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ABBREVIATIONS

A.H.R.  Agricultural History Review
Arch. J.  Archaeological Journal
B.L.  British Library, Reference Division, London, WC1
C.  circa, century, centuries
Ec.H.R.  Economic History Review
E.S.R.O.  East Sussex Record Office, Lewes
Med. Arch.  Medieval Archaeology
MS., MSS.  manuscript, manuscripts
P.R.O.  Public Record Office, London
S.A.C.  Sussex Archaeological Collections
S.A.S  Sussex Archaeological Society
S.C.M.  Sussex County Magazine
S.F.H.  Sussex Family Historian
S.G.L.H.  Sussex Genealogist and Local Historian
S.H.  Sussex History
S.I.A.S  Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society
S.I.H.  Sussex Industrial History
S.N.Q.  Sussex Notes and Queries
S.R.S.  Sussex Record Society publications (Lewes)
T.I.B.G.  Transactions, Institute of British Geographers
V.C.H.  The Victoria History of the County of Sussex
W.S.R.O.  West Sussex Record Office, Chichester
U.S.C.C.E.  University of Sussex Centre for Continuing Education Occasional Papers (Brighton)
1. GETTING STARTED

1.1. INTRODUCTION


I collated those period bibliographies into a single document in 1988, with only limited updating. The result is therefore at least twelve years behind the current literature. Annual lists of new publications, generally arranged by author, up to 1994, are cited in Part 1. The notes in K. Leslie and B. Short, *An historical atlas of Sussex* (Chichester, 1999) may provide up-to-date bibliographies for the topics the atlas covers.

This Bibliography is intended for people who want to explore any aspect of the history of Sussex in the last thousand years. Maybe you are attending an adult education class in local history, are active in a local history society, are a teacher preparing class material or guiding GCSE pupils, or a student doing a project for A-level or degree course, or you may simply be wanting to explore the past by yourself for its own interest. For each of you, the Handbook aims to get you started.


Research in local history involves gathering evidence of past events and activities, assessing the evidence’s soundness and following up leads from one piece of evidence to the next - leads which may take you (or your letters) all over the country and even abroad. You should start by reading what other people have written having studied the same or a similar topic as you are interested in. So most of the Handbook is given over to the titles of published books, pamphlets and articles in journals and magazines which you should find in public libraries in several parts of East and West Sussex.

Most of these books, pamphlets and articles are what historians call ‘secondary sources’, in that they do not offer direct evidence of what happened in the past: their authors were not personally involved in the events described but have put together their own account from the evidence they have been able to assemble. ‘Primary sources’ contain evidence surviving from the time of (or very soon after) the events being investigated, and may be as various as diaries, official documents, paintings, pottery and bones recovered by archaeological excavation, and standing buildings. Most primary sources are unique and may be in danger of destruction through the historian’s study of them; and the concerns of their originators...
may have been quite different from the historian’s interests, so they may be hard to interpret. Primary sources should therefore be tackled after the secondary sources.

In practice the distinction between primary and secondary is not hard and fast - a newspaper report is often a mixture of eyewitness and hearsay evidence for example. Furthermore, some older primary sources have been put into modern printed form, for instance handwritten parish registers of the 16th to 18th centuries have been transcribed and published in book form. These modern editions, or ‘printed primary sources’, are included here and, even if they do not include the records of immediate interest to you, they may be used as an introduction to what to expect.

Many hundreds of ‘secondary’ and ‘printed primary’ items have been published on the history of Sussex - some 250 new ones appear each year - so what are listed here are only a selection. That selection has been guided by several principles. One is whether the author has, or appears to have, drawn directly on ‘primary’ material, rather than repeated earlier historians’ findings. A second is whether the item is a good illustration of how particular primary material can be explored and interpreted; it is on this basis that items about particular localities are included. A third is whether lists of earlier items are to be found in particular books. For example, the extensive literature on the Wealden iron industry is fully listed in Cleere, H.F., and Crossley, D.W., *The iron industry of the Weald* (Leicester, 1985) and need not be given here. So the number of items given on a topic is not necessarily a measure of the topic’s importance or of the amount that has been written on it. Nor should it be assumed that a modern book completely supersedes earlier work: although the former’s account may be more complete and accurate, there may be detail in the earlier work which is not repeated but is relevant to your subject.

The geographical scope of the Bibliography is, as the title indicates, the ancient county of Sussex - whose boundary nearly coincides with those of today’s Counties of East and West Sussex and of the Diocese of Chichester (both modern and, allowing for Peculiars within its outer bounds, ancient). The continuity of territory for civil and ecclesiastical administration over a millennium is reinforced for the local historian by the facts that the main repositories of local official and private records are provided by the two County Councils and that the leading historical societies have been formed for Sussex rather than a larger or smaller territory. But for social and economy life the administrative boundary has been of little significance: it has not been a frontier inhibiting movement of persons or goods. So if your interest is, say, agriculture in the vicinity of East Grinstead, what historians of Kent and Surrey have written may be as relevant as the works listed here.

