has been thrown outwards, forming a talus, which (see dot-and-dash line on plan) now conceals part of the ditch. The outline of the southern ditch, therefore, has had to be restored on the plan.

The north-east and south-west ditch ends are distinctly visible in suitable lights. The south-east ditch end has been destroyed by some kind of excavation, possibly for flints; and the north-west corner is now covered by a golf green, which also borders the north side and extends over the ditch to the base line of the mound.

¹Extracts from a report read to the Society, 6th April, 1921

CLIFFE HILL

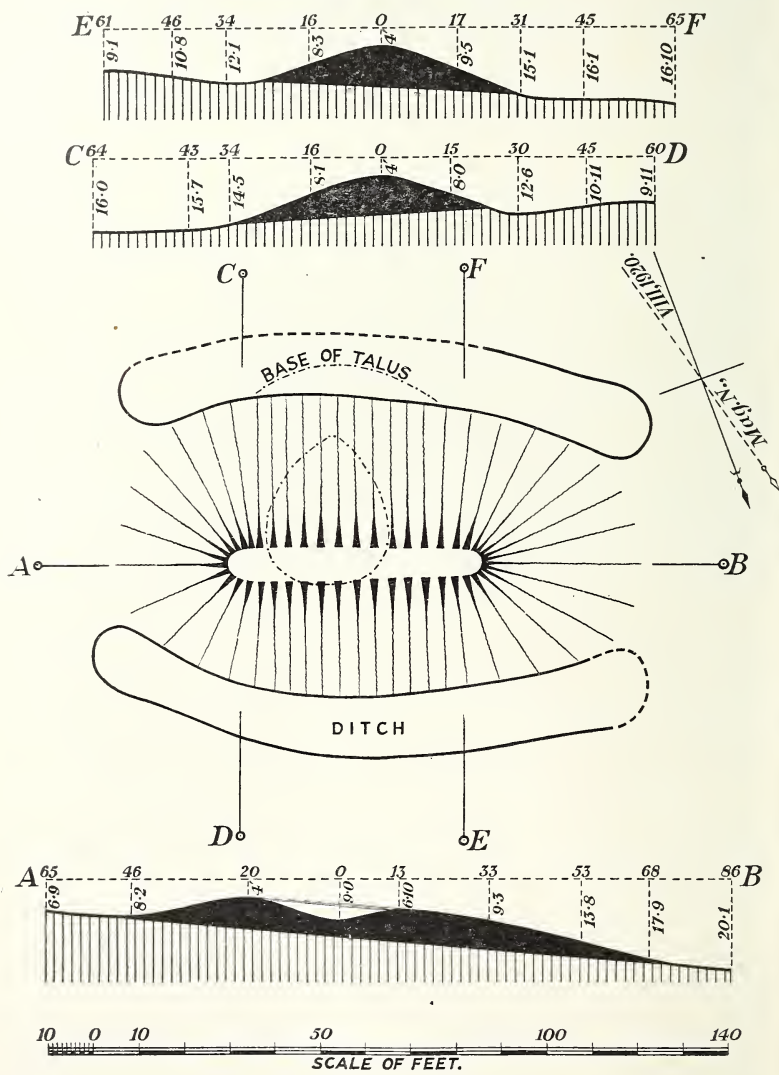


FIG 1. THE LONG BARROW, CLIFFE HILL, LEWES

The sections show the mound to be very pronounced. Its length is 116 feet, and it has all the characteristics of a long barrow. It is also situated, like the other long mounds here described, where most expansive and magnificent views are obtained.

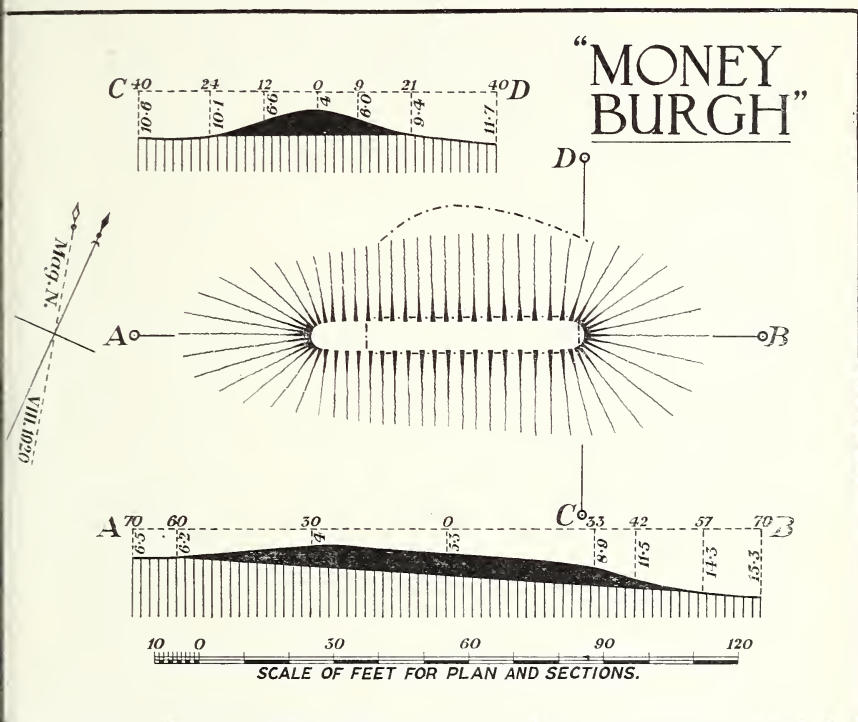


FIG. 2. “MONEY BURGH,” DEANS, NEAR PIDDINGHOE
Six-inch O.S. Sussex, Sheet LXVII, S.W.

This tumulus has a pronounced eastern end, and is 118 feet long. All trace of lateral ditches has been obliterated by trackways and former cultivation, but the present conformation of the ground shows that these ditches did not run round the ends. It is situated in Piddinghoe parish, on the crest of a spur which rises in a westerly direction from Deans, and it lies in the region of the 100 feet contour.

That this barrow has been badly excavated in quite recent years is suggested by a modern-looking trench, which runs nearly the whole length of the crest (indicated on plan by dot-and-dash line). Material from an earlier excavation of the mound has been thrown to the north, forming a talus (base of which is shown by dot-and-dash line on plan), which, combined with the results of former ploughing, gives the mound a bulging appearance to the north-east. This has been corrected on the survey.

FIRLE BEACON

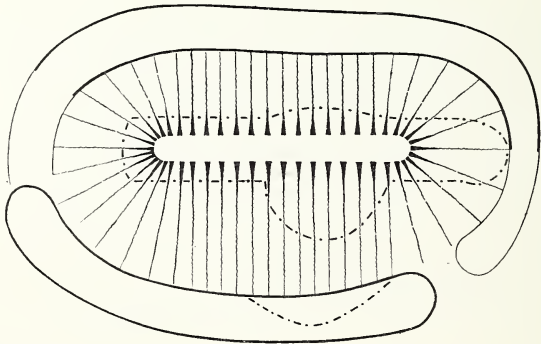


FIG. 3. THE LONG MOUND, FIRLE BEACON
Six inch O.S. Sussex, Sheet LXVII, S.W.

“Money Burgh” was opened by Mr. Joseph Tompsett, of Deans, who died many years ago. His granddaughter, Miss Tompsett, told me in January, 1910, that, although a skeleton and other antiquities were found in the upper portion of the mound, she was of opinion that the excavation did not reach the level of a primary interment. According to Miss Tompsett the remains found by her grandfather were sent to the Society’s museum at Lewes.

Situated on the western slope of Firle Beacon, in West Firle parish, this mound lies a few yards south of the ridge crest, and near the 688 feet point on the ordnance survey. It has been so mutilated by former excavations as to render impossible the taking of even approximate sections. Its length is 101 feet.

At first sight the ditch seems continuous all round; but, as shown on the survey, there is a probable causeway across the south-east ditch, and the ditch ends are narrow and shallow. The latter characteristics, indicated by a thinner outline of the ditch on plan, suggest that the ends of the tumulus may have been slightly ditched at some period subsequent to its first construction.

Walking over Firle Beacon and along the ridge till within a mile from Alfriston, one reaches the "Long Burgh." This huge mound, 180 feet in length, occupies the crest of the spur which slopes south-east of Alfriston, but it lies below the 400 feet contour, and is situated about 1000 feet south-west of Winton chalk pit.

The north-east end of the mound is cut into by a downland road. The greater part of the western ditch is scrub-covered, and the outer edge of the eastern ditch is overgrown with gorse. The dot-and-dash lines on the plan show that the barrow has been mutilated in three places, but it still remains the most imposing of the five mounds figured.

Horsfield mentions the "Long Burgh" in his *History and Antiquities of Lewes and Vicinity*, which was printed in 1824. He says there were then three indentations in the top, and that the barrow was opened in 1767, when a skeleton and urn were found in it.

On completion of the above surveys, my next activity was a prospecting tour along the hills east of the Cuckmere. Crossing the bridge above Alfriston, I ascended the hill in the direction of Windover Mill, which was burnt down about 1875. When well past the mill site, and nearing the ascent of Windover Hill, I observed what appeared to be two parallel ditches running up the hill. Closer inspection showed that between these

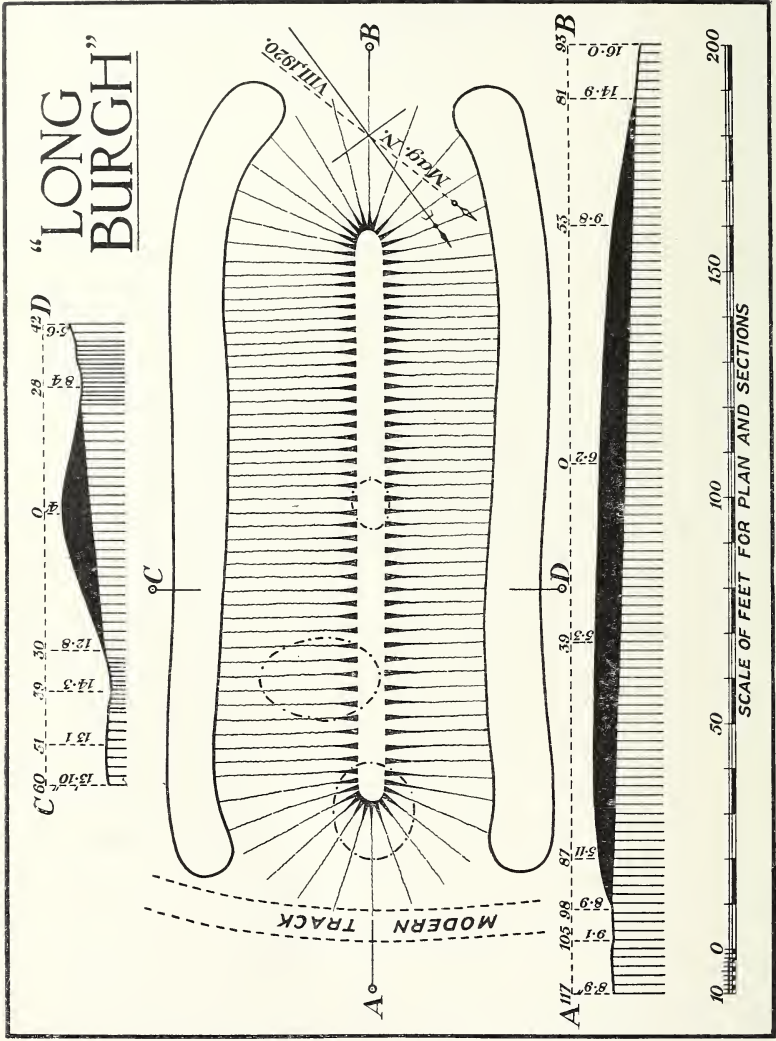


FIG. 4. THE "LONG BURGHI," ALFRISTON

ditches ran a beautifully cambered road (for section of same, see Fig. 6) about 17 feet wide. For about 100 yards this ancient road runs up the hill in a state of absolute perfection, rising three feet in every eleven of its steepest course. Fig. 5, the reproduction of a rough sketch made on Windover ridge, not only shows how the road runs up Windover Hill, but that its filled-in ditches, distinguished by the dark lines of grass, can be traced back along the ridge nearly to the 385 feet point just east of Windover Mill. Continuing

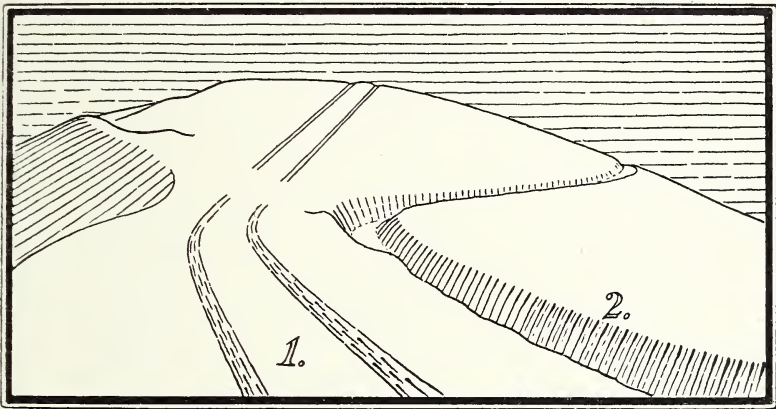


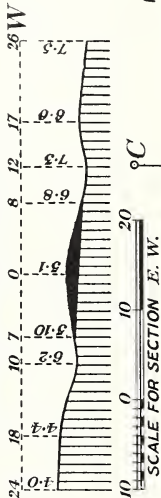
FIG 5. SKETCH OF WINDOVER HILL SHOWING
 (1) ANCIENT CAMBERED ROAD, AND
 (2) OLD SUNKEN COACH ROAD.

beyond the sky-line shown in my sketch, the cambered road is found to cease before it reaches the crest of Windover Hill. But there is sufficient indication to show that it went on, just grazing another long mound in its ascent, and that it must have turned eastwards after passing the very fine round barrow on the top of Windover Hill.

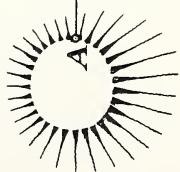
Both Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft, M.A., and the Rev. W. Budgen have since inspected this ancient road, and they are in agreement that it forms the continuation of the Roman road which ran from Eastbourne, through Jevington, and connected up with other Roman roads in the neighbourhood of Firle Beacon.

WINDOVER HILL

SECTION ACROSS ANCIENT ROAD,
90 PACES N.W. OF POINT F.



TRACES OF ANCIENT ROAD.
Mag. N.
1711.1820



The long mound, referred to above, puzzled me on first inspection, and I wondered whether it had any connection with the adjoining chalk pit. The ditch on the down-hill (north-west) side is present, but filled up nearly level. The mound is of the same length as the "Long Burgh," 180 feet. The ordnance survey makes it appear some 250 feet in length, but I imagine the surveyors included the rise with a flat top, which my plan shows adjacent to the north-east end of the mound. Standing on this rise, one looks down the very steep escarpment on to the "Long Man" or "Wilmington Giant."

The extension of the down-hill ditch to a point opposite the north-east rise certainly raises the question whether the big mound was not originally as long as this side of the ditch, the rise having been formed subsequently by traffic or a way cut across the north-east end. This long mound lies about 250 feet down from the hill-top, and the 600 feet contour runs on to the upper part of the mound. With the exception of irregularities caused by tracks at the north-east end, the plan and sections compare very favourably with those of the "Long Burgh" at Alfriston.

THE CASTLE OF LEWES

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

IN the *Archæological Journal* for 1917 (Vol. LXXIV., pp. 36-78), published in 1921, is a paper on "The First Castle of William de Warrenne," in which Mr. Hadrian Allcroft endeavours to prove that the Priory Mount in Southover is the site of the original castle constructed by William de Warenne immediately after the Conquest, and that the two mottes of the present castle mark a later fortress. The position of the *Archæological Journal* and the reputation of Mr. Allcroft as an authority on earthworks combine to give the paper an importance which it would not otherwise possess, and it is therefore necessary to refute this legend before it has time to take root.

Mr. Allcroft's paper falls into two parts; he contends (a) that what is now Southover was at the time of the Conquest called "Laques"; (b) that the artificial mound adjoining the Priory in Southover was the motte of William's first castle. His two propositions hang together in a vicious circle; for, with one exception, his only documentary evidence for the castle having been outside the borough of Lewes is found in certain references to the *castellum de Laquis*; and his only evidence for Laquis in these references meaning Southover is found in his assumption that the castle was in Southover.

It will be simpler to begin by demolishing the "Laques" myth. To do so it is really sufficient to point out that no Sussex writer, no person who lived within a hundred miles of Lewes and Southover, ever used this or any similar form. Neither de Warenne himself nor the monks of the Priory of St. Pancras in

Southover ever use it; we have a great chartulary and hundreds of charters relating to Lewes Priory—in not one of these is there any hint of such a name as “Laques.” It does, in fact, only occur in two places—in the Domesday Survey of Norfolk and in Orderic Vitalis. Orderic, whose evidence appears to be unknown to Mr. Allcroft, speaks of the monks whom William de Warenne *Laquis honorifice locavit*.

This would go some way towards supporting the Southover-Laquis theory, were that theory not completely demolished by the evidence of the Norfolk Domesday, on which alone Mr. Allcroft relies for support. In the survey of de Warenne’s lands in Norfolk are a number of entries, “referring,” as Mr. Allcroft says, “to some little understood transfers of land between de Warenne and another person or persons.” These entries take the form of notes after the account of various manors that “this is of the exchange of L.,” or “belongs to L.,” or “is of the castle, or of the castellany (*castellatio*) of L.”—with the meaning of which I will deal later. The point now to be considered is the name represented in the above formulæ by the letter L. At the end of the list of de Warenne’s estates is a small group of manors entered together under the separate heading “Of the exchange of Lewes” (f. 172). Earlier in the list we have manors described as “for the exchange of Laes (f. 161)—of Lewis (f. 167),” “this belongs to Laues (f. 163)—to the castle of Laues (*ibid.*),” “de castellatione de Lawes (f. 163 *bis*).” We also have similar references to “the exchange of Laquis” (ff. 157 *ter*, 158 *ter*, 166 *ter*, 167, 170); “this is of the castle of Laquis” (ff. 164 *ter*, 165); “*pro castellatione aquarum*” (f. 162). The last is clearly a case of ingenious Latinization by the Domesday scribe, misled by the watery sound of Laquis; and Mr. Round has reminded me that the compilers of the East Anglian volume of Domesday had a weakness for latinization of place-names. Now the natural conclusion that anyone would draw from these entries is that the 13 entries of Laquis and the

7 entries of Lewes (spelt in four different ways) refer to the same place. Mr. Allcroft, obsessed by his theory, thinks otherwise:—

“In *D.B. Norfolk* the name of *de Laquis* occurs thirteen times in nine different pages of the roll without any variation whatever; whereas the name of Lewes, occurring seven times in five different pages, is mis-spelt in every case but one. This means that de Warrenne’s Norfolk tenants knew him officially as lord of the *castellum de Laques*, and so spoke of him to the returning officers. Those officers, however, were little likely to be familiar with the name of Laques, for this was in effect a mere Saxon field-name and corresponded to no town, nor even to a village. They would know the earl rather as having his headquarters at or near Lewes, and some of them preferred to grapple with that troublesome Saxon name, substituting it, more or less ill-spelt, for the less familiar, if less difficult, name of *Laques*. After all, the name of Lewes was more or less known to the Anglo-Norman world at large as that of a burh, while *Laques* was scarcely known at all outside its immediate environs.”

The last sentence of this pretty little historical romance is, of course, the exact reverse of the truth: the name *Laques* (or rather *Laquis*, for *Laques* is never found outside Mr. Allcroft’s article) was completely unknown in the immediate environs, and was only known (so far as evidence goes) to Orderic Vitalis, whose phonetic weakness has inflicted “Senlac” on us, and to the compiler of the Norfolk Domesday. Mr. Allcroft’s case is based entirely on the fact that in these Norfolk entries there are, as we have seen, four definite references to “the castle of Laquis” and only one to “the castle of Laues”:—“From this we would certainly infer that the strict name was the castle of Laques (*sic*), but that it might also be spoken of as the castle of Lewes. *De Laques* was the correct name, because the castle stood in *Laques*; and *Laques* was what is now called Southover.” That being so, and Laques being, on his own showing, a mere field-name, how does Mr. Allcroft account for the very first of these Norfolk entries, which puts down certain estates as “in exchange for two manors of Laquis” (f. 157) and a similar entry on f. 164 of land obtained “for a manor of Laquis”? What is this insignificant field doing

with manors? It is noteworthy that all reference to these entries, which shatter his theory, is omitted by Mr. Allcroft.

Now, what was "the exchange of Lewes"? It is pretty clear that this question puzzled the compilers of Domesday in distant Norfolk, who knew nothing of Lewes or its Rape ("castlery," *castellatio*), and I believe that I was the first person to put forward a suggestion as to the nature of the exchange.¹ In vol. lv. of our *Collections* is an article on the Deaneries of the Diocese of Chichester, by Rev. W. Hudson, in which Mr. Hudson shows good reason to suppose that the boundaries of the deaneries correspond with the original boundaries of the rapes, and that in certain places the latter had been altered between their first formation (say c. 1070) and the Domesday Survey (1086). A glance at the map accompanying that article shows that by this theory the Rape of Lewes had suffered considerably; on the West a long, narrow strip had been cut off for the benefit of Bramber; at the North-east corner East Grinstead hundred had been taken away and given to Pevensy. Personally, I have very little doubt that these re-arrangements were made by the Conqueror,² and that he compensated William de Warenne by granting him additional lands in Norfolk, which were duly recorded as "for the exchange of the castlery (i.e. Rape) of Lewes." Rapes being peculiar to Sussex, it would not be surprising if the Norfolk scribe sometimes substituted "castellum" for "castellatio," and sometimes wrote simply "Lewes."

But why *de Laquis*? Probably for a double reason. First, it was a fairly good phonetic rendering of Lewes. The English W was a worry to Norman scribes, who often substituted G and sometimes Q; thus Whaplode figures as "Quappelode," Whixley as "Quixleya," and, conversely, Quinton as "Winton." Moreover, in the Lowland-Scottish dialect, which retained the old

¹ *V.C.H. Norfolk*, i. 18.

² I incline to think that the whole Rape of Bramber was formed later than the other Rapes.

pronunciation of English, *w* was constantly replaced by *qu*. But Scotland is a long way from Norfolk, so more weight may be given to a tenth century instance from East Anglia. In the will of Thurkytel (Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, No. 1020) the testator's wife is spoken of in one place as "Lefwen," and in another as "Lefquen"; from which it is not an unreasonable deduction that if Lewes could be written "Lawes" it could also be written "Laques." Then comes in the Latinising tendency of the Norfolk scribe, indulged to the fullest in "*de castellatione aquarum*," and in a more restricted form as *de Laquis*, evidently postulating a nominative *Laquae*, just as de Warenne's *castrum meum Lewiarum* in his foundation charter of Lewes Priory postulates a nominative *Lewiae*.³ In both cases there seems to have been a sort of feeling that the place-name had a watery significance; for not only is *aquae* ordinary Latin for waters or streams, but, as Mr. Round has pointed out to me, there was a Norman-Latin word "*ewiae*," meaning some kind of extent of water. In an early charter to the Priory of Longueville is a reference to tithes of fish "*de eweis suis de Longolio et de Novavilla*"—spelt in another place *awyeis*.⁴ Finally, at a still later date, we find the chronicler of Rouen⁵ writing of the battle of Lewes in 1264—"*Fuit bellum apud Leaux*." When we find Lewes represented by (L)aquae (*Latin*), (L)ewiae (*Low-Latin*) and (L)eaux (*French*), we can hardly doubt that, whatever the real origin of the name may be,⁶ the medieval writers believed it to be connected with "waters." This by itself would be enough to account for the form *de Laquis*, if any philologist should jib at my theory that it began as an approximate spelling of Lewes. It must be remembered that "the water" was

³ So in *Liber de Hyda* (Rolls Ser.) William de Warenne is said to have been taken for burial '*Lewias*.'

⁴ *Charters of Newington Longueville* (Oxford Rec. Soc.), 7, 13

⁵ *Mon. Hist. Germ.*, xxvi.

⁶ Mr. Allcroft derives the name Lewes from the plural form of *hlaw* = barrow. A leading philologist tells me this is impossible,—but that, in my opinion, does not make it the less probable.

habitually written in medieval French as "lewe." Mr. Round informs me that Brian *Aquarius* is also called Brian "le Ewer," and that in the Bedfordshire portion of Domesday the name of Ralf "Passaquam" represents "Passelewe," i.e. "Passe l'eau" (see Fowler, *Bedfordshire in 1086*, p. 96).

Turning now to consider the case for the Priory Mount having been the site of de Warenne's original castle. Mr. Allcroft begins by describing the typical early Norman Castle:—

"The first essential . . . was the *motte*, an earthen mound of dimensions varying according to the circumstances. . . . A fosse surrounded its base, and outside the fosse was an earthen parapet crowned with a strong stockade of timber. Upon the top of the *motte* rose the *bretasche*, a sort of block-house likewise built of timber. . . . Access to this was given by a narrow gangway or bridge of planks, spanning the fosse. *Such, and no more, was the original Norman castle in nine cases out of ten.*"

From an expert on earthworks the statement which I have italicised—emphasised by his subsequent statement that in *exceptional* cases there was added a base-court or bailey, "usually of small extent"—is astonishing. Actually the *motte* castle without a bailey was the exception in England, and I question whether any instances of such a primitive type belonging to an important noble could be found. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, that this castle had no bailey, or one so insignificant that all trace of it has vanished, we have only to turn to the section of the Mount, drawn by Mr. Toms (below, p. 224), to see that there is no trace whatever of any surrounding fosse. Moreover, to me the section appears to indicate that the present winding path up the Mount was part of the original design, but I am no expert in such matters. Assuming, once more, that the fosse has been skilfully levelled, and that the path is a later addition, we have a maximum summit diameter of 55 feet, as compared with 70 feet for the *motte* at Bramber, and 90 feet for that at Arundel.

Mr. Allcroft knows that such an insignificant fortress

would be absurd for a great noble,⁷ so he boldly asserts that "For the first few years of his residence in England . . . (William de Warenne) was, in fact, a comparatively poor man." Which is simply untrue. Later (p. 58) he says: "His original Sussex holding was not by any means an extensive domain. It was indeed considerably less than that of Robert earl of Mortain, of Roger Montgomery, or of the earl of Eu, if a little larger than that of William de Braose." To this he adds a footnote giving the approximate number of manors held by each of these tenants-in-chief. It should be obvious that the mere number of manors is no test—Mr. A, who owns 20 "desirable residences," is not necessarily better off than the Duke of B., who owns four "houses." Assessment gives a more reasonable test; I therefore give the approximate hidage and numbers of plough-lands of the several Rapes as well as the number of manors:—

	Manors.	Hides.	Plough-lands.
Earl Roger ..	89	770	650
de Warenne ..	43	600	520
Count of Eu ..	41	190	400
Count of Mortain..	51	520	520
William de Braose	38	425	270

The Warenne figures, it may be noted, are those for the Rape in 1086, after it had been mutilated, if my "exchange" theory is correct.

The only documentary evidence that Mr. Allcroft brings forward in support of his theory is the fact that in the foundation and confirmation charters to the Priory William de Warenne speaks of the church of St. Pancras as "*sub castro meo Lewiarum.*" He admits that the interpretation is a matter of personal opinion, but holds that it would apply better to a castle on the Mount than to the present Lewes Castle. He also contrasts the position of St. John-sub-Castro, rightly

⁷ William de Warenne's Norfolk Castle at Castle Acre had tremendous earthworks and the motte of his Norman home at Bellencombre is, I believe, enormous.

so called from its nearness to the ("later") castle, with the distant church of St. Pancras; but to make the contrast effective he has to assume that the Brack Mount was earlier than the Keep Mount; if we assume, as we have an equal right to do, that the main keep was always on the higher, western, motte the churches of St. John and St. Pancras seem to be almost equidistant, and St. Pancras was certainly even more below the castle than was St. John.

While on the subject of documentary evidence, it is significant that though we have abundant charters of donations and confirmations to the monks of St. Pancras by the Warenne lords we find therein no single reference to any grant of the site of the castle—a strange omission!

As one reason for planting the castle in Southover, where it would be commanded by the higher ground across the Winterbourne, Mr. Allcroft asserts that there was a Roman road running through Southover—which may be true. He also says: "There was (at the time of the Conquest) no bridge on the Ouse at Cliffe nor any means of passing the river save by boat." This is a mere guess; neither he nor anyone else knows when the bridge at Cliffe was built, and although he states elsewhere that Lewes was then a *cul-de-sac* and "a very small place," we know from Domesday that it was the most important town and trading centre in the county, being valued at £26 yearly in 1066 as compared with Chichester's £15, and at that date containing 377 tenements, which must represent a population of at least 1500 persons. That a town of this size and importance should have been isolated and have lacked direct communication east and west seems hardly probable.

To follow Mr. Allcroft further would be a wearisome and thankless task. The evidence I have brought forward should dispose once and for all of the claim of the Priory Mount to be "the original castle of William de Warenne." Even if it had been a purely temporary fortification, similar to that which the Conqueror seems

to have thrown up by the port of Hastings to protect his ships, we should expect to find some trace of the fosse. The existence of the sunk garden (?) called "the Dripping Pan," beside the Mount suggests that the two works may have been made at the same time; possibly some mathematician might work out the relative quantities of earth removed from the Dripping Pan and contained in the Mount. What the Mount was I do not pretend to say: the winding path may have led past a series of shrines to a chapel on the summit (I remember seeing some reference to a "*scala coeli*" at Lewes Priory in an early sixteenth century will, which might give a clue to its use), or it may have led to a summer-house or gazebo, or it may never have led to anything more substantial than a mare's nest.

Mr. L. F. Salzman has courteously allowed me to see the proof-sheets of his criticism of my case as elsewhere stated,¹ that I may reply thereto without delay. He challenges two main points in my argument, declaring that (1) *Laquis* was not what is now called Southover, and that (2) the "Calvary Mount" is not of sufficient size to represent William de Warenne's original castle.

In regard to the first point he urges that the name of *Laquis* is found in two documents only, viz., in *Domesday*, and in the *Ecclesiastical History* of Ordericus Vitalis. So far as my knowledge goes this is quite true, but personally I attach vastly more weight to these two documents than to any others of their time. Their utterance, indeed, I consider to be of more significance than is the silence of all the rest. As my critic very diplomatically refrains from quoting *in extenso* the little that Orderic has to say about the matter at issue, I will give it in full. After mentioning the death of William de Warenne, Orderic continues:—

Corpus vero eius Cluniacenses monachi, quos Laquis honorifice locavit, in capitulo² suo sepelierunt.

(*Hist. Eccles.* viii. 9.)

In plain English, Orderic explicitly says that William de Warenne founded his Cluniac Priory of S. Pancras in Laques—I prefer to

¹ *Archæological Journal*, LXXIV. (1917), pp. 36-78.

² Cp. *Chartulary*, fol. 106, *iacet in capitulo Lewensi*; *ibid.* fol. 103, *Gundrada. . . quae sepulta est in capitulo Lewensi cum coniuge suo.*

assume this form of nominative as being most consistent with the suggested derivation from A.-S. *laces*—and that the monks buried him in their Chapter House at Laques. Everyone knows where the Earl's remains were found in 1845, and where was the original and only site of the monastery. It was in the present-day Southover, and the common-sense conclusion is that when Orderic was alive (until 1141) Laques was still the usual name for what is now Southover. Mons. H. Omont, of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, who published (1902) a facsimile of this part of Orderic's *History*, assures me that the lettering of the word *Laquis* shows no smallest trace of hesitancy or of emendation.

It will not do lightly to brush aside this statement of Orderic as of no weight. He was half an Englishman, had lived the first ten years of his life in England, and was so proud of it as to write himself Angligena. He could have no possible "phonetic weakness" in writing Saxon names of any importance, and had he wished to write *Lewes* he would have done so as easily as did any of the scribes of the Sussex *Domesday*. Moreover, he was a professional historian, and one of very unusual accuracy, more especially in regard to contemporary ecclesiastical matters. Though not himself a Cluniac—he lived his life in the Benedictine monastery of S. Evroult d'Ouche (Orne)—he had personally visited Cluny (1132)³, and had more than once revisited England.⁴ If he wrote that the Cluniacs of S. Pancras had buried their dead founder at Laques, it is reasonable to believe that this was at that date the official Cluniac name of the place; for neither the monks of Cluny nor Orderic himself was likely to blunder over the name of the *sedes* of the "eldest of the Five Daughters of Cluny."

"What is this insignificant field doing with manors?" asks Mr. Salzman. The place of which both Orderic and *Domesday* speak as Laques was not an insignificant field. Before the Conquest, I have suggested, *laces* was the local name for that area while as yet it was merely an outlying portion of the manor of Niworde (Iford), even as to this day it is a common name in South Wales and elsewhere; but by 1086 the field name had grown to be the name of a great castellany to which belonged manors by the score, and equally the name of a great Cluniac Priory.

It was a common thing for a Norman castellan to name his castellany, not from any adjacent town, or even from the manor in which his castle stood, but according to his fancy. A castle was built by William Fitz Osbern close to the ancient town of Chepstow, but it was invariably called the Castle of Estrighoel or Strigul. Here, too, was "an alien priory of Cormeilles in Normandy, but . . . in the charters of Cormeilles it is always called Strigulia,"⁵ just as

³ *Hist. Eccles.* XIII. 13.

⁴ He himself mentions visits made to Crowland and to Worcester.

⁵ Mrs. Armitage, *Early Norman Castles*, p. 125.

the alien priory of S. Pancras was for many years at Cluny called the Priory of Laques.

I am not called upon to discuss the explanation of the *Domesday* expression "the exchange of Lewes," or rather "the exchange of Laques," which is the much more frequent form. Be the explanation what it may, it is *nihil ad rem*.

Ignoring alike the evidence of *Domesday* and of Orderic, my critic has by whatever means to show that *Laques* is merely another way of writing *Lewes*. He drags in a number of cases which go to show that *Lewes* was frequently mis-spelt, and that there was a general tendency to associate the name with "water." All this I have myself pointed out. He drags in further any discoverable word or name of watery significance, *ewiae* and *awyiae*, for example, gaily regardless of the absence of an initial *l*. Finally, he concludes: "When we find Lewes represented by Laquae (Latin), Lewiae (Low Latin), and Leaux (French), we can hardly doubt that, whatever the real origin of the name may be, the medieval writers believed it to be connected with 'waters.'" Granted; but that "when" is important. Up to the present it is not proved that *Lewes* was ever represented by *Laquae*. Mr. Salzman is begging the question.

Professor Allen Mawer emphatically denies the possibility of the equation *Laquæ = Lewes*. He readily accepts the equation *Laques = laces*, although he cannot approve that of *Lewes = Hlaewes*, because of the unexplained disappearance of the initial aspirate so early as 10th century. Very regretfully, therefore, I must account unproven my suggested derivation of *Lewes* from *hlaewes*, yielding to the judgment of experts and to reasonable evidence. But Mr. Salzman is not so docile: "a leading philologist tells me that this [the equation *Lewes = hlaewes*] is impossible, but that in my opinion does not make it the less probable." He must forgive me if in this matter I attach a higher value to the opinions of the philologists, adverse though it be, than to his own; and he must forgive me further if I doubt the profit of discussing such matters further with a disputant who so frankly repudiates the usual laws of thought. I will only say that the spelling of the name of Leofwina (Birch, *Cart. Sax.* 1020) in the forms *Lefwen* and *Lefquen* provides no parallel to the postulated perversion of *Lewes* to *Laquae* (or *Laques*). Like so many other Saxon names, that of Leofwina is a compound, and *Lefquen* is parallel only to such forms as the familiar Scottish "umquhile" (=erstwhile). In initial syllables *qu* is a familiar substitute for *wh* (*hw*). It is not unknown as a substitute for initial *w*. But the name of *Lewes* is not a compound, the *w* is not an initial, and the name was never written *Lawhes*. I will add that the document in question (Thurkytel's Will) is usually held to come from the Northern Midlands, not from East Anglia as my critic asserts; and that, further, as it is not an original document, but a middle-English transcript of late date, its orthography will not help him here.

If *Lewes* and *Laquis* are the same, as my critic maintains, how will

he account for the Priory's being called by the style of *Latisaquensis*, and that in an *original* charter of date not later than 1135?⁶ My critic makes little of dropping an initial *l*, but he can hardly deal so readily with two whole syllables (*latis*—).

With regard to the alleged inadequacy of the "Calvary Mount" for the requirements of an early Norman castle, it is irrelevant to make comparisons between this and other fortresses, such as Bramber and Arundel and Castle Acre, which had an unbroken existence of some centuries of constant expansion, improvement, and reconstruction. [I may ask in passing on what grounds does Mr. Salzman attribute to William de Warenne the construction of the castle of Castle Acre? It is usually understood that he inherited it.] But *ex hypothesi* the Castle of Laques did not so live to grow up. It was abandoned for good and all within 23 years of its first construction. I have elsewhere invited my critic to adduce evidence for the character and extent of any of "the other Rape Castles" at the date to which I refer the "Calvary Mount," and he has declined the challenge. Naturally, for the evidence is not to be adduced. Castles grew, like all things else, and even Bramber and Arundel in their original forms were, one may reasonably believe, very unlike their later selves. "Early Norman castles were very small in area," writes Mrs. Armitage,⁷ and gives in an appendix a table to justify the statement. The "Calvary Mount" was amply big enough for the purposes of a castle at the time when William de Warenne built it; it still measures 500 feet in circumference, and covers half an acre of ground; and if Mantell⁸ may be trusted, it was 600 feet in circumference some 70 years ago, that is, before its lower slopes were scarped to make room for the house adjoining it and for other reasons. It would probably have a bailey before it had been long in use, but that all traces of such bailey have disappeared is in no way strange considering how much the adjacent ground has been disturbed. That a bailey was in the first instance essential has not been proved, and is not likely. The following of many an early Norman grantee was not so large as to require it.

I have written that, when William de Warenne received the castellany of Laques, he was "a comparatively poor man." This gives great offence to my critic, but it is none the less true; in comparison with his position in 1088 he was in 1066 a poor man. He had not yet come into the Castellany of Conisborough, for example, to say nothing of the vast Norfolk estates, and the Earldom of Surrey, which his son, says Orderic,⁹ estimated to be worth 1000 lbs. in silver *per annum*. Orderic does not, so far as I know, emphasize

⁶ Cotton MSS., Nero. C. III, fol. 217, transcribed in *Chartulary, Vesp. F. XV. fol. 73*. Dugdale cites it also from a fragment of the *Annales de Lewes* (XII cent.).

⁷ *Early Norman Castles*, p. 97.

⁸ *Archæologia* XXXI (1846), p. 436.

⁹ *Hist. Eccles.* XI. 2.

de Warenne's wealth. He merely names him,¹⁰ amongst eight or ten others, as "foremost in the ranks of the laity" of Normandy.

That the builders of early Norman castles not seldom exchanged for another the site originally selected, is too well known to require illustration. It is equally well known that it was not so much the rule as the exception for them to build their first castles actually within a town.¹¹ This disposes of the argument that, because Lewes was a very important place in 1066, de Warenne's first castle must have stood on Lewes Hill. I am not myself at all satisfied that Lewes was so very important in 1066; that provision was made for taking toll of goods there bought and sold in T.E.R., is no proof that there was much buying and selling. As for the bridge at Cliffe, I have but repeated what has been stated by better men than I; there is no evidence for the existence of any such bridge before 1264. And my critic admits that he knows no better.

Orderic is proof that Laques was Southover. *Domesday* much more often than not calls de Warenne's castle by the name of Laques. There in Southover stands the "Calvary Mount," answering in every respect—in situation, in size, and in construction—to the *motte* of an early Norman castle. Surely the obvious inference is that the "Calvary Mount" was de Warenne's original *motte*. If not, who built it? and for what purpose? Mr. Salzman appears to incline to the "Calvary" theory, and to regard the monks as the builders. But when, some 15 years ago—so long have I been interested in this problem—I asked the late Sir W. St. John Hope for his opinion on that theory, he wrote to me that it was baseless. It was not, he said, the English way to build Calvaries of that kind. I may add that he cordially approved my identification of the road ("Ham Lane") beside the mount as of Roman date. But it may be that my critic attaches no more value to the opinion of Sir William Hope than he confessedly does to that of "a leading philologist" unnamed. The Mount, he suggests, may have been a *Scala Coeli*. I do not know what exactly this expression conveys to his mind, but if he will incline his ear to authority on this point, he will be told that it certainly did *not* mean a Mount.

Why, he asks, is there no record of the gift of the Castle's site to the monks? I have shown that there is record enough; the Earl gives to the monks "the whole of my demesne land within the Island where is situated the monastery," and this included the Castle. Further particularisation was needless, for, as I have shown, "the island" meant the peninsula—in those days literally such—wherein now stands Southover.

In the *Carta Fundationis* and in the *Confirmatio* William de Warenne is made to speak of "my Castle of Lewes" (*Castrum Lewiarum*). True; but not even Sir George Duckett asserted these

¹⁰ *Op. cit.*, III. 11.

¹¹ Mrs. Armitage, *Early Norman Castles*, pp. 95, 96.

two documents to be the actual originals. Probably, like the rest of the early charters in the *Chartulary*, they are transcripts of the year 1444. If so, the transcriber as probably brought them up to date, substituting for the then obsolete *Laquarum* the reading *Lewiarum*. It was easily done, the interchanged letters taking up exactly the same amount of space.

And my critic writes that to follow me further "would be wearisome and thankless." I hope so—and I think so. My view of the matter has been accepted *in toto* by a number of archæologists of the highest repute, and in good time it will be accepted, I trust, by the "general gender" and by Mr. Salzman. I am hopeful that my "mare's nest," as he loves to call it, may prove to have produced a Bayard.

A. HADRIAN ALLCROFT.

SUSSEX DOMESDAY TENANTS

III. WILLIAM DE CAHAGNES AND THE FAMILY OF KEYNES

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

SINCE the days of Dugdale the two families of Keynes and Cheyney,—both derived from Domesday ancestors and both connected with Sussex,—have been constantly confused. An article in the first volume of the *Sussex Archæological Collections* scientifically confounded the confusion and produced a blended pedigree which is a monumental warning for all rash genealogists. Other similarly blended pedigrees appear in the twenty-fifth volume of the *Collections*, and it is in the hope of disentangling these two lines that I propose to deal this year with the family of Keynes, and next year with the very puzzling and involved pedigree of the Cheyneys. Although Mr. Round has said that “there really need be no confusion,”¹ it is not altogether surprising that there has been, as both names appear under a wonderful variety of spellings, some of each approximating to some of the other group,—Cheyney as de Caisned, Caisneto, Kaineto, Chaisneto, Keisnei, Chedney, Quesnai, Querceto, Chene, and so forth, and Keynes as de Cahaignes, Cahannes, Kahanniis, Cathenis, Chaines, Caignes, Chaennis, Caan’, Kaines, Chaignis, &c.;—both are found holding property in the same county, even in the same vill, benefactors to the same religious houses and connected by marriage with the same families.

William de Cahaignes, who occurs in the Domesday Survey, derived his name from the fief of Cahagnes, near Bayeux, which was held of the Count of Mortain,

¹ *S.A.C.*, XL., 73.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 15, 1914

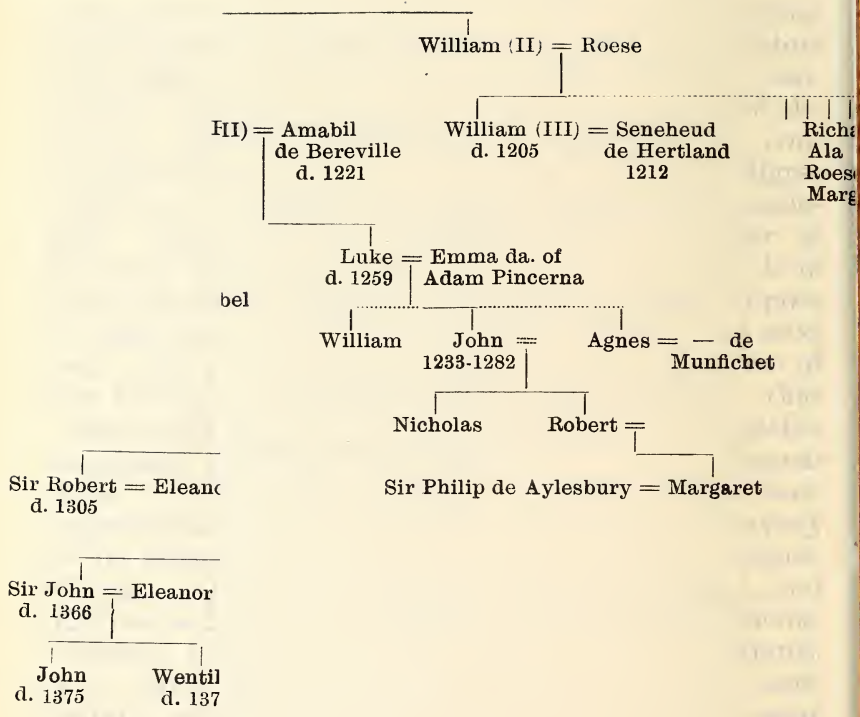
REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1913

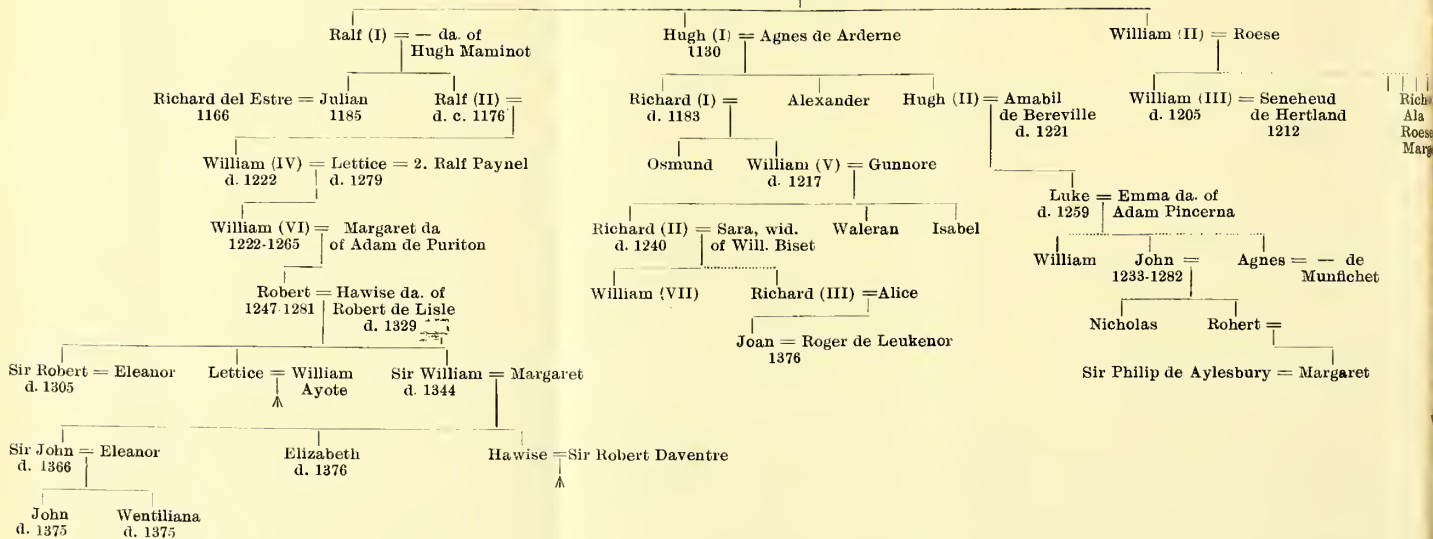
Item	1913	1912	Total
Land sold	1,234,567	987,654	2,222,221
Land purchased	543,210	678,901	1,222,111
Land reserved	123,456	87,654	211,110
Land reclaimed	76,543	54,321	130,864
Land donated	32,109	21,098	53,207
Land acquired by other means	10,987	8,765	19,752
Total	2,039,972	1,838,393	3,878,365

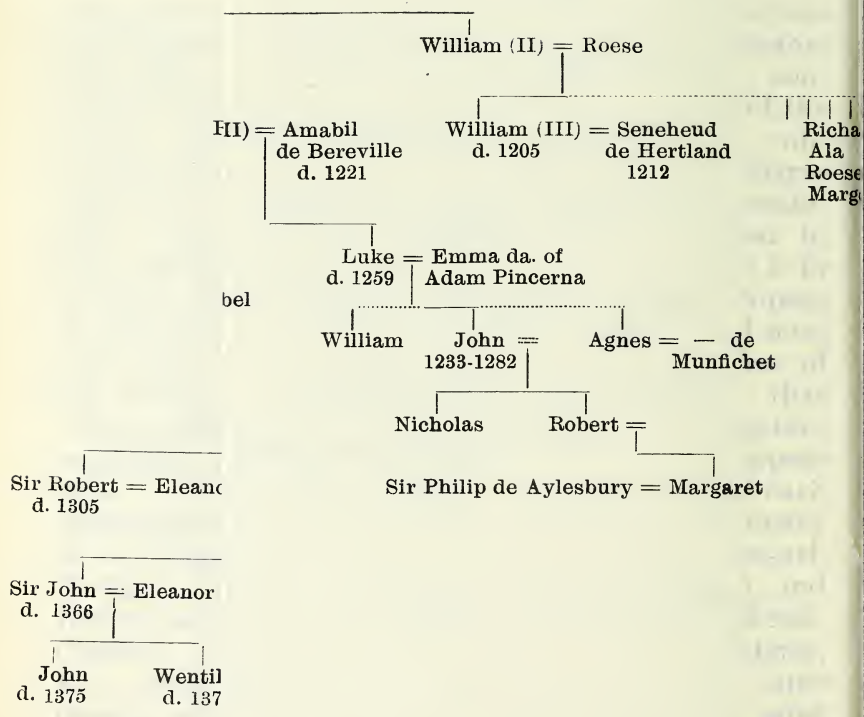
ALBANY: JAMES BROWN, 1914.



PEDIGREE OF KEYNES.

WILLIAM (I) DE CAHAGNES = Adelais
1086





and most of his large estates in Northamptonshire and Sussex were held of the same Count. In Sussex he is definitely named as holding two "burgesses" or burgage tenements, in Pevensey, the Eastbourne manors of Bevington and Yevrington (2 hides), Sherrington in Selmeston ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hides), and 2 hides in Tilton, in the same parish; later records also enable us to identify him as the "William" who held "Remecinges" (in Westham), Langney, near Eastbourne, Folkington, Itford ("Litelford," 4 hides), Horsted² (4 hides), which derived its name of Horsted Keynes from this family, Bunchgrove, or Birchgrove, in Horsted Keynes, and Selmeston with "Sidenore" ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hides). All these estates were held of the Count of Mortain, but William de Cahaigues also held one virgate of the Archbishop of Canterbury's manor of Malling "at Alsihorne," presumably Alchorne on the borders of Buxted and Rotherfield. In Northants William de Cahaigues held of the king in chief Floore (1 hide), and of the Count of Mortain estates in Hannington, Harleston, Brington, Brockhall, and Muscote, Kislingbury, Floore, Clasthorp, Yelvertoft, Cold Ashby, Silverstone, Creaton Parva, Tyfield, Furtho, Farthingstone, Dodford (3 hides), Easton Neston, Snoscumb, Purston, Walton, King's Sutton, Croughton, Evenley, and Charwelton; while the subsequent history of the manor shows that "William" who held Greatworth of the Bishop of Bayeux was not William Peverel, as would appear from the context, but William de Cahaigues. He also held Barton, close to Cambridge; of part of which estate the Survey records that "the Bishop of Bayeux delivered this land to William, but the men of the hundred know not for what reason." Finally, in Buckinghamshire in "Lammue" Hundred, afterwards one of the "Three Hundreds of Buckingham," he held of Geoffrey de "Manneville," $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides as a manor,—possibly in Addington.

² Horsted had been attached to the Manor of Hamsey, which belonged to Ralf de Caisned, founder of the Cheyney family. Another coincidence!

This WILLIAM (I) was sheriff of Northants in the reign of William Rufus, by which king he was ordered to call together "the county of Hamptona" to enquire as to the rights of Ramsey Abbey in Isham.³ He granted a hide in Langney to Lewes Priory, which was confirmed to the priory by William, Count of Mortain, sometime before 1104⁴; also 2 hides at "Dudintona" (on the borders of Hailsham and Westham), with the consent of his son Hugh. This last estate may have come to him through his wife, as in the Chartulary is mention of 2 hides at "Dudintona" which Adelaide gave for the soul of her husband William de Chaennis, which Hugh her son confirmed.⁵ He occurs, as "Guillelmus de Chamhannis," as witness, with Alvred Pincerna and others, to the deed by which Count Robert of Mortain restored land in Blackham and Withyham to the Abbey of Marmoutier,⁶ and is probably the William de Cahannes who gave "all my estate in Eltendon (Elkington, Northants.)" to Pipewell Abbey.⁷

On his death we should expect to find that all his estates passed to his eldest son; but there is plenty of evidence to show that at this period the theory of primogeniture had not yet become such an obsession as it became with later lawyers, and it would seem that his lands, were to some extent divided between three sons, Hugh, Ralf and William, all of whom appear in the "Northamptonshire Survey."⁸ In this Survey Hugh is named as holding Floore, Cold Ashby and Charwelton; Ralf as holding Dodford, Greatworth and Brockhall and Muscote; and William at Silverstone and Tiffield. Mr. Round considers⁹ that "this survey was originally made under Henry I., and was subsequently corrected here and there, to bring the entries up to date. down to the days of Henry II. The late transcriber, to whom we owe the survey in its present form, has incorporated these additions and corrections in a single text with the most bewildering result." We have

³ *Cartul. de Ramsey*, I., 238.

⁴ *S.A.C.*, XL., 70.

⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.*

⁶ Round, *Cal. Docts. France*, 435.

⁷ Cott. MS. Calig. A. XIII., 27.

⁸ *V.C.H. Northants.*, I.

⁹ *Feudal England*, 221.

therefore to allow for the possibility that Hugh, Ralf and William might represent successive owners of the Keynes fees. We can however show that three persons bearing those names were contemporaries.

WILLIAM (II.) de Cahaignes is historically the most interesting figure of his race, from the striking and picturesque part which he took in the Battle of Lincoln in 1141. At that battle King Stephen fought magnificently with his battle-axe until it broke, and then wielded a sword "worthy of his royal right hand," until it also was broken. "Seeing which, William de Kahannes, a very valiant knight, rushed upon the king, and seizing him by the helm cried with a loud voice, 'Hither, all of you, hither, I am holding the king'."¹⁰ Unfortunately, beyond this one outstanding incident he seems to have left no trace behind him, and it seems probable that he died before the accession of Henry II. It is just possible that REGINALD de Cahaignis, to whom Henry II. gave for life lands in Winterbourne in Gloucestershire worth £19 5s. 0d. in 1156¹¹ might have been his son, and that the king might have made the grant as a reward for his father's good service in the capture of Stephen; but Reginald himself evidently died little more than a year later,¹² and is otherwise unknown to history.

RALF (I.) de Cahaines appears on the *Pipe Roll* of 1130 as being excused the payment of danegeld in Dorset (35s.) and Wiltshire (48s.), in which counties he had received the manors of Tarent, Combe and Somerford from Henry I. in marriage with the daughter of Hugh Maminot.¹³

HUGH (I.), as we have already seen, held Floore, Dodford—the chief seat of the family,—Cold Ashby and Charwelton at the time of the Northamptonshire Survey. He also seems to have succeeded to the Sussex estates of his father. His confirmation of the

¹⁰ *Rog. Horden*, I., 204.

¹¹ *Pipe Roll*, 2 Hen. II.

¹² He occurs in the *Pipe Roll* for 3 Hen. II., but the next year Winterbourne was given to Robert de Wateville.

¹³ *Testa de Nevill*, 163.

gift of "Dudintona" has already been mentioned, and he also himself gave to Lewes Priory land at Broadhurst¹⁴ in Horsted Keynes, and 60 acres of land and marsh belonging thereto at "Ramechinges" (now Ranging Hill in Westham)¹⁵ in or before the time of Stephen. On the *Pipe Roll* of 1130 he figures in Northants. as accounting for £10 *de censu Foreste*, and in Sussex as being pardoned murder fines due from the hundreds of Alrenhale and Totenersh. Shortly before his death he seems to have taken the cowl at Lewes as the cartulary of the Priory mentions that "at Sidenore Hugh de Cahaines gave us 2½ hides *pro monacatu* and Richard his son confirmed the gift."¹⁶

Before dealings with the descendants of Hugh we must refer to PHILIP de Cahaines, who is found in about 1152 giving the church of Willen (Bucks.), of which manor he was lord, to the priory of Newport Pagnell, a cell of Marmoutier.¹⁷ About the same period he granted the chapel of St. Martin of Feugeray to the Priory of Plessis-Grimould.¹⁸ He held half a knight's fee on the demesne of Earl William of Gloucester in 1166,¹⁹ and appears on the *Pipe Roll* of 1175 in Devon as fined half a mark for concealing the flight of a criminal, and the following year as paying 10 marks for a forest offence; but how he connects on to the pedigree I do not know. His daughter Wibure married Roger de Saleford, who received Willen in marriage with her, and afterwards, as they had no children, obtained a grant of the estate for himself from his father-in-law. It therefore descended to Roger's nephew, Hugh de Saleford, against whom it was claimed in 1206 by Roheis de Verdun, whose right in it does not appear.²⁰ William, son of Philip de Kahanies, is mentioned in 1201 as having at some previous date given to the king the wardship of the heir

¹⁴ *S.A.C.*, XL., 67.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 71.

¹⁶ Cott. MS. Vesp. F. XV., f. 137.

¹⁷ Round, *Cal. Docts. France*, 444.

¹⁸ *Mems. de la Soc. d'Ant. de Normandie*, VIII., 106.

¹⁹ *Red Book of Exch.*, 292.

²⁰ *Curia Regis* 38, m. 8d.

of Farnham (Dorset), who had subsequently been abducted.²¹

WILLIAM (III.) de Cahaignes, who is found in 1166 holding a knight's fee of the Bishop of Lincoln,²² was probably son of the William (II.) who captured Stephen. Unfortunately he was contemporary with two other Williams, sons respectively of Richard and Ralph. He died in or before 1205, in which year Alan de Hertiland and Seneheud his sister gave the king 15 marks to have custody of the land and heir of William de Kahainges, husband of Seneheud, and for the marriage of the said heir and of Seneheud; the custodian of the Honour of Gloucester being ordered to cause William Briwerre to give them seisin.²³ This enables us to identify him as the William who paid on a fee under Gloucester in 1199,²⁴ and Seneheud as "the wife of William de Kahaignes," who held half a fee in Devon of the Honour of Gloucester in 1212.²⁵ He appears to have had at least one brother and three sisters, as on a plea roll of the time of Richard I.²⁶ we find that William de Caines granted to Ala, Roese and Margery, his sisters, all the land of Little "Dikehill," in Warwickshire (identified by Dugdale as Bickenhill),²⁷ which Richard his brother had given them, so that the three sisters should divide the said land between them according to their age. William at the same time undertook that Margery his sister should accept without question the tenancy of Richard son of William, who held freely in that land or should acquire the said Richard's rights in that land (*recipiet in pace sua Ricm. fil' Willi. qui libere tenet in illa terra vel deliberabit predictam terram de predicto Ricardo*). Henry, son of Richard, of Little Dikehill, came and quitclaimed all the right that he had in Little Dikehill to William de Caines and his sisters. The grant made by Richard to his sisters may have been a bequest, in which case we

²¹ *Select Civil Pleas* (Selden Soc.), 108.

²² *Red Book of Exch.*, 376.

²³ *Rot. de Oblatis*, 293.

²⁴ *Red Book of Exch.*, 130.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 559.

²⁶ *Rot. Curiae Regis* (Pipe Roll Soc.), 227. 232.

²⁷ Dugdale, *Ant. of Warws*, 609.

may possibly identify him as the Richard "de Caā" who essoined on a plea of sickness at "Silam" (Syleham in Suffolk) in 1194.²⁸ As he had a sister Roesse it is probable that the William de Chaanes who gave a house in Northampton which had belonged to William, son of Ulf, to the hospital of St. James at Northampton, "for the good of my soul and of the soul of my wife Royes," was his father.²⁹ The witnesses to this charter were Alexander, prior of Essebi (Ashby), Hugh de Chaen' "my brother" and William de Chaan'.

Returning to HUGH (I.); we find that about 1140 Bishop Alexander of Lincoln confirmed the gift of Dodford church to Luffield Priory, made by Hugh de Chaines and Richard his heir.³⁰ Moreover, Richard³¹ confirmed to the monks of Lewes the gifts of his father Hugh and his other ancestors—namely, "Sidenore," "Dudintona," Langney, "Rimechinges," Broadhurst and "the land of Hoch", which lies at (or belongs to) Broadhurst," and the church of Horsted Keynes—by two charters,³² one of which is witnessed by Gervase de Channes and the other by "Hugh my brother." This HUGH (II.) is returned in 1166 as holding two-thirds of a knight's fee in Middleton (Keynes), which the king gave to him with the heir of that estate in Buckinghamshire.³³ He is mentioned in that county on the *Pipe Rolls* of 1158, 1165 and in 1168, when he paid on two-thirds of a fee. He also occurs under Northants. in 1189 and 1190³⁴ and as paying towards "the scutage of Wales" on two-thirds of a fee in Bucks. in 1191.³⁵ During the war at the end of John's reign he seems to have been taken prisoner, as in 1217 he was granted safe conduct "ad perquirendum redemptionem suam."³⁶ He is probably the Hugh de Cahaignes, knight, who

²⁸ *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), I., 118.

²⁹ Cott. MS. Tib. E. 5, f. 178.

³⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.*

³¹ He occurs as witness to a charter of Count Eustace about 1150: Cott. MS. Vesp. F. XV., f. 89.

³² Cott. MS. Vesp. F. XV., f. 64.

³³ *Red Book of Exch.*, 316.

³⁴ *Pipe Rolls*, 1 and 2 Ric. I.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 3 Ric. I. He still held these two-thirds in 1208: *Book of Fees*, I.

³⁶ Pat. 1 Hen. III., m. 7.

gave to the Norman Priory of Ste. Barbe all his rights in a tenement at Gouviz.³⁷ Another brother was Alexander, whose gift of land in Cold Ashby to Pipewell Abbey was confirmed by his brother Richard³⁸; the large seal of brown wax appended to the charter of confirmation is fragmentary, but bore the figure of an animal, apparently a lion.

At this point some notes concerning a lawsuit about Dodford church, entered in a book of legal precedents, etc., formerly belonging to Luffield Priory, and now in the University Library at Cambridge,³⁹ throw some light on the pedigree. Unfortunately no clue is given as to the date of the suit, so I have not been able to trace the original. The entry begins by stating that Hugh de Caynes was lord of Sulveston and Dodefod and warden of the Forest of Wytlewode (Wychwood, Oxon.) in the time of King Henry, son of William the Bastard; which Hugh had a wife, namely, Lady Agnes de Arderne, and built the castle of the Wood (*castellum de Bosco*).⁴⁰ The same Hugh gave the church of Dodford to the church of Luffield. Afterwards Richard de Caynes, son and heir of Hugh, confirmed it. Afterwards Ralph de Caynes, son of the brother of Hugh de Caynes and grandfather of Sir William de Caynes, "who now claims," by a double charter granted and confirmed the said gift and confirmation. Moreover, Robert, who was Bishop of Lincoln in the time of King Henry, son of William (Robert Bloet, bishop 1094–1123), confirmed the said gifts and confirmations. Also Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln (1123–1148), who built the castles of Baneburi, Newark and Lafford (Sleaford), confirmed them. Also Pope Alexander III. and St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.⁴¹ Then comes a charter: "I, Richard de Caynes, give and grant to the church of Luffelde . . . the gifts which my father and

³⁷ *Mems. de la Soc. d'Ant. de Normandie*, VII., 104.

³⁸ Add. Ch. 7540.

³⁹ MS. Ec. 1. 1, f. 274.

⁴⁰ Possibly the moat round High Lodge in the middle of the Forest marks the site of this castle.

⁴¹ See Dugdale, *Mon.*

mother gave them, namely, the church of Dodefordia with all things belonging to the church, and the land of Eltendon, namely, a hide, and of my own gift I add to them the mill of Hayfordia for the good of the souls of my father, my mother and myself. . . . Witnesses, William Archdeacon of North(ampton), William de Hayford, Alexander de Arden, Gervase de Caynes, Richard de Hayford, Samson his son, Ingeram de Fardingeston, Richard his son, Walter de Norfolk, Ernald de Sulueston, William his son, William the clerk of North(ampton), Robert Bachet, Adam de Sutsexia, Thurstin Revel, and very many others whom, lest they cause weariness in the hearers, we do not mention."

The gift of Heyford mill seems to have led to litigation, as the next entry is a copy of a fine of 1187:—"This is a final concord levied in the King's Court at Northampton, 33 Henry II., on Thursday next after the Nativity of the B.V.M., before Ralph, archdeacon of Colchester, Roger fitz Reimfr', Robert de Wytefold, and Michael Belet . . . between the prior of Luffeld, by William his monk in his place, and William, son of Richard de Caynes, concerning the mill of Hayford . . . Namely, that to the said prior and monks of Luffeld shall remain in perpetuity one moiety of the said mill, quit from William and his heirs, and William after five years shall cause them to have the other moiety of the said mill, or land elsewhere or rents within the county to the value of the said moiety. And for this concession the prior gave William 25s." Accordingly another fine was executed in 6 Richard I., by which William, son of Richard, gave to the priory in lieu of the moiety of the mill 8s. rent which Hugh the clerk held of him in Heyford.

From this we see that Hugh (I.) had married Agnes de Arderne and that Ralf (II.) was son of his brother,—presumably Ralf (I.). It also suggests that the division of the lands of William (I.) had resulted in complications and confusion as to the respective rights of the descendants of his sons, which is borne out by other evidence.

For instance, the clash of rights of the descendants of Ralf (I.) and Hugh (I.) is seen in a law suit in 1203.⁴² William de Kaan' claimed against the Prior of Merton the advowson of the church of Barton (Cambrs.). The Prior said that one Ebrard was rector, and had been so for the past thirty years, having been presented by Ralf de Kaanes. To which William replied that his grandfather Hugh had presented the last rector, namely, Savaric, who was now dead. A later suit concerning the same church shows that Ebrard succeeded Savaric. A summary of this suit is given by Bracton⁴³ from a plea-roll of 1219, now missing, and the names appear to have been slightly confused. The Prior of Merton sued Alan de Berton and Roesse his wife and Maud, sister of Roesse for the advowson of Barton. The jury said that one Savaric held the church as rector all his life, and when old put it and himself in the hands of Eborard, his son, who remained there after his death; but as to the right of presentation they knew nothing. The Prior produced a charter of Ralf de Cahann' granting the advowson of the church to Merton, to take effect after the death of Hugh, his son, rector thereof; also charters of William, son of the said Ralf, and of Geoffrey, Bishop of Ely (1173-1189). William, son of Ralf de Cahannes, came and warranted the said charters. The defendants claimed that a certain Fulky Warwel⁴⁴ came at the Conquest and had half Barton and built a church there, and had a son Hugh, who gave the church to a clerk, Hugh by name, who held it 40 years; and from William (*sic*) it descended to William his son and heir, who gave it to Savaric, who held it forty years; and from William it descended to Elias his son, and from him to Roesse and Maud, his daughters.

The Luffield book⁴⁵ also gives us some information about RALF (II.). The manor of Sulveston (Silverston), it tells us, was formerly in the land of four barons; the name of one was Ralph de Caynnes, of the second

⁴² *Abbrev. Plac.*, 35.

⁴³ *Note Book*, No. 34.

⁴⁴ Not known to Domesday.

⁴⁵ Cambridge MS. Ec. 1. 1, f. 220.

Asketil de Sancto Hillario, and Giles de Pinkeni and the Earl de Maundeville; each of them had his own part. Afterwards came King Henry II., and deprived Ralph de Caynes of all his land for a trespass done to the king by the said Ralph in a certain tenement because he spurned the king and seized him (*pro transgressione regi illata a predicto Radulpho in quodam tenemento scilicet quia regem calcavit et cepit*). Afterwards the king gave back to Ralph or his heirs all his land except the said Ralph's share in Sulueston, which he kept in his own hand. The king also took to himself the land and tenements which the said Giles and Asketil used to have and held, and still holds, the whole. Long before that time the Earl de Mandevill gave the part which he had in the said vill to the house of Luffeld, and therefore the king did not take that part into his hand, but the Prior of Luffeld held and still holds it.

Possibly there is some reference to this in the fact that in 1165 Ralf de Cahaines is entered on the *Pipe Roll*, under Wiltshire, as being fined £200, of which he paid half at once and £50 the following year. At the same time he occurs under Warwickshire as accounting for £15 5s. 0d. "for the army of Wales." Next year, 1166, he made a return of his knight's fees in Northants,⁴⁶ as holding of old feoffment 3 knights and of new feoffment a quarter of a fee, of his demesne; of which William de Cumbe held the said quarter, Simon de Leseburne one fee, Walter Giffard one, and Torstin de Rodmartone one. On the *Pipe Roll* of 1168 it is under Dorset and Somerset that he is charged "for 3 knights of old feoffment and for $3\frac{1}{4}$ of new." The following year he is found paying 5 marks in Somerset "that his stock may be sold at a reasonable price" (*ut pecunia sua justo precio vendantur*),—the exact significance of which is not apparent. In 1172 Ralf seems to have been put in command of the castle of Northampton, as various payments were made to him "to make grants to the knights who were with him at Northampton

⁴⁶ *Red Book of Exch.*, 218.

on the king's service";⁴⁷ but it is probable that he died soon after.

In addition to his English estates, Ralf (II.) retained land in Normandy in the bailiwick of Tenchebrai⁴⁸ at Cahagnes, in connection with which the following curious story is told in the cartulary of Merton Priory.⁴⁹ A certain vavassor, whose name is forgotten (*excidit*), who held a vavassory of land in the vill of Kahan',⁵⁰ from Ralf de Cahan', was deprived of that estate for a certain man. This man had a female relation whom William Postell,⁵¹ then rector of the church of Kahan', took as his mistress (*adamavit*), and had by her four daughters, of whom three were married, and the fourth remained unmarried. William Postell had received the said land at farm from Ralf de Cahan'. Afterwards came a certain chaplain, a relation of the aforesaid knight, and impleaded William Postell before Ralf de Cahan', and the plea went so far that a duel was waged between them in the court of Ralf de Kahan'. But William Postell gave (?) a basketful of money of Le Mans (*unum Bosketum plenum denar' mansel'*) to Ralf de Kahan', and for that money Ralf supported William Postell, declaring that he had given him that land in perpetual alms with the advowson of the church of Kahan', and so the plea was terminated. Afterwards Robert de Curwandun,⁵² a relation of the said chaplain and of the aforesaid knight, brought an action concerning the said land and the advowson of the church of Kahan', and this action was settled by agreement (*concordatum*) in the King's court by a fine (*cyrographum*) concerning the advowson of the said church between Robert and the canons of Merton by Roger de Waut', who was their attorney. Afterwards

⁴⁷ *Pipe Boll*, 18 Hen. II.

⁴⁸ *Red Book of Exch.*, 640.

⁴⁹ Heale, *Reords of Merton Priory*, app. 111.

⁵⁰ Identified by Mr. Heale as Cheam in Surrey.

⁵¹ William Postell was son of Hervey the priest, who was son of Ambobert the priest: Merton Chartul. (Cott. MSS. Cleop. C. VII., f. 82).

⁵² Cahagnes and Courvandon are (now) both in the Department of Calvados, the latter lying E. of Aunay and the former about W.N.W. of it. For this information and for the translation of *denar' mansel'*, I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Round.

a certain knight, Ralf de Grenvill by name, whose wife was ill, deserted his wife on account of her illness, and betook himself to the said fifth (*sic*) daughter of William Postell, who remained unmarried, and during the lifetime of his wife begat on her two sons in adultery, of whom one was called Robert and the other Ralf. For which both he and she were summoned before the chapter and the woman was excommunicated for adultery and died in adultery and excommunicate, being buried in the unconsecrated cemetery of a lepers' chapel. However, the said brothers, Robert and Ralf, in the time of Henry II. brought an action concerning both their inheritance in right of their father, Ralf de Grenvill, as they said, and their inheritance in right of their grandfather William Postell, and by order of the king they recovered their father's inheritance, each his own portion,⁵³ by one inquest (*juratam*), and by another inquest which was made on their behalf concerning the advowson of the church of Kahan' they did not (recover), because it was objected against them by their adversaries before and after the inquest that they were bastards begotten in adultery, and that their mother had died in adultery and excommunicate. The King said that if bastardy were proved they should lose both patrimony and advowson, so they dropped the claim to the advowson. But when King John lost Normandy they complained to the French king that the canons of Merton had deprived them of their rights; the case, however, went against them by default in the court of the Count of Boulogne.

Ralf had granted the church of Cahagnes to Merton Priory, but in 1200 the canons of Merton exchanged it with the monks of the Norman abbey of St. Fromund for churches and tithes in Stamford and elsewhere in England.⁵⁴ Moreover he, or his immediate successors, had also given to the same priory the churches of Combe Keynes, Somerford, Middleton Keynes (Bucks.), and Barton (Cambs.).⁵⁵ Barton was held by Ralf in

⁵³ Another instance of division as opposed to primogenital entail.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Rot. Cart.*, 26.

⁵⁵ Heale, *op. cit.*, XLVI.

1168,⁵⁶ and in 1185 we find it stated that "Juliana de Cathenis, who was daughter to Ralf de Cathenis and wife to Richard del Estre, is of the king's disposal. Her land in Barton is worth £4, and if well stocked would be worth 100s. and more. Nothing is known of her age or the number of her children."⁵⁷ Richard del Estre, who figures in the return of knight's fees for Somerset in 1166, is given in the Northants. Survey as holding Easton Neston (held by William de Cahaignes in 1086): presumably Ralf (?I.) had given it to him in marriage with his daughter Julian. As Richard "de Atrio" he granted 2 acres in Easton Neston to the nuns of Swardsley (Northants.).⁵⁸ Julian does not appear to have left any descendants.

RICHARD (I.), son of Hugh, died in 1183 or 1184, as in the latter year his son William became responsible for his debt to the king,⁵⁹ which had been incurred in 1177. On the *Pipe Roll* of that year,⁶⁰ under Sussex, "Richard de Cahaignes accounts for 1000 marks for a fine (i.e. agreement) made between him and William de Cahaignes about a division of estates concerning which there was a suit between them before the king." Towards this large sum Richard only paid on account £5 19s. 2d., but we learn from another source⁶¹ that his lands were seized into the king's hands for six years, that is to say for the remainder of his life.

WILLIAM (IV.) de Cahaignes, just mentioned, was the son of Ralf (II.). In 1176, when Henry II. was using the Forest Laws to fill his depleted exchequer, William de Cahaignes was fined 500 marks for forest offences in Northants. and the New Forest,⁶² and, unlike many of the offenders, he paid half of the fine at once, and the remaining half next year. He then attempted to curry favour with the king by asserting that he ought to hold his barony (of Dodford) of the king in chief, and not of the Earl of Leicester,—then

⁵⁶ *Pipe Roll*, 14 Hen. II.

⁵⁷ *Rot. de Dominabus* (ed. Round), 85.

⁵⁸ Add. Ch. 7540.

⁵⁹ *Pipe Roll*, 30 Hen. II.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 23 Hen. II.

⁶¹ See below.

⁶² *Pipe Roll*, 23 Hen. II.

in disgrace for the part he had taken in the rebellion of 1173,—who, he asserted, had usurped it. The Earl replied that his great-grandfather and all his ancestors had always held the overlordship, but that he was quite prepared to submit to the king's judgement. Henry's reply was to restore his estates to the Earl and dismiss William in disgrace,⁶³ and accordingly on the *Pipe Roll* of 1177 William de Cahaigues is entered as owing 1000 marks "that the king may remit his anger against him and for confirmation of his charters." As a result of these heavy fines William was driven to borrow large sums, and in the list of debts due to Aaron the Jew⁶⁴ we find: "William de Cahangies £243 13s. 4d. (secured) on Flore, Tuteford (? Dodford), Yreford (? Itford) and Horstede. The same owes £250, on Flore and Tuteford by another charter." He seems to have attached himself to John, at that time Count of Mortain, as he was one of the sureties for that shifty prince's good behaviour in 1191,⁶⁵ and is found attesting John's charters immediately after Stephen Ridel, the Count's chancellor, in 1194.⁶⁶ In return King John in July, 1204, became surety for William de Caheignes' payment of £30 to Maurice Bonami, "his host" (*hospiti suo*) of Chinon.⁶⁷ Towards the end of his reign, however, William seems to have taken the side of the barons against John, as in 1215 his lands in Northants. were committed to Berner de Bestesia, and his estates in Sumerford to Richard de Samford,⁶⁸ but after that monarch's death he returned to his fealty in 1217.⁶⁹

On the death of Richard (I.) de Cahaigues his son, WILLIAM (v.), succeeded to his father's debt, then amounting to £532, which he agreed to pay off at the rate of £38 yearly,⁷⁰ and also to the greater part of the family estates. Accordingly he is found in 1187 paying 112s. 6d. for scutage of his knights at the rate

⁶³ Benedict, *Gesta Henrici*, I., 133.

⁶⁴ *Pipe Roll*, 3 Ric. I. In 1204 Abraham the Jew of London had a writ against William de Kaigues for £20 with interest: *Rot. de Oblatis*, 207.

⁶⁵ *Reg. Hoveden*, III., 137.

⁶⁶ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls and Early Charters*, 433: cf. *Cal. Chart. R.*, I., 120.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Rot. Claus.*, 43. ⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 242, 243. ⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 300.

⁷⁰ *Pipe Roll*, 30 Hen. II.

of 12s. 6d.,⁷¹ equivalent to nine "small fees of Mortain." His namesake, however, evidently disputed his claim; a quarrel seems to have broken out between the two, which was temporarily terminated by an agreement, which, upon consideration, both parties repudiated. For on a plea roll of the time of Richard (I.)⁷² we read that William de Kaines, son of Richard, and William de Kaines, son of Ralf, have withdrawn themselves from the mutual agreement made concerning the king's peace through malice (*per athiam*), and put themselves in mercy, so however that the agreement between them concerning the land of Dodford in Northants., which was divided between them by a fine made in the said court (may be annulled and) that all the land which was of William, son of Richard in Dodford, with all appurtenances, may remain wholly to the said William, son of Ralf, and in the same way the agreement between them about the land of Horsestud and Hicheford (? Itford), which by the same fine was divided between them, so that all the land that was of William, son of Ralf, in the said villis shall remain for ever to the said William, son of Richard, saving both their disputes and claims . . . concerning the said lands and others which are rightly their's. By the agreement eventually arrived at William, son of Richard, apparently gave up about one and a half fees, as in 1201 he paid on seven and a half fees "for his service abroad" (*pro transfretacione sua*)⁷³: these seem to have been three and a half in Northants., three in Sussex and one in Cambridge.⁷⁴ William, son of Ralf, had an equal number in Northants. and Sussex, and also three in Combe and Somerford.⁷⁵

William (v.), son of Richard, evidently settled in Sussex, of which county he was sheriff between 1206 and 1209, witnessing a deed of Ela de Dene in that capacity.⁷⁶ In 1203 he granted, or confirmed, the

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 33 Hen. II.

⁷² *Rot. Cur. Regis* (Pipe Roll Soc.), 33. The record is defective in places.

⁷³ *Rot. de Oblatis*, 152.

⁷⁴ *Red Book of Exch.*, 553, 554, 530.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 483.

⁷⁶ *Anct. Deeds*, A. 4221.

advowson of the church of Horsted Keynes to Lewes, the prior, Hubert, agreeing to receive him into the prayers of the convent and to feed 300 poor persons on his behalf that year.⁷⁷ He was also a benefactor to the Priory of Merton, the canons of which house "moved by the affection which we have for our dear friend William de Kaaines, son of Richard," granted to him and his heirs the advowson of the church of Greatworth (Northants.).⁷⁸ His name occurs on the plea rolls from time to time as engaged in lawsuits about land in Selveston and elsewhere, and in 1199 there is an entry of a case between Emma de Kaines and William de Kaines, son of Richard, concerning land in Norfolk,⁷⁹ but who Emma was does not appear.

In this same year we have three very curious entries which seem to suggest that the confusion between the families of Keynes and Cheyney dates back to the twelfth century,—which is almost incredible. First: "Surrey—Eva de Kaingnes against Reginald de Clifton, put in place of Adam and of Avice his mother; they have leave to come to an agreement."⁸⁰ Second: "Surrey—Lettice, who was wife of Robert de Broc, against Eva de Chahan'."⁸¹ Third: "Assize (to decide) if Eva de Chesenie disseised the widow Lettice of her free tenement in Bisele: the jury say that Eva did not disseize her."⁸² Now, it can hardly be doubted that the last two entries refer to the same case; yet Chesenie is as clearly a form of Cheyney as Chahan' is of Keynes; and moreover Eva de Broc was certainly wife of Walter de Keisneto, or Cheyney! I cannot explain it.

A further complication is introduced by the fact that there was in 1200 a suit⁸³ by William de Kahannes against William de Chein' (also spelt de Keisn') and Emma, his wife, William de Cretewrd, William Marescall de Estrop, the Abbot of Pipewell, and William de Huntendon, concerning the partition of the lands of

⁷⁷ *Feet of Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), No. 60; Cott. MS. Vesp. F. XV., f. 64.

⁷⁸ Cott. MS. Cleop. C. VI., f. 82.

⁷⁹ *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), I., 235.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 375.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, II., 82.

⁸² *Ibid.*, 192.

⁸³ *Curia Regis*, 23, m. 9; 24, m. 16.

Clasthorpe, Greatworth, Elkington, Cold Ashby, "Estrop" and "Haldenebi," and Northampton. Unfortunately the case was twice postponed, and I have not yet found its result. At the same time "the suit between William de Cheisn' and William de Cahanies concerning land in Clasthorpe, in which William de Cheisn' called as warranty Wido de Diva, who is beyond seas on the king's service," was also postponed. A note is added that William de Cheisn' admits that he did not call Wido by this writ, though he had done by another, and William de Cahannes says that on another occasion he had called to warrant for the same land William de Kahannes, son of Ralf.⁸⁴

Like his namesake and rival, William, son of Richard, took the side of the barons against John, but returned to his fealty in 1217,⁸⁵ in which year he also died, his son Richard (II.) paying £37 10s. for his relief,⁸⁶ at the usual rate of £5 for each fee. William's wife, Gunnora, having survived him, was given the manor of Greatworth as part of her dower.⁸⁷ William, son of Ralf, promptly renewed his claims, and in 1219 sued Richard for the manors of Horsted, Itford and Selmeston, but was non-suited on the ground that Gunnora was holding half Selmeston in dower.⁸⁸ His claim to 45 acres in Barton (Cambs.) was similarly foiled, as Richard showed that his sister Isabel was holding the land in question by the gift of her father.⁸⁹ By a third suit William claimed in Northants. one fee in Brington and Charwelton, two fees in Farthingstone and Kislingbury, one in Evenly and Purston, and one in Conesgrave, Tiffield and Pokel, 60s. rent in Hayford, and 40s. in Harleston, and one fee in Mistley (Bucks.); the result is not stated.⁹⁰

Early in 1222 William (IV.), son of Ralf, died. He left no issue, but his widow, Lettice, declared that she was pregnant, and the jury of matrons appointed to examine her confirmed her report.⁹¹ She was assigned

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 23, m. 9. ⁸⁵ *Cal. Rot. Claus.*, 358. ⁸⁶ *Pipe Roll*, 2 Hen. III.

⁸⁷ *Exc e Rot. Fin.*, I., 12.

⁸⁸ *Curia Regis* 71, m. 8, 18d.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, m. 8.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

⁹¹ *Bracton's Note Book*, 198.

dower in Somerford, Combe and elsewhere,⁹² and in due course a son was born and christened William (VI.). For the next twenty-one years he was bandied about between bishops and earls, as was the usual fate of a wealthy royal ward. His mother Lettice married Ralph Paynel, of Yorkshire, before 1227,⁹³ and survived till 1279.⁹⁴

At this point we may deal with a few members of the family who do not come in the direct line of the main descents. In 1203 William, son of Alan, claimed a virgate of land in "Petlinges," in Sussex, against Agnes de Cahanes.⁹⁵ She was no doubt the Agnes, mother of William de Munfichet, about whose seisin of a tenement in Wulewic (Woolwich) enquiry was made in 1256, when the jury found that she had been ejected therefrom by her brother, William de Keynes, about a year before her death,⁹⁶ but to which of the Williams she was sister does not appear. On the other hand, Waleran de Caines, who attested a charter of Hugh de Fokinton⁹⁷ (died 1217), was evidently son of William (v.), son of Richard. He appears as Waleran, son of William de Kain', attesting an agreement by which the Priory of Lewes granted to William de Kaines and his heirs 14½ acre in la Cumbe, lying on the north of William's park, which land Alwin de Buntgrave held, to be enclosed within his park. William, by way of exchange, and for the relief of the soul of his father, if perchance he had ever enclosed any land belonging to the monks in his park, gave to the Priory all the assart which Bricnod de la Bernet had held of Richard de Kain', and afterwards of his son, the said William.⁹⁸

LUKE de Cahaignes in 1221 paid relief on two-thirds of a fee in Middleton in Bucks., late of Amabil de Berevill, his mother.⁹⁹ As we have seen that Hugh (II.) married the heir of Middleton, and was holding this estate in 1208, Luke was evidently his son. He

⁹² *Cal. Rot. Claus.*, 489, 495. ⁹³ *Testa de Nevill*, 158. ⁹⁴ *Inq. p. m.*, II., 320.

⁹⁵ *Curia Regis*, 32, m. 8. ⁹⁶ *Assize R.*, 361, m. 10d.

⁹⁷ *Cott. MS. Vesp. F. XV.*, f. 70d. ⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, f. 76. ⁹⁹ *Exc. e Rot. Fin.*, 68.

married Emma, daughter of Adam Pincerna, who gave with her in marriage half the vill of Winelecot (Wincot, Oxon.), which Joan Arsik, widow of the said Adam, unsuccessfully claimed in 1225.¹⁰⁰ Luke apparently owned estates in Kent, as in 1223 the sheriff of that county was ordered to release his lands, which had been seized for his failure to serve in the army of Wales¹⁰¹; possibly, therefore, the Agnes and William referred to above were his children. If William, son of Luke de Caignes, who gave 5s. rent in Caignes (i.e. Cahagnes) to Bradenstoke before 1232,¹⁰² was his eldest son, he must have died during his father's lifetime, as on Luke's death in 1259 he was succeeded by his son John, then aged 26.¹⁰³ John died in 1282, and his eldest son, Nicholas, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Robert, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, carried the Buckinghamshire estates to her husband, Sir Philip de Aylesbury, and his descendants.

Returning now to the Sussex branch of the family, we have in 1220 an interesting suit¹⁰⁴ between RICHARD (II.) de Cahann' and the Bishop of Chichester concerning the church of Sihameston (Selmeston—locally pronounced Simson), of which he claimed that his grandfather, Richard (I.) was seised in the time of Henry II., presenting thereto a clerk, Warin by name; from which Richard the advowson descended to Richard (*sic, recte* William), his son, father of this Richard. The Bishop produced a charter by which Richard, the grandfather, granted to the church of Holy Trinity, of Chichester, as a prebend, the church of Syelmeston, with the chapels, lands and tithes thereto belonging and resigned it into the hands of John, Bishop of Chichester (1173–1180), to be granted as a free prebend to whatever ecclesiastical person he pleased. This he did with the assent of Osmund,¹⁰⁵ his

¹⁰⁰ Curia Regis, 94, m. 10d.

¹⁰¹ Cal. Rot. Claus., 629.

¹⁰² Cal. Chart. R., I., 161.

¹⁰³ Cal. Inq. p. m., I., 425.

¹⁰⁴ Curia Regis, 72, m. 25.

¹⁰⁵ This is the only known reference to Osmund; he must have died during his father's lifetime.

son and heir. The Bishop also produced letters from the Bishop of Salisbury (Richard Poore), testifying that when he was Bishop of Chichester he conferred the prebend in the church of Chichester, which is founded in the churches of Hadfeld (Heathfield) and Sihelmeston, to John the chaplain. Richard replied that in the time of Henry II. his grandfather Richard was disseised of all his lands by the king's orders, because of a quarrel that there was between him and William de Cahann'; so that he was disseised for six years, and it was while he was so disseised that that charter was made, if it ever was made. In reply, the Bishop asserted that Richard was then lawfully seised, and that he never afterwards presented any clerk, but, on the contrary, Bishop John presented the said Warin.

Richard (II.) married Sara, widow of William Biset, of Kidderminster.¹⁰⁶ He is found in 1223 paying on 7½ fees in Sussex, at which time "the heir of William, son of Ralf de Kaines'" is entered in the same county as paying on two fees.¹⁰⁷ In 1225 we have an entry which at first sight suggests that Richard must have been dead: the king grants to Ralph de Wilton for his support while he stays on the king's service in the castle of Bristol the scutage of 4 knights' fees, which he holds of the son and heir of Richard de Keynes in Sussex, which scutage is being demanded of Ralph, namely, for each fee (*de scuto*) 2 marks for the army of Montgomery, and 2 marks for the army of Bedford.¹⁰⁸ As, however, Ralph de Wilinton was connected with the Folkington family¹⁰⁹ and their fees in Folkington, Beverington and Yeverington, which were held of the other branch of the Keynes family, it is probable that Richard is a slip for William (son of Ralf), whose son was, as we have seen, at this time an infant. Richard probably died about 1240, as in 1241 the king notified the sheriff of Sussex that he had granted custody of the lands and heirs of Richard de Keynes to John de

¹⁰⁶ *Testa de Nevill*, 40; *Bracton's Note Book*, No. 1580.

¹⁰⁷ *Pipe Roll*, 8 Hen. III.

¹⁰⁸ *Cal. Rot. Claus.*, 62.

¹⁰⁹ *S.A.C.*, LXII., 120-1.

Gatesden.¹¹⁰ Six years later Peter de Geneve received a grant of the custody of the lands of Richard de Keynes, paying £40 yearly to the king, and 10 marks to William, son of the said Richard, for his support.¹¹¹ Of this WILLIAM (VII.) I can find no further trace, but he was probably elder brother of RICHARD (III.), who was a supporter of de Montfort in 1264,¹¹² and was already married in 1267, when Robert Walerand granted to the Dean of Chichester rents in Manxey, Westham and Pevensy, with the services of Richard de Keynes and Alice his wife.¹¹³ Alice de Keynes occurs as lodging a claim in connection with a fine levied between Margery de Northeye and Matthew de Hastings concerning the manors of Northeye and Buckholt in 1275.¹¹⁴ In 1276 Richard's daughter JOAN married Roger de Leukenore, her father settling the manor of Selmeston upon them.¹¹⁵ By this marriage the branch of the Keynes family identified with Sussex became merged in the Leukenores, who seem to have had an appetite for Sussex heiresses, as at one time or another they absorbed the representatives of the families of Camoys, Dalingregge (themselves representing de Bodiham, Wardedieu, Radynden, and de la Linde), de Mankese, Echingham, Braose, Bardolph, and Tregoze.

The descendants of William (IV.), son of Ralf de Cahagnes, were not very closely associated with Sussex, though they held certain fees in the county; their pedigree is well established, so that we need not treat it at any length. William (VI.), as we have seen, was born after his father's death: he married Margaret, daughter of Adam de Puriton, and thereby obtained lands in Wilts. and Dorset. He died in 1265, and his son Robert, born in 1247, married Hawise, daughter of Robert de Lisle, and died in 1281. His widow Hawise survived him, and lived till 1329, when she went, or

¹¹⁰ *Close R.*, 25 Hen. III., m. 11.

¹¹¹ *Exc. e Rot. Fin.*, 437.

¹¹² Assize R., 1207. He held 2½ fees in Horsted Keynes, Itford and Salmeston of Earl Simon: *Cal. Misc. Inq.*, I., 2030.

¹¹³ *Feet of Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), 737.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 849.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 854.

at least planned to go, on pilgrimage to Santiago¹¹⁶; to her was assigned in dower a knight's fee in Folkington, Yeverington and Beverington, held by Roger la Warre.¹¹⁷ The other two Sussex fees, in West Dean and Bechinton (Friston), passed to her son Robert. Sir Robert de Keynes fell into the hands of Hugh de Despenser, who kept him in prison¹¹⁸ until he made over to him the reversions of Dodford and other manors.¹¹⁹ He died without issue in 1305, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir William, who died in 1344, leaving a son, Sir John. On the death of the latter's son John without issue in 1375, the main line of Keynes came to an end, the estates passing, through Sir John's sister Hawise, to Sir Robert Daventre and his descendants.

¹¹⁶ *Pat. R.*, 3 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 14.

¹¹⁷ *Close R.*, 11 Edw. I., m. 4d.

¹¹⁸ *Exch. K.R. Misc.*, 4, 26.

¹¹⁹ *Cal. Anct. D.*, A. 5848.

HOUGHTON PLACE

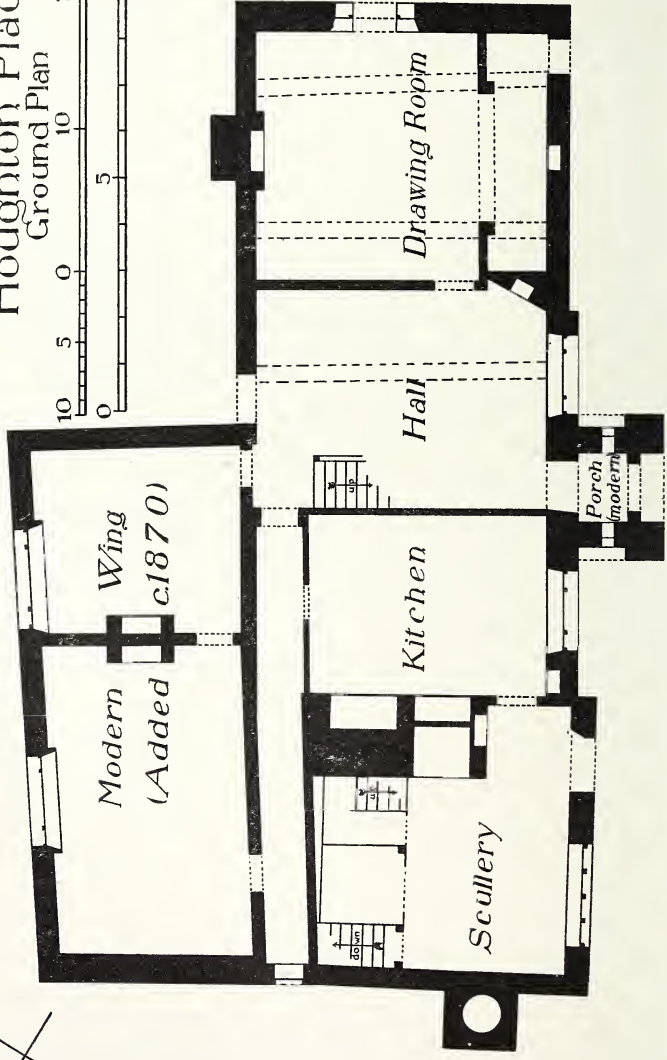
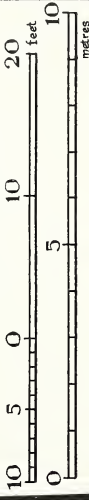
BY W. D. PECKHAM, M.A.

JUST west of Houghton Church stands a house belonging to an extensive farm, the house called Houghton Place. The exterior gives no promise at all of anything of archæological interest; the windows are typical nineteenth century windows, the walls are stuccoed and the roof, except the south side, which is tiled, is of modern slate. Yet this house still incorporates a considerable amount of fourteenth century work, to be found in the roof, the whole framing of which is mediæval.

On reference to the plan it will be seen that the house consists of a long rectangle, with a second shorter rectangle added to the north of it. The latter may be dismissed at once, it is an addition, built within the memory of man, interesting only as an instance of the curious mid-Victorian taste for a north aspect.

For convenience of description I shall divide the ancient part of the house into five bays, following the structure of the roof (and not the position of the later beams marked on my plan). The first bay extends from the east wall to a line drawn about through the western edge of the drawing room chimney breast; the second thence to a line drawn about through the eastern jamb of the south window of the hall, the third thence to the partition dividing the hall from the kitchen. These three bays are of equal breadth—as mediæval builders understood equality, that is their dimensions only differ by an inch or two. The fourth bay includes the kitchen and the part of the passage alongside of it up to the east side of the great chimney stack, which with the scullery, stairs and the remainder of the passage is included in the fifth bay. The corresponding numbers of the trusses are to be taken as referring to the trusses on the *east* side of each

Houghton Place Ground Plan



Site of destroyed wing.

bay, the first being now the timber framing of the eastern gable.¹

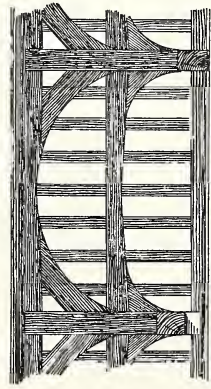
The truss actually figured in the section is the second, but the other four do not, so far as can be seen, differ in any material way. They are all framed on vertical puncheons which utilise the natural swell-out of the root to form a thickening at the upper end. How much of these puncheons still exists in the wall is a matter on which I can say nothing, except in the case of the southern one of the second truss. While I was measuring the house a new window to the drawing room was opened in the south wall.² The stripping of the stucco revealed a beautiful piece of masonry in flint and hard chalk, and the removal of this in turn disclosed the puncheon. The lower three or four feet of it were non-existent, and, to judge by the state of the lower end of what was left, had evidently rotted away. From the existence of a mortise hole in this puncheon, crossed by an auger hole, and from a similar auger hole elsewhere, which would serve no constructive purpose now, I concluded that the whole house had originally been timber-framed, and that the masonry of the walls had been added later, probably owing to the rotting of the lower ends of the timbers. How complete the replacement has been, and whether it was all done at one time are problems which could only be solved by stripping the stucco off; the only intermediate puncheon I have been able to trace is that into which the northern end of the easternmost beam of the ground floor ceiling is fixed, this rises nearly, if not quite, as high as the wall plate, and is consequently presumably older than the beam.³

¹ The western end of the roof being hipped from the eaves upwards there is no sixth truss.

² My plan gives the state of this before the alteration.

³ I have seen a similar case in another mediæval house hitherto, I believe, unnoticed by archæologists, Backsett Town in Henfield. On the back of the Great Hall wing there the timber construction is still visible outside, the opposite wall (where the present front door is) has been refaced, or replaced, by a brick wall of the XVII. or XVIII. century. In one place it can clearly be seen how the beams of the ceiling of the ground floor are an addition to the original design. I have not yet been able to make a thorough examination of this house, but, from what I have seen, I should judge it to be approximately coeval with Houghton Place.

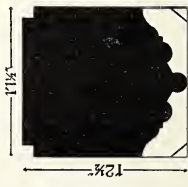
W. H. Chubb
mens. & del. June 1921



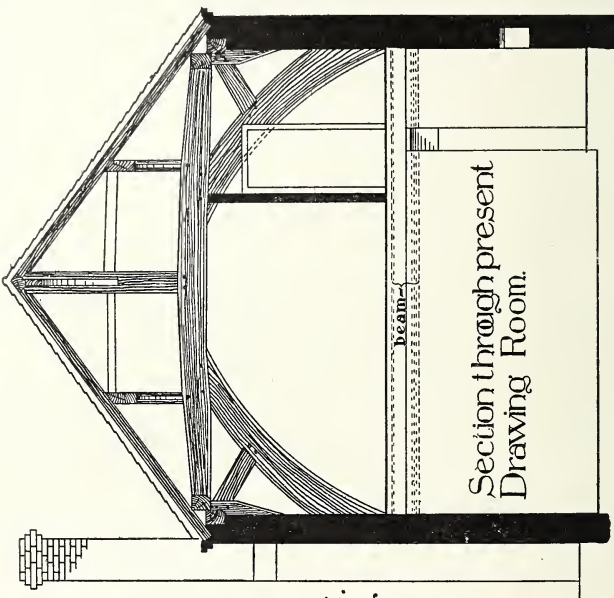
Longitudinal section of roof.

Houghton Place.

Roof timber
mouldings.



Section of first
floor beam



Section through present
Drawing Room.



Across the heads of the puncheons runs the tie-beam, an adze-hewn tree trunk more or less cambered⁴; in the second and third trusses the angles are braced with large curved braces, and from these diagonal spur braces run to the heads of the puncheons. The fifth truss is certainly not braced in this way; nor is the fourth at present, in the places where the braces should be there are doorways in the existing partition framed up on this truss, but, owing to the existence of this partition, the truss below tie-beam level cannot be examined. In the case of the first truss the masonry now comes up to tie-beam level.

A king post rises from the centre of each tie beam, flanked by two queen posts, the former supports two ridge pieces, one over the other, the latter carry purlins whose cross section is vertical, and not parallel to the face of the principal rafters. Both king and queen posts are braced together longitudinally by arched braces whose design and construction are shown in the drawing of the longitudinal section of the roof. The bay actually illustrated in this is the second, the first and third are similar, while the design of the fourth is only modified to fit the greater breadth of this bay. In the first and fourth trusses the king post is also braced laterally by two curved braces rising from the tie beam and mortised into the king post.⁵

The whole of this framing, the double wall plates and many of the common rafters, seem to be the original work.

The roof of the fifth bay is hipped, it is framed more roughly on a couple of tie-beams running at right angles to the line of the tie-beams of the great trusses, the wall plate at the western end carries the rafters of the hip, that parallel to it (and consequently close to the tie-beam of the fifth truss, but on a lower level) supports a few timbers set rafter-fashion to brace the

⁴ The tie beam of the third truss is the most cambered, the under side of it in the middle is 8 in. higher than the level of the ends.

⁵ The horizontal timbers shown light in the drawing are of later (? early Tudor) date.

rafters of the hip. Very little of this wall-plate now exists, most of it was cut away when the great chimney stack was built.

The north slope of this roof is now covered with slate, the south with tiles, but as the lower half of this slope was covered with stone slates until the repairs of 1921 it is a fair assumption that the whole house was originally stone-heled, and the pitch of the roof is consistent with this assumption.

The angles of the puncheons, tie-beams, braces and wall-plates are moulded with a single hollow chamfer, except in the case of the puncheons of the third truss, where the wayward mediæval carpenter has worked a reed moulding instead. From the character of these mouldings and from the use of the diagonal spur braces this work may be dated at c. 1350.⁶

No other features of anything like this date are traceable anywhere,⁷ with the possible exception of a small niche which existed in the south wall of the drawing room, and which is shown both on the plan and the section. This has now been removed to make way for the new window, so it may be as well to put on record exactly what it was, or rather was not. It certainly was not a piscina, for the sill was a flat and unpierced block of hard chalk.⁸ And it certainly was not a closed locker, as the arrises of the jambs and plain segmental arch were slightly chamfered, not rebated; nor were there any traces of hinge hooks or fastenings. The arch was cut out of one solid piece of hard chalk, so there certainly was no flue, e.g. to

⁶ I am indebted to Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., for his valuable opinion on the dates of this and other mediæval features of this house. He tells me that he has found similar spur braces in two practically dated Kentish halls, Cobham and Otham, both of c. 1360-70, while in later work at Prittlewell Priory, Essex, c. 1480, a different arrangement, of two spur braces, one vertical the other horizontal, prevails. My own knowledge of wood construction is not enough to have allowed me to offer any opinion.

⁷ The cellar is under the modern wing and apparently contemporary with it.

⁸ As so often happens in the case of ancient houses, the local popular idea was that Houghton Place had been a religious building. The superficial resemblance of this niche to a piscina, and its apparently correct position for that purpose, supported this idea. I was actually present while it was being removed.

carry off the smoke of a lamp. It was presumably in the nature of an open shelf. The style of it was not inconsistent with that of fourteenth century work, but its position in the masonry walls points to its being coeval with the subsequent reconstruction of these, and not with the original timber house. Its date, therefore, cannot at present be ascertained.

East of the existing house foundations were discovered a few years ago, when the tennis lawn which now adjoins the house was levelled. The southern of these was parallel to, but a few feet outside, the line of the south wall of the present house. Other ancient foundations are sometimes met with in the neighbourhood; the former clearly represent a destroyed wing of the original house, the latter presumably out-buildings, barns, etc.

It is fairly clear from all this that the remains are those of a fair-sized mediæval house, and that the eastward part of the present house was the Great Hall. There are, however, two points about this house which are worth discussion, the ancient use of the western bay or bays of the present house, and the primitive extent of the Great Hall.

I. This question, put more clearly, is:—Whether the ancient kitchen and offices were at the east or west end of the great hall. In dealing with a house such as this, which has probably been continuously inhabited for some five hundred years, a factor which may fairly be taken into account is that of habit. For instance, a man who finds a small mediæval mullioned window dark and inconvenient is more likely to enlarge it and put in a new window in its place than to block it and open a new one in what was formerly blank wall. Similarly a man is not likely to transpose the position of his kitchen and his best parlour unless there is something very clearly to be gained thereby.⁹ The mere fact, therefore, that the

⁹ This might have been the case if the ancient east wing had been destroyed by fire and the owner had been too impoverished to rebuild. But the fact that the first truss is intact, though the wall framed on it is not fireproof, is some evidence against destruction by fire.

present offices are at the west is some evidence for the position of the mediæval kitchen.

But there is more positive evidence than this, in the shape of an object impossible to move, unaffected by changes of fashion and serving the same purposes to-day as when the house was built, and whose obvious place is in the near neighbourhood of the offices—the well. That at Houghton Place lies a few feet south of the outer door of the present scullery, and was therefore evidently dug to serve the present offices.¹⁰

In the roof of the fifth bay there is visible the back of some apparently mediæval lathing formed wattle-fashion without nails. This is black with soot. The present chimney stack, built of thin ancient bricks, would appear to date from some time between 1550 and 1650—the chimney-building age. Soot on a partition would point to the use of a fire here before there was a chimney, this crude arrangement, and the absence of plaster on that side of the lathing, is more consistent with the use of this bay as a kitchen than as the private withdrawing-room of the family.

II. The *upper* end of the great hall can consequently be assumed to be identical with the present east end of the house.¹¹ And the first three bays, being of equal size, clearly were all part of the great hall, the question is therefore simply this: Did the fourth bay form part of the great hall, or was it part of the house offices?

A glance at the plan suggests at once that the great hall only included the first three bays. Such examination of the dimensions of mediæval great halls as I have been able to make leads me to conclude that the typical ratio of length to breadth (interior measure, but including the screens) varied between two to one and three to two (100:50 and 100:66), which seem *a priori* the reasonable limits of ratio, considering the general

¹⁰ I was not able to examine the well for any positive evidence of date.

¹¹ It seems very unlikely that the Great Hall came any further east, as the south wall of the destroyed wing was not on the same alignment as the existing south wall. The slight difference in the design of two trusses, of which the first is one, also supports this view.

arrangement and use of the great hall.¹² The ratio at Houghton, assuming that the hall was of three bays, is 100 to 61,¹³ including the fourth bay it rises to 100 to 44, or above two to one.¹⁴

The dispositions of the roof bear this out. It is the first and fourth trusses, on this hypothesis the two end trusses of the great hall, which have extra struts to their tie-beams; and the plaster of the partition framed up on them dates, Mr. P. M. Johnston assures me, from the fourteenth century. The absence from the original design of braces and spur braces below the tie-beam of the fourth truss would further confirm this view, but as I have said, the evidence on this point is inconclusive.

There is also, for what it is worth, what I have described as the factor of habit. Is it merely a coincidence that there are to-day two doorways in exactly the positions where we should have looked, on the three-bay hypothesis, for the two doorways leading into the screens? One now opens into a room of the modern wing, it is true; but it may be that this represents an ancient door into the outer air, replaced by a new one a few feet east when the modern wing was added; the other, though now protected by a modern porch, is still an external door. The existence of the stairs on the very line of the hall passage is no real argument against this, the present staircase having been put up within the memory of men living; the old staircase was on the southern side of the present drawing room; its position was shifted to avoid the inconvenience, which our ancestors do not appear to have felt, of a passage room upstairs.

The fourth bay, on this hypothesis, must have been the buttery, an office for which we should naturally

¹² In very large buildings the tendency would be to increase length rather than breadth, owing to the difficulty and expense (which the monks of Ely experienced in the fourteenth century) of getting very long sticks of timber. Consequently such buildings as Wolsey's Hall at Christ Church, Oxford, are of no use as guides to the probable proportion of a relatively small building like Houghton.

¹³ 33 ft. 4 in. to 20 ft. 4 in.

¹⁴ 46 ft. 6 in. to 20 ft. 4 in.

look in a house of this size,¹⁵ and which would presumably be placed between the hall and the kitchen. It is to be expected that it was a low room with a servants' room over it.¹⁶ But here comes the one serious objection to this hypothesis; for the framing of this bay of the roof is similar to that of the first three bays, whereas its purpose and proportions would have been very different. Still, I cannot think that this argument outweighs those I have adduced for excluding this bay from the primitive great hall.

I found no traces of a louvre in the second bay, where it was to be looked for, if there was one.¹⁷

The division of the great hall into two floors appears to date from early Tudor times. The beams put in to carry the new floor¹⁸ all originally had the same handsome early renaissance section, which uses the *cyma* moulding in a quite classical and quite un-Gothic way. The desire of a later age for something "neat" and "elegant" has disguised with plaster the greater part of the two beams now in the drawing room, but the original section can still be seen in the southern alcove, where the stairs once ran. There are two more in the entrance hall, one clear to see, the other now half embedded in the partition between the hall and the kitchen. So far as I can judge, it was originally designed for this position, consequently the hall cannot have come further west than this in Tudor days. Approximately coeval with these beams is a scrap of linen-fold panelling, now fixed on the partition between the drawing room and the hall, but probably not in its original position. Alongside of it

¹⁵ The inclusion of the fourth bay in the Great Hall is open to the further objection that it gives a disproportionately small area to the offices, unless we suppose that other parts of the mediæval building, besides the solars, have been destroyed.

¹⁶ I cannot say whether the joists and beams of the present kitchen ceiling are mediæval or not.

¹⁷ The louvre may sometimes be traced inside the roof, even where all external signs have disappeared, as at Sutton Rectory. I have not yet been able to examine Backsett Town for this.

¹⁸ These are the beams whose place is marked by dotted lines both on the Plan and on the Section.

is some plain panelling in bad condition and canvassed over. I think that this partition was put in at a later date than that of the beams.

The floor formed out of the upper part of the great hall seems to have been divided into three rooms by two partitions framed on the second and third trusses.¹⁹ It seems likely that it was at this time that the underside of the rafters here was lathed (with reeds) and plastered, making comparatively high rooms open to the valley of the roof; traces of this lath-and-plaster still remain, and the present flat ceilings at tie-beam level are presumably later. To me it is a matter of regret that the whole of this fine mediæval roof cannot be seen at once, but I cannot expect the present occupants of the house to share my sentiments.

Save for the building of the great chimney stack, already alluded to, I can find no data for reconstructing any more of the architectural history of this house till I reach the nineteenth century.

It is almost inevitable that in dealing with a house of this sort ancient documentary evidence, such as the Licences to Crenellate of the Patent Rolls, should be lacking. There is, however, a little evidence bearing on it in the Chichester Episcopal MSS., Houghton having been part of the Manor of Amberley since Ceadwalla's donation.²⁰ The great Rental of William Rede, dated 1379,²¹ gives the names of the free tenants of Houghton with the amount of land each held and references to earlier holders, *quondam* or *prius*, but makes no mention of any houses. A list of tenants of Amberley Manor does not certainly include all land-owners in the parish of Houghton, but it seems probable

¹⁹ That in the second truss below the tie beam was removed in 1921.

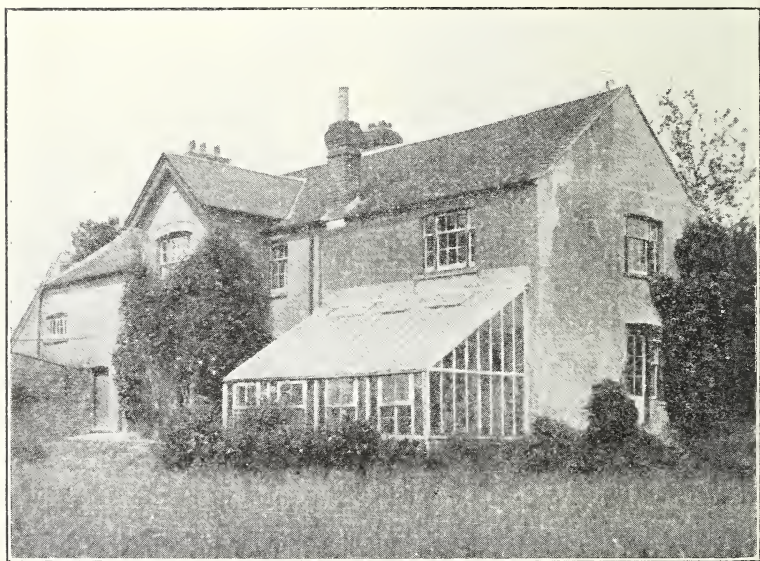
²⁰ The conjecture of Dallaway (*Rape of Arundel*, p. 189), that in Domesday it was included in Arundel Forest seems contrary to the evidence. With Amberley it was given to St. Wilfrid in the seventh century, it was part of Amberley Manor at the time of the Custumal in Liber P (f. 51-63), which I believe to be of the middle of the thirteenth century, it is only natural to suppose that it was included under Amberley in the Domesday Survey.

²¹ Chichester Episcopal MSS., Liber C., f. 122, r.

that one of these was the owner of the then new-built Houghton Place.

The list is as follows:—

1. Edmund Fitzherbert, 3 hides, *quondam* Andrew Peverell, of the fee of *quondam* Reynold Clyfton. (At some later date the two names "West" and "Cheny" have been inserted.²²)
2. John Houghton, 1 virgate, *nuper* William Houghton his father, *prius* Wybern de Houghton and *quondam* Austin de Houghton.



HOUGHTON PLACE FROM SOUTH-EAST, 1921

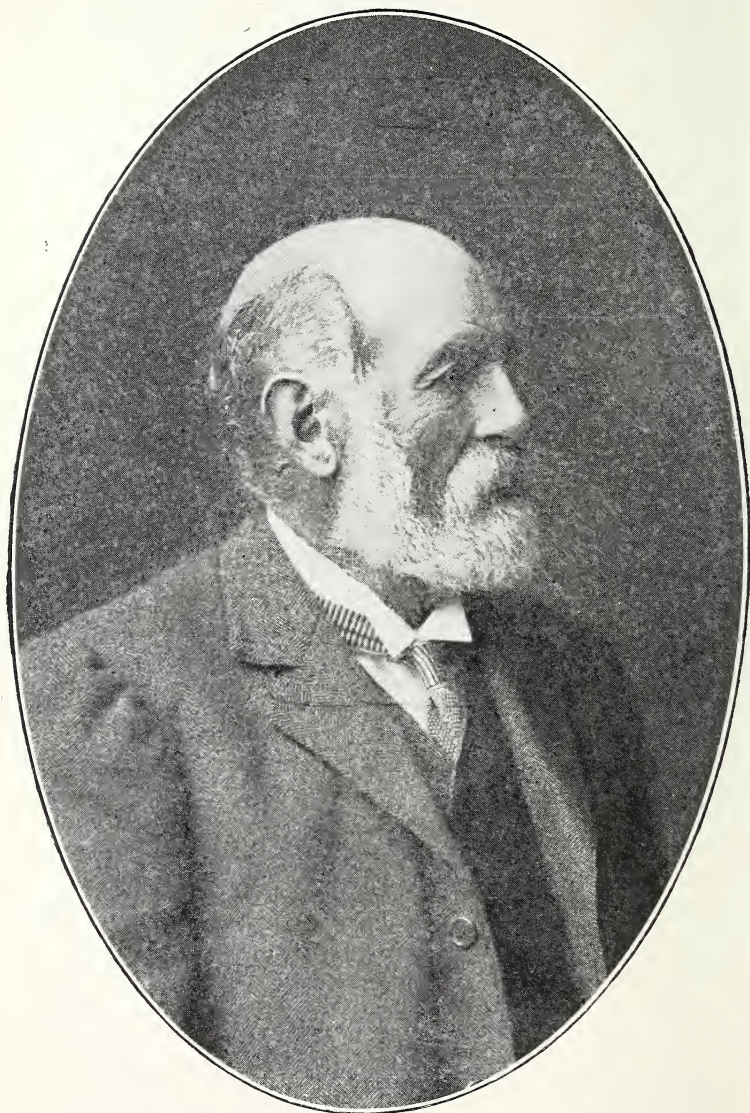
3. The same John, 2 virgates, *nuper* William aforesaid, *quondam* Ralph de Houghton. (A later hand inserts "Cheny" here.)
4. The same John, 3 virgates, which he acquired (*nuper*) from Athelard Frye, *quondam* Ralph de Houghton.
5. Richard Earl of Arundel and John Houghton, jointly (*inter se*) 2 hides, *quondam* Ralph de Houghton.
6. The same two, 1 hide in socage, *quondam* Ralph de Houghton. (A later hand adds a word now rather illegible, *?collegium*; i.e. Arundel College).
7. The same John, a weir (*gurgit'*) and fishery called Canterburieswer', paying rent by the hands of the Earl of Arundel.
8. The Earl of Arundel, a meadow called Howmed.

²² Cf. Liber E., f. 232 r., 10 April, 1 Henry IV.

It seems likely, therefore, that the owner of Houghton Place in 1379 was either Edmund Fitzherbert, John Houghton or the Earl of Arundel. In view of the proximity of Arundel Castle the latter seems to me the least likely, though, curiously enough, the present owner is the Earl of Arundel, better known as the Duke of Norfolk, to whose trustees I am indebted for the privilege of access to the house while under repair. But the Howards appear only to have acquired, or possibly re-acquired, the property in 1789.²³

I have not prefaced this paper by a review of the previous archæological work done on the subject, because I am aware of none. I would close it by suggesting that there must be many such houses as Houghton Place in the county, to outward seeming of no archæological interest, but, like the King's daughter, all glorious within. The thrill which rewards the archæologist when he makes a discovery of this sort may still be felt by anyone who goes about with his eyes and ears open.

²³ My sole authority for this is Dallaway, *Rape of Arundel*, p. 190, and I need hardly say that Dallaway's statements generally need verification.



JOHN CUTHBERT STENNING. 1910

From a Photo by J. Weston & Sons, Eastbourne

OBITUARY

JOHN CUTHBERT STENNING.

ONE of the few remaining links with the first two decades of this Society's history has been severed by the death on February 12th, 1922, at the age of 83, of Mr. J. C. Stenning, Hon. Photographer of the Society, and until lately a member of the Council and Local Secretary for Eastbourne.

Mr. Stenning, who was the eldest son of William and Mary Stenning, was born at "Halsford," East Grinstead, in charming surroundings, on January 5th, 1839. After leaving school he was for some years in the office of Messrs. Lenox, Nephew & Co., East India merchants, in whose interest he visited India, and subsequently he founded the business of Stenning, Inskipp & Co., which is now carried on by two of his sons. Mr. Stenning was married three times, and by his first wife, Mary Ann, only daughter of Edward Partington, of an old Sussex family, he had four sons—one of whom died in infancy—and one daughter. After his marriage he lived at Beckenham, Kent, but in 1902 he returned to his native county and resided, first at Steel Cross, Crowborough, and then at Eastbourne.

His connection with the Sussex Archæological Society began in 1866, when he was elected a member, and two years later he contributed to Vol. XX. of the Collections a paper entitled "Notes on East Grinstead." This was at the express invitation of Mr. Mark Anthony Lower, then editor, whose letters on the subject are now in the possession of the Society. From time to time Mr. Stenning wrote short notes on various subjects, but it is in connection with his great work for archæology as an amateur photographer that he will be specially remembered. He was a life-long enthusiast

in the art, and as early as 1867, and again in 1868, he visited the province of Asturias in Northern Spain for the purpose of photographing the early churches, dating from the 8th century, with his cousin, Mr. John McAndrew, now of Coleman's Hatch, and still a member of our Society, as his companion and helper. Asturias, little known to English travellers now, was then quite unknown, and in the absence of carriageable roads a good part of the tour had to be made on foot, the dark tent, chemicals and other apparatus necessary in the wet collodion days being carried on a pack-mule. In result a very fine series of pictures was obtained, which were described at a meeting of the Architectural Association as "a unique collection," and later they were considered of sufficient importance for the South Kensington Museum to secure copies.

Always ready to lend the aid of his camera to the cause of archæology, Mr. Stenning was in December, 1899, appointed by the Council of the Society to an official position as hon. photographer, and from that time until quite recently there has been scarcely a volume of the Collections which has not contained some of his excellent photographs in illustration of papers by various contributors. Papers on Halnaker House, Rye Church, Lewes Priory, Icklesham Church, Bolebroke and Buckhurst may be particularly mentioned, while the photographing of the Anglo-Saxon objects from the Alfriston cemetery to illustrate the papers in Vols. LVI. and LVII. constituted Mr. Stenning's biggest piece of photographic work for the Society.

When the Sussex Record Society was formed in 1901 for the printing of documents and records relating to the county, Mr. Stenning joined as an original member. He was the originator of the Photographic Survey of Sussex, also founded under the auspices of the Archæological Society in 1903, and for a time he acted as its Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. He was a considerable contributor to the Survey collection, having in one year alone added over 1250 negatives and 500 lantern slides of his own making.

In his later years Mr. Stenning, in conjunction with the late Prebendary Deedes, took an immense amount of trouble in collecting material for the purpose of supplementing and correcting Henessy's "Chichester Diocesan Clergy Lists"; his manuscript notes are deposited in the Cathedral Library, and his amended volume is in the Library at Barbican House. He also made considerable additions from his own knowledge of Sussex folk and Sussex ways to the *Glossary of Sussex Dialect*, published by the Rev. W. D. Parish, and the Society again has the benefit of these important additions.

A tall and handsome man of engaging manner and address, Mr. Stenning is spoken of by his old companion in many travels, whom we have already mentioned, as "a favourite with all who had the privilege of knowing him, while his absolutely unselfish thoughtfulness for others, his care for their interests, placing them before his own, with his scrupulous integrity, have all contributed to cause his passing away to leave a blank in the lives of many."

W. B.

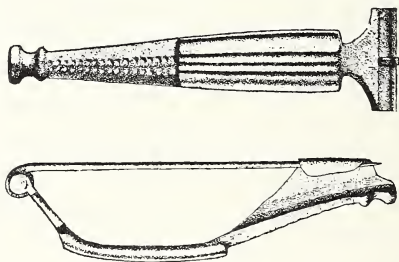
NOTES AND QUERIES

The Editor will be glad to receive short Notes on Discoveries and Matters of Interest relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, for insertion in the "Collections," such communications to be addressed to him at Barbican House, Lewes.

No. 1.

SOME ROMAN ANTIQUITIES—WISTON, CHANCTON-BURY, AND CISSBURY.

In 1909, during the partial exploration of the centre of the anhistoric camp known to us as Chanctonbury Ring,¹ Mr. Goring, of Wiston Park, picked up the bronze fibula here figured. It is a Roman brooch belonging to the second half of the first century.



$\frac{1}{1}$

Two beautifully engineered terrace-ways descend the steep escarpment of the Downs in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ring. Both have the characteristics of escarpment terrace-ways of proved Roman construction, as exemplified by that by which Stane Street² leaves the Downs for the Weald, and by the terrace-way to the west of Fire Beacon, now known as the Rabbit Walk, by which the Roman Road on Toy Farm descends the escarpment to Wick and Wick Street.³

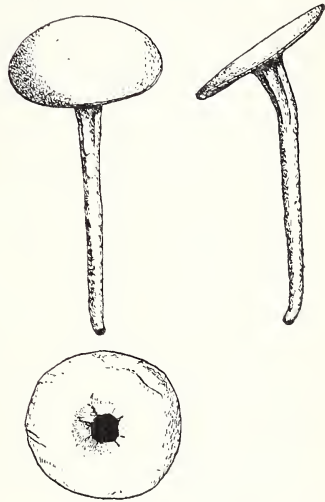
¹ *S.A.C.*, LIII., 131-137.

² *Ibid.*, 145, 146.

³ *Arch. Journal*, LXXII., 287; 2nd S. XXII., 3, pp. 201-232.

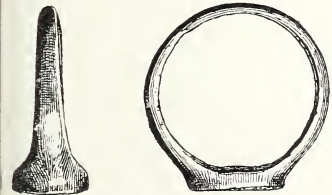
These characteristics are found in the terrace-way that descends the escarpment just to the west of the Ring in the direction of Lock's Farm. They are also found in its wider fellow which, starting 400 feet east of the Ring, descends north-westwards under it in the direction of Owleroft Barn. In its descent this latter throws off a branch towards the north-east. That these two terrace roads served the Roman building in the Ring there can, we think, be no reasonable doubt. Many pieces of Romano-British pottery may be picked up on the latter terrace-way, and also in the field under the escarpment just to the north of it, and south of Weppons Farm.

This autumn Mr. Goring's attention was drawn to another Roman site, which he hopes to have an opportunity of investigating later on. On the northern slope of a hill to the north of Chanctonbury an irregular area, included in a space 120 feet square, is littered over with large, unbroken flint nodules, blocks of (?) free-stone, fragments of Roman



$\frac{1}{1}$

roofing tiles both *tegulae* and *imbrices*, and large thick oyster shells. Mr. Goring was fortunate enough to pick up the large bronze nail, which he kindly allows us to figure here, but nothing further has been found on the surface of this site except a few fragments of grey Roman pottery, part of a saucer of Samian ware, and a portion of a Roman brick.



$\frac{1}{1}$

Another discovery that has been brought to our notice during the year is a brass ring, here figured, found on a mole-hill a few yards within the eastern entrance to Cissbury Camp. It is roughly, though well, made, and carries a yellowish white stone that looks like a broken down opal. Mr. Reginald Smith refers it to the early part of the 4th century.

ELIOT CURWEN.

ELIOT CECIL CURWEN.

No. 2.

ROMANO-BRITISH HABITATION SITE ON
KITHURST HILL.

In September, 1919, when walking over a large turnip field on Kithurst Hill, I found myself treading on scattered broken pottery. A close inspection showed that the fragments were in great profusion and great variety.

The Site is about 100 yards from the edge of the northern escarpment of the hill, and 200 yards due west of the 700 feet contour line marked in the six-inch Ordnance Survey Map. Nearly all the finds were localised round five shallow but well-marked depressions in the field surface (each about 30 feet in diameter), and the whole pottery-strewn area covers about 50 square yards in the middle of the field. Outside this area there were no finds at all.

The Finds consist of

(1) *Samian ware* of fine quality. Mr. Reginald Smith states that the ware is "probably early second century, and probably Lezoux ware."

(2) Fragments of pottery with buff body and black glaze.

(3) Fragments of thin red and grey ware respectively with a clay slip coating.

(4) Fragments of plain grey clay bodied vessels (a fine hard bodied pottery)—the most numerous of all on the whole site.

(5) Fragments of hard, fine, thin grey pottery with traces of white slip ornament on them, laid on with spatula or brush—"en barbotine."

(6) Fragments of plain clay bodied vessels—pink and white—some with incised decoration, one with finger nail decoration.

(7) The rim and neck of an oil flagon in plain pottery.

(8) The rim of a mortarium of white clay.

All these pottery fragments are probably New Forest ware. Mr. Heywood Sumner has described specimens discovered in his Ashley Rails excavations corresponding to all of them.

In addition to the pottery fragments I found some thin Roman red brick tiles, and hollow flue tiles, many large fragments of flat cherty sandstone (which had been apparently fired), many burnt flint nodules, potboilers, oyster shells, and fragments of large bones. I found some unfired natural sandstone near the site, which was interesting to compare with the darker burnt stones. These latter may have been roof tiles, or hearth-stones, but they are certainly identified with the site. A coin in good preservation—a sestertius of Domitian, of date circa 85 A.D. has since been found on the site.

A well-marked engineered terrace-way climbs the northern slope of Kithurst and Chantry hills, emerging on the crest of Chantry Hill to be lost in the greenway not far from the site, and starting from a coombe at the foot of Kithurst close to which is "Coldharbour" Farm.

EDWARD WIGHT.

No. 3.

MOUNTS AT LEWES AND RINGMER.

THE PRIORY MOUNT, LEWES.

Six-inch O.S., Sussex (East), Sheet LIV., S.W.

This imposing Mount stands immediately north-east of the St. Pancras Priory ruins at Lewes. Its chief feature is the way which, commencing at the western base, near the letter "A," ascends in a spiral fashion round the Mount till it reaches the small platform at the crest. This feature, together with the very slight level space on the summit, is probably answerable for the popular opinion that the whole structure once served the purpose of a Calvary. But it has been left to Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft, M.A., to suggest (in the *Archæological Journal* for 1915, pp. 36-78) that, though the present conformation of the Mount may owe something to the old Priory monks, it was originally constructed as the *motte*, or site, of the first castle of William de Warrenne.¹

The view of the Mount from just outside Lewes station is practically obstructed by the house which adjoins the northern base. This house, as well as the trees on the sides of the Mount, should, in the writer's opinion, be removed. The best view is now obtained by standing in the grass field to the south.

To obtain the section, levels were taken at nearly sixty points along the line AB, but only the nine essential drops are here shown. Gardens border the Mount north and west, and the irregularities shown in the section between the 87 feet point and "A" are due to the garden border and beds on this side. There is absolutely no trace of any fosse round the mound.

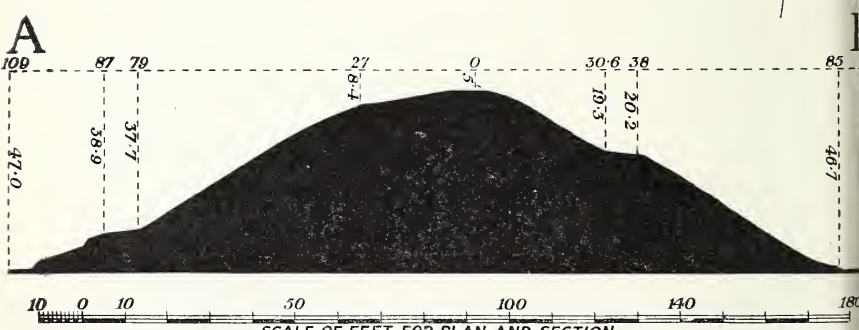
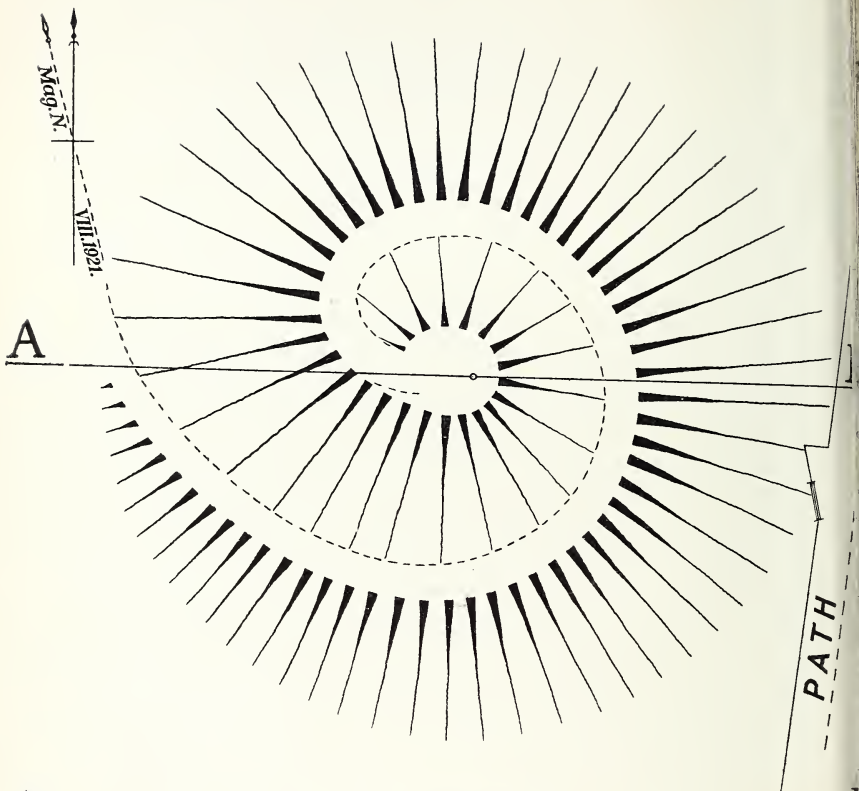
THE MOUNT, CLAY HILL, NEAR RINGMER.

Six-inch O.S., Sussex (East), Sheet LIV., N.E.

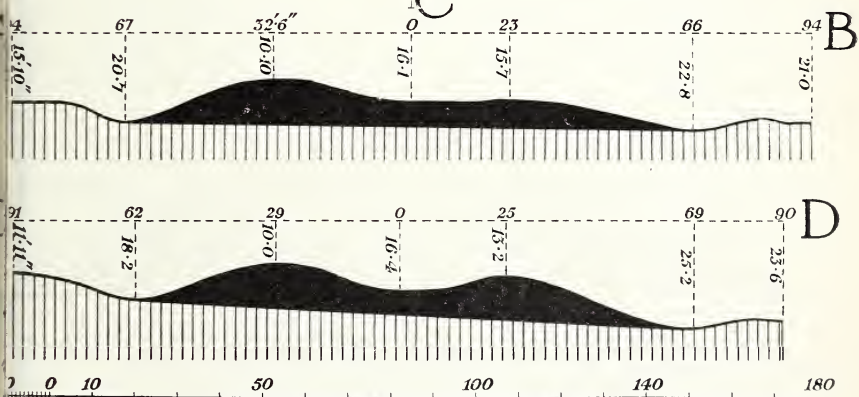
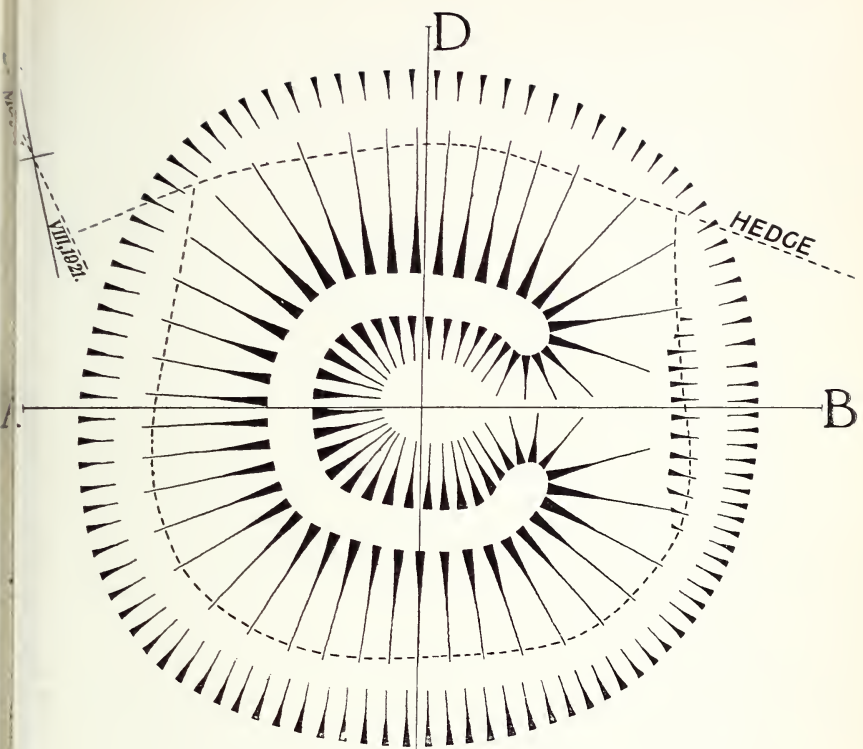
This hitherto unrecorded Mount, to which my attention was called by the Ringmer Women's Institute, is situated on the property of Mr. G. L. Andrew, of Clay Hill Farm. Clay Hill Farm is one mile and one furlong north of St. Mary's Church, Ringmer. South-east of the farmstead the ground rises above the 100 feet contour. The Mount is on the northern base of this eminence and not far above the 50 feet contour. There is no indication of the Mount on the Ordnance Survey, but its position (about 400 yards east of Clay Hill Farm) is marked on the map by a small enclosure, with trees, on the northern edge of a field, which is known locally as "Rough Field."

The horseshoe-shaped crest of the Mount is caused by the depressed centre and eastern entrance. Though continuous all round, the outer edge of the ditch is not well-defined on the northern side.

¹ See above, pp. 166-179.



THE PRIORY MOUNT, LEWES.
 (Surveyed by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Toms)



SCALE OF FEET FOR PLAN AND SECTIONS.

CLAY HILL MOUNT.
 (Surveyed by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Toms).

Mr. Charles H. Thomlinson (son-in-law of Mr. Andrew) has made a slight excavation of the surface soil over part of the depressed centre. He has also cut a trench into the middle of the southern side of the entrance. The interior excavation yielded one or two sherds of Norman or mediæval pottery. The trench produced no finds, but showed the mound is nearly entirely composed of a stiff clay, which was obviously obtained from the surrounding ditch.

A pronounced bank, with ditch on the southern side, runs in a westerly direction from the eastern hedge half-way across the centre of Rough Field. The bank is 16 feet wide, the ditch being 10 feet across. The crest of the bank is two feet above the level of the field and 3 feet 6 inches above the base of the filled-in ditch. The bank seems much too wide to be taken as the remains of an old hedgerow. It is a question whether it formed part of an outer bailey connected with the Mount. This and other irregularities of the field's surface will have to be indicated on the next revise of the Ordnance Survey.

As will be noted on the plan, a hedge runs round the Mount a few feet above the inner edge of the ditch. Within this hedge, for the greater part of the circumference, there is a narrow, irregular path. As this feature seems comparatively modern, and not the remains of an original berm, it is not shown on the sections.

H. S. TOMS.

No. 4.

RADYNDEN.

Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford has hardly done himself justice in his notable paper on the manor of Radynden and its lords. For it is not only in the indexes to Calendars of Public Records that "Radynden" has been supposed to be Rottingdean (LXII., p. 65 *note*), but also in the official *Index to Charters and Rolls, British Museum* (1900), the compilers of which have "fallen into the same trap," as he well expresses it. On p. 627 of that valuable work we find "Radyngdene" in a deed of 1401 (Add. MS. 20087) identified as Rottingdean.

On the other hand, correction seems to be needed on p. 68, where we read that "one Wiard was returned in the list of Knight's fees, *temp.* Henry II., as holding one Knight's fee under the bishop of Chichester (Bp. Hilary, 1146-1169)"; for this fee was held by four men jointly, and the date was 1166. Again, in the next paragraph (pp. 68-9), it is stated that "a century later" (*viz.* 1266), "the family named de Radynden makes its appearance in the records." The reference for this is "*Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 126."

"In 32 Hen. III. (1247-8), Richard de Ratendon (*sic*), of the county of Sussex, was concerned in a suit relating to right of fishing in the manor of Bridebrok. In 1256 Walter de Radynden is described as the brother and heir of William. Possibly they were the sons of Richard."

No attempt is made to identify "Bridebrok," which I recognised as the mediæval form of Birdbrook, on the northern border of

Essex, where it is divided from Suffolk by the Stour. This identification is certain, for in the suit the lords of the manor were the Peches. What has happened is that "Suff[olc]" in the text and in the marginal heading has been misread as "Sussex." The same dispute recurred in 1250 (*Essex Fines*, p. 183). So the above Richard was not a "Radynden" of Sussex. J. HORACE ROUND.

No. 5.

THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.

I would venture to supplement Mr. Johnston's notable paper on "Poling and the Knights Hospitallers" by suggesting a correction of importance to a statement on p. 95 of our latest volume of *Collections* (LXII.). It is there asserted that "in A.D. 1100, only eight years after their foundation in Jerusalem, a house was built for the Knights in London; the rival order of Knights Templars did not come into being until 1118, or thereabout—a quarter of a century after the founding of the Hospitallers."

This, no doubt, was the recognised date for the foundation of the parent House of the Knights in England; but in a paper on "The Order of the Hospital in Essex" (1901)¹ I wrote as follows:—

That house has always been deemed the oldest existing in England, and, indeed, in Europe, its foundation having been assigned to about the year 1100. This date was accepted by every authority in succession, including the most recent, M. Delaville le Roulx, whose sumptuous *Cartulaire General* of the Order made its first appearance a few years ago. But in a paper which I had the honour of reading before the Society of Antiquaries I traced this erroneous date to its source and showed that the Clerkenwell house was only founded under Stephen nearly half a century after the received date.

This paper will be found in *Archæologia*, Vol. LVI. (1899).

I do not follow the author's contention that "The Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers at Poling was no doubt originally endowed by one of the Fitz Alans," or that it "owed its origin in all probability to the noble house of the Fitz Alans, by whom it was no doubt founded and endowed . . . within the last quarter of the twelfth century."² For, in a footnote to the latter statement, we read that "On the partition of the earldom of Arundel in 1244, the hundred and manor of Poling were allotted to John Fitz Alan." For, if it was not till the year 1244 [? 1243] that Poling was allotted to Fitz Alan, the Commandery cannot well have been founded by his family between 1175 and 1200.

The learned author of *Observations on the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer* wrote of this foundation, that "Of the gift of Ralph, son of Savaric, conjointly with the mesne tenants Gernegan and Ralph his son, the Knights Hospitallers of St. John had the land of Poling

¹ *Essex Arch. Trans.* VIII., 182-3.

² *S.A.C.*, LX., 71; LXII., 93.

otherwise Pooling (*sic*) in the county of Sussex, the seat afterwards of a preceptory.”¹ Mr. Stapleton did not assign an actual date to the foundation, but he seems to have been right in making the founder live in Stephen’s reign and die before 1157.

J. HORACE ROUND.

No. 6.

POLING AND ISLESHAM.

I wish to make certain corrections and additions to the facts furnished by me to Mr. P. M. Johnston’s paper on Poling in the last volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections. For the errors here corrected Mr. Johnston is in no way responsible.

On p. 109 the passage describing Cecily de Gadesden’s father should run: “. . . quondam domini Reginaldi Aguylyn defuncti. . . .” At the time of copying I was not at all acquainted with the Aguilon family, I misread Reginaldi (*Reg’*) as Rogeri (*Rog’*) and read his surname as Aquylmi; this I suggested as possibly a Latinised form of de Ewelme. The surname was corrected in proof, the Christian name remained uncorrected, and my gloss slipped into the text.

On p. 97 the name Stephen de Parsertes should read Stephen de Peers.

The statement on p. 98 that there were 48 acres to a hide is incorrect, the hide at Islesham being explicitly stated in 1379 to contain 60 acres. There is evidence that the hides in Eartham parish contained 48 acres,² but Islesham, a member of the manor which appears to have been acquired since the Conquest (cf. Liber P. f. 161 r. and 168 v.) was evidently a law unto itself. The 1/10th of a knight’s fee of 1310 evidently equals one hide,³ and for some reason one of the four hides is omitted from the Feodary and the Scutage of 1299.⁴

This raises the interesting question whether the early knight’s fee of the Barony of the Bishop of Chichester was not one of ten hides. I hope to follow this question out at a later date, and will only say here that I have found what looks like confirmation of it in the Cartæ Baronum of 1166.⁵

¹ *Op. cit.* II., xxxiii.

² Compare the holding of William de Ertham on f. 12, r. of Liber P. with those of Ralph Saunzaver, John de Boudon, Thomas Senebeck and Robert Turgys on f. 14 r.

³ Throughout the Scutage of 1310, where the holding is given in hides or virgates, the assessment is at 3s. a hide or 9d. a virgate. Where the holding is given in fractions of a knight’s fee the assessment is at 26s. 8d. a knight’s fee.

⁴ The two earlier lists, the Feodary (? c. 1266) and the Scutage of 1299 are not so complete as the Scutage of 1310.

⁵ The original Carta of Bishop Hilary is still in existence (*Red Book of the Exchequer*, Rolls Series, Vol. I., frontispiece and p. 198). Consequently it, and not the copies in the Red and Black Books, is the prime authority. The text in *S.A.C.*, XXVII., p. 28, is from the Black Book.

The total area of Islesham, according to William Rede's rental of 1379 (*Liber C.* f. 112 r.), was five hides. One of these was at that date split up among a number of holders, the Bailiff of Atherington having the largest single share. I cannot trace the holders of this hide earlier than 1379, and consequently dismiss it here; the descent of the other four hides I shall now attempt to trace for a short way.

Dallaway (*Rape of Arundel*, p. 13) thinks that the curious name of Fourpartners is probably modern; I disagree. It is at least a curious coincidence that in the later thirteenth century Islesham was held by the four coheireses (*participes* is actually used for the holders) of Reynold Aguilon.

Both the latter and his son Thomas (who survived his father, but died without heirs) were dead before 1279, and probably before 1236, when the four coheireses and their husbands appear as parties in a fine. The four were: I. Cecily, II. Godehuda, III. Mary, IV. Alice, each of whom inherited one hide.

Reynold Aguilon =

Thomas	I. Cecily	II. Godehuda	III. Mary	IV. Alice						

I. Cecily married Peter de Gatesden before 1236; he was still living in 1257, but apparently dead by 1279. The date of the grant of her hide to Poling is unknown, the charter of confirmation by the Bishop being possibly some years after the original gift. Probably it is this hide which is omitted from the Feodary, as being held in frank-almoign. I have provisionally dated the Feodary c. 1266, but do not know if it is probable that the Knights of St. John would have waited a score of years before obtaining a confirmation from the feudal overlord.

This hide was still Poling property in 1379, and its subsequent history is presumably to be found in Augmentation Office records.

Cecily = Peter de Gatesden.

II. Godehuda married Ralph St. Owen before 1236; I trace her last in 1248, and her husband, or a namesake, in 1268. They were both dead in 1279, and had been succeeded by their son John. He was presumably a minor, and the ward of his uncle Roger Covert, at the time of the Feodary, but of age by 1286; I think that the Ralph St. Owen, who holds the hide in 1310, is probably his son, and the St. Owen family still hold it in 1379.

Godehuda = Ralph St. Owen

John =	
⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮
Ralph	

III. Mary had already married William Covert in 1236, and they were both still alive in 1248, and William, or a namesake, in 1267; but they had been succeeded by their son Roger by 1279, and Roger holds the hide at the time of the Feodary and of the Charter of 1286. He would seem to have died before 1310, if not before 1299. The hide was at one time in the hands of John Peche, whom I suppose to be identical with the John Peche, attorney for Robert Aguilon in 1267, and with the John Peche, who, with his wife, Godehuda, appears in a fine of 1270, while a John Peche witnesses the Charter of 1286. I conclude, therefore, that Roger Covert left no children, or that his children did not survive him long, and that his sister Godehuda, named after her aunt, married John Peche. She seems to have died before 1278 (before her brother), and I suppose that it is her heir for whom either Robert de Estden or Stephen de Peers was guardian in 1310. In 1379 the hide had passed into the hands of Richard Earl of Arundel, and was held by Beatrice Countess of Arundel in 1439.

Mary=William Covert
 |
 └──┬──────────────────────────┘
 Roger Godehuda =John Peche

IV. Alice married twice. She was already married to her first husband, William Russel, in 1236; he died between 1241 and 1248, leaving no issue. By the latter date she had married Robert Haket, who was living in 1255, but dead by 1279, while his widow was still living in 1286. I expect that the John Haket, who, with his wife, Albreda, occurs in 1295, is their son, but if so they had alienated their hide or died leaving a minor heir by 1310. This hide also was in Fitzalan hands in 1379 and 1439. It appears to have been in Stroodland.

William Russel=Alice=Robert Haket
 :
 :
 :
 John =Albreda

The question of the lordship of the Islesham (or Fourpartners) Manor is rather a puzzling one, as I have found contradictory evidence. But it is a separate question from that of the actual tenure of the four hides, and I may some day pursue it further.

Anyone wishing to check my research should consult the following (the references marked with an asterisk are those quoted in Mr. Johnston's paper):—Liber P., f. 18 r., 50 r., *12 r., *13 r., *14 r., and their duplicates in Liber C., 5 r., 1 v., 2 v., and 3 v. *Liber P., f. 169 r., *Liber C., f. 112 r.; P.R.O., Assize Roll 914 m. 11 and 33, also m. 26 d. (where Reynold Aguilon is incorrectly described as Reynold Haket); Burrell MSS., 5687 f. 219, 220; and the following numbers in the Sussex Fines of the S.R.S.:—337, 402, 477, 573, 723,

728, 736, 750, 1095. Further research into the descent of the property of the Four Partners at Up Marden might be rewarding.

I am indebted to Col. F. W. Attree and to Mr. L. F. Salzman for several references.

W. D. PECKHAM.

No. 7.

AMBERLEY CASTLE MEASUREMENTS.

In Mr. W. D. Peckham's very interesting article on "The Architectural History of Amberley Castle" (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LXII., pp. 21-63) he suggests an ingenious solution of the problem raised by a latin entry in one of the Chichester Episcopal MSS. (Liber P., f. 101), to which because of the handwriting he assigns a date not earlier than the 16th century, although (as he points out) it may of course be a copy of some earlier document. This entry gives the measurements of the ambit of the castle wall, and from it, for various reasons, he locates the site of the chapel as lying along the southern wall between the south-east corner tower and the main entrance, and that of the *deambulatorium* or covered walk as lying along the eastern wall of the castle, a conclusion at which he had already arrived for other reasons based on the nature of the ruins themselves (see pp. 56-62). His explanation of the latin entry shows incidentally that a "virgate" then must have contained approximately four feet. With his conclusions I entirely concur, but I confess that I find it exceedingly difficult to accept *in toto* his interpretation of the meaning of this latin entry. As Mr. Peckham himself invites criticisms and the suggestion of any better explanation, I would venture to suggest that precisely the same results may be arrived at by what, to me at any rate, seems a much more natural interpretation of the latin memorandum, which for convenience of reference I repeat here. It runs as follows:—

"*Ambitus castelli Amberlee a turri orientali eiusdem respiciente austrum usque ad vestibulum capelle eiusdem continet in longitudine cc xlvi virgatas et di. Unde capella eiusdem continet virgatas xxvi di. Item deambulatorium xxvij.*

Summa virgatarum utriusque lvij di.

Et sic residuum dicti ambitus continet ciiij^{xx} virgatas."

1. In the first place, it is curious that what seems to Mr. Peckham to be the one point which is free from ambiguity, viz., the *terminus a quo* of the measurement of the ambit, to me appears the most doubtful of all; in fact I had, without much hesitation, come to the conclusion that this initial *terminus* must be not the north-east but the south-east corner tower. His argument is that "we are told to look south," but surely it is not the person or persons taking or checking the measurement but the tower itself which is described as "*respiciente austrum*"; otherwise would not the word have to be

either "*respicienti*" or "*respicientibus*"? Then again, is it permissible to read "*usque ad vestibulum*" etc. (as he does) in connection with "*respiciente austrum*" instead of reading it in connection with "*ambitus a turri*" and as supplying the *terminus ad quem* of the measurement? The words "*usque ad*" surely suggest some limit; and a limit, though perfectly natural and proper with reference to a walk or a measurement, is hardly intelligible when applied to a look or a prospect, which I should have thought would almost necessarily embrace the background as well as the immediate object. To me at any rate it seems fairly clear that, unless "*respiciente*" is to be construed as "looking back" (which would be rather a strained interpretation when speaking of a tower), the initial "*terminus a quo*" must be the only eastern tower which has a face to the south, or in more direct language the south-east corner tower. It can hardly be doubted, I think, that the south-east corner, where the old manor house stood, would be a more natural starting-place than the north-east corner, which stands high above the level of the adjoining ground, and is not readily accessible.

2. Starting, then, from the south-east tower, either at the south-east corner of it or at one of the other external corners, i.e. north-east or south-west, according as we regard the objects constituting the *termini* as included within or excluded from the computation, the ambit would proceed in the direction of the sun's course round the perimeter of the castle wall, and would end at the *vestibulum* of the chapel, which would therefore be co-terminous with, or at any rate adjoin, the south-east corner tower, and might lie on either the eastern or the southern wall of the castle, if it does not extend over both. Whether "*vestibulum*" means "vestry" (as Mr. Peckham translates it) or "vestibule," "entrance" or "forecourt" (which I should have thought the more natural meaning), following Mr. Peckham's lead I would place the chapel itself along the southern and the *deambulatorium* along the eastern wall, though I am not aware of any reason why the latter should not have extended also for some distance beyond the north-east corner along the northern wall if necessary. Accordingly we come first to the chapel and afterwards to the *deambulatorium*, the order in which they are mentioned in the document, whereas if the ambit had started from the north-east corner tower this order would naturally have been reversed; and this seems to me to be a further argument, though it may be of no great weight, in favour of my interpretation. Is there any reason why the vestibule of the chapel should not lie at the east end of it, connecting it possibly with the *deambulatorium*?

3. My suggested explanation leads to the same conclusion as Mr. Peckham's not only as regards the positions of the chapel and the *deambulatorium*, but also as regards the contents of the virgate. For mercantile purposes the "verge," of which "yard" is the modern equivalent, appears to have been first adopted in England as the

standard unit of lineal measure in or about the year 1353, superseding the old English ell (*ulna*) of 45 inches (see 27 Ed. III., Stat. 2, c. 10; cf. *Magna Carta*, 25 Ed. I., c. 25; *Stat. de Pistoribus*, par. 8; 16 Car. I., c. 19; *Statutes of the Realm* i., 117, 203, 337; v. 129. See also *Murray's Oxford Dictionary*, sub voce "yard"). Mr. Horace Round and the late Professor Maitland have shown that in early times the term "virgate" had several different meanings, all (I believe) based on the quartering of some other unit—e.g. in Domesday Book primarily a quarter of a hide of assessment, but also sometimes used as a superficial measure for a quarter of a Kentish *jugum* and again for a quarter of an acre, i.e. our rood (see Round's *Feudal England*, p. 108; Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, pp. 384, 385). In the same way in linear measure may not the *virga* (or *virgata*), which is, or once was, sometimes used for a rod, pole or perch of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet (i.e. a quarter of our chain), though it varied in different localities according to the custom of the district (see Eyton's *Key to Dorsetshire Domesday*, pp. 25, 26, 29, 30), have been sometimes used for a quarter of a rod, pole or perch, i.e. usually 4.125 feet? That a quarter of a perch was itself used as an unit of linear measurement in the time of Edward I. appears to be clear from the statute *de Admensuratione terrarum*, the exact date of which (I believe) is not known for certain, though it is supposed to have been dated 33 Ed. I. (1305). (See [*Statutes of the Realm*], i. 206). In the text of this statute, as distinguished from the memorandum at the foot of it (which is supposed not to have been contemporaneous with it, and looks like an attempt to bring the old measures into correlation with the King's *ulna ferrea* or standard iron yard), the units are *pertica* (perches), *quarteria* (quarters of a perch), *pedes* (feet), and *pollices* (thumbs or inches); and my suggestion is that before the introduction of the "verge" or yard of 3 feet or 36 inches as the standard unit of linear measurement, a measuring rod of a quarter of a perch in length containing approximately 4 feet was often so used, and that this may well be the meaning of the word *virgata* in the Chichester Episcopal MS. entry. If this be so, and if the perch be taken as the normal perch of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the total perimeter of the castle wall would be 1016.8125 feet, or nearly 1017 feet, as compared with the 990 feet of Mr. Peckham's measurements—not a large difference certainly, but still one that requires explanation. Now Sir Henry Ellis, in his *General Introduction to Domesday*, p. li., mentions several variations from the normal type in the contents of a perch, and among other authorities for these variations he cites the Register of Battle (*MS. Cotton Domit. A ii.*, fol. 14; cf. *Mon. Ang.* iii. 241), where it is stated "*Pertica habet longitudinis sedecim pedes.*" If this statement accurately represents the contents of a Sussex perch at the time when the recorded measurements of the ambit of Amberley Castle were taken, the *virga* or *virgata* would be exactly 4 feet; and this agrees still more closely with Mr. Peckham's measurements, making the total perimeter 984 feet

as compared with his 990, a difference almost negligible in a measurement of this length, especially where parts of the wall are not easy of access. As to the gradual development of land measures see Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, pp. 368-370.

4. In other respects I find Mr. Peckham's reasons for preferring the third of his suggested interpretations of the memorandum to the other two thoroughly convincing, although this interpretation involves the use of the word "*unde*" in the less familiar sense of "whereof," instead of "whence," and also the imputation of an error to the scribe in his reckoning of the contents of the "*residuum*." Mr. Peckham says that the writing is very distinct, and that there can be no doubt as to the readings, but is it not possible that the original document, from which the entry in the Episcopal MS. presumably was copied, may have been less clear? It would not require a very great alteration to substitute "*c iiiij^{xx} viij virgatas*" for "*c iiiij^{xx} xvi virgatas*" in the concluding words of the memorandum, and by so doing to bring all the recorded figures into complete accordance.

C. G. O. BRIDGEMAN.

No. 8.

REMAINS FOUND AT DURRINGTON MANOR.

The accompanying photograph represents a portion of a carved door-head found with some fragments of worked stone in the garden of the Manor House, Durrington, by Mr. Percy Lovell, the present owner, and probably once part of the house.



The door-head, when complete, would have measured 3 ft. 4 in outside, and the design is winged dragons and sprays of flowers. Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., considers the date about 1500-1540. Some smaller pieces of worked stone, which may be parts of a

chamfered cill or coping, were also found. The house, built of brick and flint, now covered with stucco, had an open fireplace built up, probably when the house was modernised, but recently re-opened by Mr. Lovell.

The names of the owners in the 16th and 17th centuries are unknown to the writer, who will be glad of any information on the subject.

Thanks to Mr. Lovell, these fragments are now in the Worthing Museum.

C. G. J. PORT.

No. 9.

AN OLD LEWES MAP.

On the acquisition of Lewes Castle by the Society, through the generosity of Mr. Charles Thomas Stanford, M.P., F.S.A., there is, amongst the muniments delivered to the trustees, an old map bearing the following inscription:—

“A DESCRIPTION”

“of the site of ye Burrough Towne and Castle of Lewes with a plott of the Arable Pasture Brooke Lands and Sheepe Downes belonging to the Walllands, Houndeane Lamport and Winterbourne wherein is principallye to be observed that all those severall parcells of Arrable and Brooke Lands yt are distinguished with colors and the contents of acres roods and pearches expressed in the same are the possessions of Sr Edward Bellingham Knight who is seized by right of inheritance of one eighth part of the Baronnye and of the Lands heerin described yt. are hereunto appertaining.

“May 1620

“By George Randoll. Supervis.”

This is the oldest map of Lewes that has come to my notice, and although the special object of the cartographer was to delineate the possessions of Sir Edward Bellingham, yet so much other matter is introduced into the map, that it becomes of great interest to all who take pleasure in antiquarian research.

The map, which is on parchment, measures about fifty inches in length by twenty-seven inches in breadth; it has from time to time been repaired and strengthened. In one part it bears evidence of the ravages of book worm, the colours have to some extent faded, and in the folds the lines and colours are in places no longer distinct.

Starting from Cliffe corner and proceeding westward up the High Street, there is shown upon the map within a few yards of the starting point a small building standing in the High Street, Cliffe. This was very possibly the building from which the water supply of the district was drawn, and in this connection the water that supplies Cliffe pump at the present day is derived from a well near the foot of Chapel Hill. Again, the small building referred to may have had some connection with the market formerly held in the Cliffe.

On the west side of Lewes Bridge the old house known as The Friary, with its boundary walls, is depicted. There is no reference on the map to anything connected with the Eastgate, and as it is probable that the defences here were constructed of timber, supported by earthen banks, it is quite likely that the whole of the defensive works hereabouts had disappeared before the map was made.

At the foot of School Hill on the right is depicted a large house standing a short distance back from the road with a wall in front of it. On the other side of the road near the top of the hill (where Lewes House, occupied by Mr. Warren, now stands) a row of houses is depicted, and on the site of Hill House is shown its predecessor. On the summit of School Hill I had hoped to find the Church of St. Nicholas, but beyond a speck of ill-defined colour in the roadway nothing is shown. The spot is unfortunately in a fold of the map, and practically all trace of whatever was marked in the road has been lost.

At the top of Station Street (formerly St. Mary's Lane) we find the old County Hall standing in the High Street between the premises now occupied by Mr. Morrish on the north and Mr. Marsh on the south. A little further on the old Market House appears to occupy a position near the centre of the High Street within a few yards from the top of St. Martin's Lane.

The West Gate is shown across the High Street between Freemasons Hall and the dwelling house and shop formerly occupied by the Messrs. Henwood. St. Anne's House, the residence of the learned antiquary John Rowe, is clearly shown on the right, and after passing the well-known house known as Shelley's, we find that further up the street on the left, a short distance beyond St. Anne's Church, on the premises occupied by Mrs. Lee or by the Waterworks Company, a windmill is shown.

After the defeat of King Henry III. at the Battle of Lewes in 1264, his brother, the King of the Romans, was taken prisoner in a windmill by the Baronial troops. The Lewes monk states that this mill was on the Hide, and as the land between St. Anne's Church and Winterbourne Hollow is still known as the Hides, it is very probable that the mill shown on the map is on the site of the mill in which the King of the Romans was captured some 356 years before the map was made. Still further up the street we find St. Nicholas Hospital. Spital barn is not shown, and I infer that no building was erected at this spot until after 1620.

The Castle shows two towers only on the western keep. From this it may be inferred that the two other towers that stood on this keep had been demolished before the making of the map. Mr. Randoll fills the gap on the north and north-east between the two existing towers with a wall representing a shell keep. The Brack Mount (on the map called Bray Castle) is depicted as surrounded on the summit with a shell keep, and possibly there was enough of the original wall standing in 1620 to enable Mr. Randoll to reconstruct this part of the fortress on his map.

Near the east end of Southover Church a good representation is given of the south side of the principal entrance to the Priory of St. Pancras.

The map is in the custody of Mr. W. E. Nicholson, the honorary secretary, and forms one of the most interesting treasures in the possession of the Society.

REGINALD BLAKER.

In Blaauw's *The Barons' Wars* (2nd ed., p. 202) is a reference to "an old map of the Wallands by John Deward about 1618." Any information as to the whereabouts of this map would be acceptable.—ED.]

No. 10.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

During the early part of 1921 St. George's Chapel in the outer south aisle of the nave was prepared by the removal of the mural tablets to be restored as a military memorial. It became evident that the 13th century walls are only faced with ashlar about 4-6 inches thick, their core being rubble, including large flints and pieces of chalk bedded in very excellent mortar.

On the east wall, at the sides of the arch that opens into St. Clement's Chapel, are remains of painting, probably of the 15th century. The chief colour is the characteristic deep brick red, but a spots light green appears, possibly of later date. The paint has been laid on the ashlar, and in all probability it was designed as little more than a dark background to the reredos. It has been covered with very many coats of whitewash, which now easily flakes off at the level of the old paint, having colour both on the stonework and the film taken away. There are at present no apparent traces of any design.

IAN C. HANNAH.

No. 11.

NOTES ON IFIELD.

When Mr. Ernest Ellman in 1870 undertook the laborious task of copying all the memorials of the dead at Ifield (see *S.A.C.*, vol. XXII.), he was not aware of a gravestone lying in the south aisle, which recently has been brought to light, and now, again covered with cement and boarded over, is once more lost to sight, so to preserve its memory I transcribe the lettering:—

"[Under this stone are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, wife of] John Colecock, and daughter of Mr. John Cooper . . . who departed this life the 4th ye [1725]; and also the body of Mr. John Colecock her husband: he left 6 small children the eldest aged 14 years at his father's death. He was murdered and robd at ye end of Reigate town December ye 28th 1726 as he now cometh from that market, aged 42 years."

The deficiencies in the lettering have been supplied by the Parish Register, the page of which under date is torn, but mentions the fact "barbarously shott." The date of the burial of "Elizabeth, wife of John Colcock," occurs under 8th May, 1725. Many entries of this family name are to be found in the Ifield Register during the 18th century, and John, the eldest son, was churchwarden in 1739.

Those members who keep up-to-date the list of vicars compiled by Hennessy may like to hear of these corrections:—

1384. *For* William Bede *read* "Bode."

1410-11. *Delete* Thomas Reynald } Both belong to Ifield,
1410-11. ,, Richard Graungere } Kent.

1596. *For* Benjamin Brown *read* "Browne."

1644-5. *Delete* John Waller.

[NOTE.—It is true the Parish Register has this entry: "1644-5. John Waller parson of Ifield was buried 24th Feby.," but—Robert Goddin was still the incumbent, as the Register has these entries: "1644. Mary, daughter of Mr. Robert Goddin minister was baptised 5th May"; also "1645. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Goddin minister was baptised 8th Nov.r." Goddin was appointed 1638, but there is no notice of his decease in the Register, whose pages of burials for a few years previous to 1652, and on to 1677, are much mutilated or absent. Another entry is found under "1644-5. Katherine daughter of Mr. Robert Goddin minister was buried 19th Feby," only a few days before Waller's funeral. In an entry of 1642 Goddin is described as "minister of the word of God at Ifield."]

1660. *For* Henry Halliwell *read* "1651. Henry Hallywell."

[NOTE.—This date of "1651" is given tentatively for an earlier; as it is the earliest notice of Hallywell in the Parish Register, which is: "John Hallywell the sonne of Henry Hallywell clarke was buried the 6th day of August, 1651." Mr. Renshaw (in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LV.) says that Hallywell was ordained in 1625, and was presented to Crawley in 1626 by Sir Walter Covert. He remained there until 1631-2, being then presented to Twineham, where he was vicar until 1642. All trace is then lost of him until the above Ifield entry, 1651. He died at Ifield 14th February, 1666-7, and is mentioned then in the Register as the "late minister of this parish." Hennessy's next vicar is 1666-7 Henry Hallywell, evidently the son, who the late Canon Cooper says (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII.) matriculated at Brasenose College in 1648 and became vicar of Ifield in 1660. This younger Hallywell was presented in 1679 to Slaugham rectory by the widow of Sir John Covert. In the same year he held Cowfold and the following year Plumpton also, but he resigned Slaugham and Plumpton in 1692, retaining Cowfold, where he died (1702), and was buried. Canon Cooper, in error, states the death to have occurred in 1692, but a search through the Cowfold Register reveals, "Mr. Henry Hallywell minister of Cowfold was buried 9th March, 1702." Hennessy's list of Cowfold vicars tallies with this.]

1687. *For* William Ramsey *read* "P ramsay."

1785. *For* Robert Sison *read* "Sisson."

For 1866. Walter Loveland *read* "1888. Walter Loveband."

1920. Lubin Spence Creasy.

Additional.

1308. Simon de Canford *read* "Careford."

DR. H. R. MOSSE.

No. 12.

DEWLAND OF ROTHERFIELD.

May I draw the attention of fellow members to a mistake in *Horsfield's History of Sussex* (Vol. I., p. 399) in which he wrongly copies a terrier of 1675 concerning the Rectory Manor of Rotherfield? He gives no hint where he saw the terrier, but I have traced it to the Bishop's Registry at Chichester, and have confirmation to-day from the Registrar of two errors which I had begun to suspect. Horsfield prints the name wrongly of the rector who signed the terrier *Vintner* for *Vinter*, which is comparatively unimportant; but he prints the name of the bygone donor of the manor as William Dowland. Mr. Tyacke assures me the written original word is Dewland, thus confirming the spelling followed in the Manor Rolls (beginning 1583), the Rotherfield Manor Rolls (1556-7), and the parish Rates Books (1690). The error to me who am writing the local history has been serious and costly, leading me even so far astray as making inquiries at a village named Dowland in Devon, and much time and money have been wasted at the Record Office and Somerset House trying to discover any Dowlands. The family must have been of importance to be able to give away a manor of over 366 acres.

As Mr. M. A. Lower has copied Horsfield's error it seems wise to correct it at last.

CATHARINE PULLEIN.

No. 13.

THE MANOR OF RIVER.

Richard Budd, by his will, dated 20th July, 1630, gave to the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of Winchester various rent-charges going out of the lordship of several manors for the use of the poor for ever. One of these manors is that of River, in Tillington, Sussex, the various quit rents of which amounted to £35 5s. 8d. per annum.

Mr. A. Cecil Piper, City Librarian of Winchester, has extracted from the "Coffer Accounts" in the municipal archives all the references (68 in number) to the payment of these River rents between the years 1652 and 1758. Mr. Piper's transcript has been deposited in the Society's Library at Barbican House, where, it should be remembered, documents (originals or transcripts) relating to the archæology of Sussex are always sure of a welcome and a kind home.

No. 14.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

In response to a request, circulated among all the Society's local secretaries, the following reports were received and read at the annual meeting of the Society in May, 1922. It is hoped that these annual reports may become a valuable feature of the Society's work.

Members are invited to get into touch with their local secretaries and to inform them of any discoveries or other items of archaeological interest; building operations and work, such as drainage schemes, involving excavation, should, if possible, be watched, and if the builders and workmen can be interested in the archaeological side of their work much of value may be recorded and preserved which would otherwise be lost.

CHICHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Discovery.—No news of any important finds in this district has reached me.

Record.—I have been able to ensure the record of (i.) a rectangular earthwork on Compton Down, (ii.) an ancient roadway on Houghton Down, near the top of Bury Hill.

Destruction.—I hear that the last of the ancient needle factories in the St. Pancras suburb of Chichester has been demolished, but was not able to make any personal visit.

Preservation.—The churchwarden of a church in this neighbourhood has informed me that the Parish Registers, which are, I understand, of more than ordinary interest, are in need of rebinding, but that nothing can be done for lack of funds. The Society might consider the question of making grants for this and kindred purposes.

General.—There is still a certain amount of growing ivy on the ruin of the Guest House at Boxgrove.

In company with Mr. L. F. Salzman I have examined the ruins of Halnaker House. The Great Hall, the Chapel and the wing to the south of the Great Court are clearly traceable, though cumbered with weeds and overgrown with ivy. There is also a rather remarkable terraced pit close by, said to have been a bear-pit. I hope some day, if permission can be obtained, to make a survey; but to make it complete a certain amount of excavation would be necessary.

W. D. PECKHAM.

CUCKFIELD.

A number of fragments of Romano-British pottery were found at Whiteman's Green, Cuckfield, in January, 1922. A house is being erected in a meadow a little to the north of the green and adjoining the road from Cuckfield to Balcombe, marked 356 on the Ordnance map. While digging a trench in the garden about three feet deep and thirty feet from the Balcombe road, and roughly parallel to it, the workmen came upon the pottery embedded in clay, which showed distinct traces of the action of fire. Two of the pieces have a curved rim, and seem to have formed part of cinerary urns. The remainder have no marks of any kind.

Notice has been drawn during the past year to a slag heap in the grounds of Copyhold, Cuckfield, situated near some modern cottages, which still bear the names of "The Old Furnace." The slag heap lies at the foot of a cinder bed, and just beyond the artificial dam which originally formed the south side of the pond from which the water was obtained to work the furnace. M. COOPER.

EASTBOURNE.

FIND OF HALLSTATT POTTERY.

A find of considerable importance was made through the intelligent observation of an allotment holder, Mr. H. D. Searle, who, in digging his garden, noticed a patch of dark soil. This led him to investigate further and to communicate with me, and in result portions of pottery comprising parts of three vessels were discovered in the summer of 1921. The fragments were submitted to Mr. Reginald Smith and were pronounced by him to belong to the Hallstatt period, 700-500 B.C. The special features identifying the type are traces of coloured pigment, some plum-coloured, some a rich brown, and certain diamond-shaped brush ornamentation. And an interesting fact is that the vessels had collapsed and become distorted in the "firing," indicating that they must have been made on the spot.

A paper describing the pottery was read by Mr. Smith before the Society of Antiquaries in February last, and facilities will, I believe, be afforded for re-printing the paper, with illustrations, in our collections, so I will not go further into the details of the find.

The site has been carefully recorded, and is under observation.

AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY.

In the spring of 1921 an Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the Ocklynge Hill to the north of Eastbourne was met with for the third time, and as no detailed report has appeared in our Collections previously, I am led to co-ordinate the facts in regard to all three finds.

In 1822 the road from Willingdon to Eastbourne which passes right along the ridge of the hill was remade as a turnpike road. Mr. G. F. Chambers, well-known to our older members, records in his *Eastbourne Memories* a conversation which he had in 1876 with a labouring man, and he quotes as nearly as possible his words as follows: "In 1822 he was one of a gang of about 10 men employed on the Willingdon road in cutting away the crown of the hill between Baker's mill and the (modern) Cemetery for the purpose of improving the road. In executing this work they found, a few feet below the surface of the ground, a very large number of skeletons lying closely packed. The largest number got out in one day was 14; they frequently got half-a-dozen a day. This went on for several weeks,

and he had no doubt that upwards of 100 skeletons were found. The ground all round was, he strongly believed, full of bones, but of course they only excavated just so far as was necessary for the width of the road. The bones were all carefully collected and buried in a pit in the churchyard. Nothing was found with the bones except a large number of carving knives (*sic*), from which the handles had disappeared."

In March, 1909, as mentioned by Mr. W. Strickland in the Notes and Queries of Vol. LII. of our Collections, workmen employed in levelling land at Ocklynge found skeletons again; one row of remains lying shoulder to shoulder, and a second row, nearer the road, of single skeletons about ten feet apart.

Then, in 1921, just a century after the first recorded discovery, in cutting away about four feet of the ground levelled in 1909, which is some four feet higher than the road level, the front row of skeletons mentioned by Mr. Strickland were met with again. Some seven or eight burials were disturbed, all lying with their feet towards the east, but owing to the general situation no complete graves were laid bare, and only two fairly complete skulls were recovered.

As to objects associated with the burials, we have the definite statement that nothing was found in 1822, but iron "carving knives." Of finds made at the 1909 excavations, Mrs. Strickland has been good enough to hand me one rather large pointed knife, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by 1 inch in breadth, the length including a tang of about 1 inch, and the remains of a few small knives such as are commonly found in Anglo-Saxon graves, some of which I think must have been mistaken for spear-heads. I have also heard that one example of a black pottery vessel was found.

In the recent work the only associated find was a large knife exactly similar in all respects to the one found in 1909, so that, with the exception of the one piece of pottery, we have no record of any objects but iron knives and most of those of a type aptly described as "carving knives." While in another series of Anglo-Saxon burials on the same ridge about half-a-mile to the south-east the usual grave furniture was found. (See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 112.)

It should be mentioned that the site of the 1909 and 1921 excavations is the highest point of the hill, just where it begins to fall rather rapidly to the north; the site of the 1822 discovery, if correctly described, would lie rather more to the south. It is obvious, however, when the locality is studied, that it is north of Baker's mill, and not to the south, that the crown of the hill has been removed, so I have no hesitation in treating the three operations as dealing with the same cemetery.

There are two points to which I should like to direct attention. (1) The absence of the usual grave furniture of beads, ornaments, etc., suggests that the bodies buried were those of men, and there follows the natural assumption that they were warriors who had been killed in battle. (2) The unusual kind of knife—of the scramasax

type, more commonly found on the Continent—points to the men being recent arrivals, and perhaps to an early period of the Saxon conquest. With these points before me I am constrained to repeat a suggestion that I made some 10 years ago that Eastbourne was the scene of the battle of Mearcresdesburne in A.D. 485; if so, were these numerous burials those of men killed in that bloody battle, or were they of some of the recently arrived reinforcements who in 491 assisted in the final defeat of the Britons and the sack of Anderida?

Sir Arthur Keith, to whom the two skulls were submitted, has kindly given the following notes: "The complete skull is of a powerful, finely moulded man, with a strong and long face, cheek bones rather prominent. He is not over 30 years of age, and had apparently not a bad tooth in his head. The length of his skull is 192 mm., width 141 mm., head index 73.4, long or narrow-headed as most Saxons are, auricular height 120, high-headed, as most Saxons are not. Length of face 132 mm., width 137, long and big faced. Saxons, as a rule, are wide-faced rather than long.

The imperfect skull, I think, must be counted also that of a young man—under 30—long-headed, 192 mm. long, 144 wide; head index 75, less narrow-headed, auricular height 113, low-headed, as most Saxons are."

WALL PAINTINGS AT WILMINGTON.

In the course of the restoration of a half-timbered house, probably of more than one date, known recently as Elm House, in Wilmington Street, wall paintings have been found in two rooms, one an upstairs room, the other downstairs. At present the frescoes have not been cleared of their many coats of paper, distemper, etc., but in the lower room a full hunting scene has been revealed. Mr. Vinall, the owner, intends to preserve the paintings, and we shall hope to have a further record of them later.

AN ANCIENT CORNISH CROSS.

In Vol. XXXVIII. of our Collections, Mr. Arthur G. Langdon has described at length an early Cornish cross then standing in the grounds of the Manor House at Eastbourne, whither it was removed by Mr. Davies-Gilbert from his estate in Cornwall in 1817. This cross has now been placed in the keeping of the Vicar and Churchwardens of Eastbourne, and has been erected in the south-east corner of the churchyard of the old Parish Church on an appropriate site close to the cross roads.

W. BUDGEN.

LEWES.

The Elizabethan mansion in Bull Lane, St. Michael's, Lewes, at one time the town residence of the Goring family, part of which is now the property of the trustees of the Westgate Chapel, and the

remainder the property of Mr. John Henry Every, has over the former porch the well-known curious figure of a satyr (locally known as "The Monkey") supporting the angle at the north-east corner.

The late Mr. William Figg, F.S.A., had placed on record that another satyr hidden by plaster existed over the north-west corner of the porch. This information has now proved to be correct, as Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, in carrying out a careful examination of the building on behalf of Mr. J. H. Every, has discovered the oak post on the west side of the former porch *in situ* with the companion figure still in place.

This satyr is not, like the other, set anglewise, but is fixed at right angles to the house, thus showing that the porch was built against a previously existing building, and further investigations have shown that the present structure incorporates the timber framework of a mediæval house which antedates the porch and the Elizabethan building behind it.

The satyr recently brought to light is smaller in size than the figure at the north-east angle. The owner is now, with the assistance of Mr. W. H. Godfrey, taking steps to show the figure in its original position so that passers-by will be able to see both these interesting examples of the 16th century wood carvers' art.

REGINALD BLAKER.

RYE.

There is a growing interest in archæology amongst the inhabitants of Rye as well as the great number of visitors thereto. The old craze for "modernising" the picturesque houses of the "ancient town" is gradually dying out. Very many residences are found to be constructed mainly of timbers from broken-up vessels, and these in many cases are being exposed where it can be done to advantage. The exterior of the modern and glaring building erected in the High Street a few years ago by Lloyds Banking Company has been re-modelled to harmonise more with the general surroundings. The want of a local museum is still sadly felt. Many objects of antiquarian interest are being lost to the borough, and bequests revoked, in the absence of any scheme whereby they could be preserved and exhibited to the public. The Borough Recorder (Mr. Slade Butler) has kindly presented to the Town Council the dress worn by Mr. Chiswell Slade, who was Mayor of Rye in 1760, as one of the Barons of the Cinque Ports at the Coronation of King George III., part of the canopy borne thereat, and other interesting articles connected therewith. Unfortunately these are kept in a strong room, and, like many other local relics, are only on view on special occasions.

J. ADAMS.

WORTHING.

The meeting at Cissbury proved so popular that considerable interest has been aroused in the Worthing district, and has culminated in the formation of the Worthing Archæological Society, which has held a number of meetings and field excursions.

A number of Roman and mediæval remains have been found in the district, and have been placed on view in the Worthing Museum, which has a section specially devoted to local antiquities. This collection has recently received a valuable addition of implements from the well-known Cissbury site. The Cissbury earthworks are being purchased by the National Trust, and I understand when this purchase is completed they will hand over the earthwork to the charge of the Worthing Council, and then we hope to see that no excavations are made except under proper supervision.

M. FROST.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

In *Arundel : Borough and Castle*, Dr. G. W. Eustace has produced a useful and readable history of one of the chief centres of archaeological interest in Sussex. The book is well illustrated, and good use has been made of the Corporation records, which do not appear to have been worked upon by any earlier writer. It is unfortunate that the first chapter should be, archaeologically, the weakest. As the mediæval name of the river was the Tarrant, it can hardly be correct to derive the name of the town from the river; moreover, few people will now be ready to admit the Saxon origin of the castle. A complete index would also add greatly to the value of the book as a work of reference.

Another borough of great interest has found a historian in Mr. Henry Cheal, whose book *The Story of Shoreham* is a valuable addition to Sussex local histories. It is full of detail, much of which is apparently unpublished and due to Mr. Cheal's patient research, but unfortunately no references are given to the sources of his information. Footnotes do perhaps terrify "the general reader"—a timid person who needs little discouragement to make him avoid a book—but when, as in this case, the work contains matter for the serious historian their absence is to be regretted. In this case, too, the index is far from complete. Mr. Packham's illustrations are a very pleasant and useful feature of the volume.

Hastings, by Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., being one of the S.P.C.K. series of "Historic Towns," is intended to be popular, and is a careful sketch of the history of that ancient borough, in which matters of archaeological detail are not treated. It is illustrated by reproductions of old prints, and a hypothetical map of the port c. 1200, with which everyone will not agree.

In *The Story of an old Meeting House*, Mr. J. M. Connell treats of the Westgate Chapel, Lewes, and deals with the history of nonconformity in Lewes. A chapel that numbered among its ministers Horsfield, the historian of Sussex, and a gentleman with the delightful name of Comfort Star, deserves such a record as Mr. Connell, with the artistic aid of Mr. E. H. New, has produced.

Miss (or Mrs.?) M. C. Delany's *Historical Geography of the Wealden Iron Industry* is one of a series produced by Messrs. Benn for the Geographical Association. The author has made a very good use of the abundant published material on the subject, and has produced a handbook which combines the scientific and historical aspects of the industry. A geological map and maps of the distribution of ironworks in 1574 and 1653 add to the value of the work.

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