Although your interest may be in one locality, the town or village where you live for example, it is usually valuable to read about neighbouring places: you may get clues as to where you should look for information on your locality, you may be able to infer, in the absence of direct information, that certain things were similar in your locality and you may notice contrasts which then pose interesting questions as to the reasons for the differences.

The Bibliography is arranged in Parts.
Part 1, Getting Started, includes this Introduction, and then lists of the main periodicals and other serial publications in articles on Sussex history have appeared, and of earlier general bibliographies.
Part 2, General Histories, lists the main histories of Sussex or large parts of it, and also studies of individual communities which cover long periods or a wide range of subject matter. Included here are topographies and traveller’s descriptions.
Part 3, The Physical Environment and Early Settlement, is concerned with the broad geography of Sussex, including important sources on its topography, namely maps and
place-names. It also gives guidance on the literature on Sussex’s history before c.1000.

Part 4, People, looks at sources of information on population, at studies of the dynamics of population change (e.g., migration), at genealogies of individual families and also at printed primary sources which are particularly useful in helping to trace individuals.

Part 5, The Countryside, is the longest and is devoted to the communities whose central economic activity was exploiting the soil. It refers not only to agricultural practice and estate management, but also to the associated social structures.

Part 6, Towns and Trading, embracing those communities with significant functions beyond exploiting the soil, mainly processing, marketing and distributing the produce of the countryside, and acting as centres of administration. It including the mechanisms of exchange (markets, etc.).

Part 7, Manufacturing, looks at the processing of, and trade in, specific products of local agriculture and quarrying, and, to the small extent it has occurred, the making of goods from imported materials.

Part 8, Communications, reviews the physical facilities for the various modes of transport, as well as the vehicles themselves. It includes studies of the volume of trade, most of which make reference to individual commodities also covered in Part 7. Postal services and the printed word feature here.

Part 9, Politics and Administration, is concerned with the relations of Sussex people with the state, with Sussex’s role in ‘national history’ (e.g., the Battles of Hastings and Lewes feature here) and with local administration. The administration of justice is addressed here, along with criminal activity.

Part 10, Social Welfare, looks at organised activity for the relief of social and personal ills, for personal development and for recreation.

Part 11, Religion, is concerned with the practice of religion and with the internal administration of the several Christian denominations.

Part 12, Buildings, covers those aspects not encompassed by earlier parts (e.g., much on churches appears in Part 11).

The amount of detail given on each item listed is intended to be sufficient to allow it to be identified in a library catalogue. Modern authors’ initials, rather than forenames, are given, and these are standardised, e.g. Brandon, P.F., may appear on his books and articles variously as Peter Brandon, P. Brandon and P.F. Brandon. In a couple of cases, spelling of surnames has been standardised. The place of publication of books and pamphlets is London unless otherwise stated; for local serials the place of publication is as in the serial title or as in the section immediately following. Journals of which each volume comprises several parts published over more than one calendar year may be cited either with the years covered by the volume or the year in which the relevant part was published. Some of the items listed were not published in the conventional sense, particularly theses for university research degrees which usually exist in several typescript and microfilm/microfiche copies.

1.2. PERIODICALS

The fruits of historical research have appeared in many journals and pamphlet series. The relevant national journals will be apparent from the references in subsequent sections. Some serials for individual towns and villages are listed in Part 2. Journals and serials for the whole or much of Sussex are:

Sussex Archaeological Collections (Lewes: S.A.S., 1848- ), annual, plus five invaluable General index volumes, one for each 25 annual volumes (on which see Hudson, A., ‘Compiling a general index to “Sussex Archaeological Collections”’, The Indexer, 17 (1990), 83-90). A huge quarry for the historian.

Sussex Notes and Queries, 17 volumes (Lewes: S.A.S., 1926-71). Indexed with S.A.C. Before 1926, published as part of S.A.C., since 1971, its subject matter has been divided
between S.A.C. and S.A.S. Newsletter.


Sussex Record Society publications (Lewes: the Society, 1902-), roughly annual, printing transcripts, summaries or indexes of documents of historical interest, often in translation from Latin.

Sussex County Magazine, 30 volumes (Eastbourne: T. R. Beckett, Ltd., 1926-56). The General Index (Hove, 1963) is inadequate. Many articles of historical interest, though care should be taken to assess their reliability.


Sussex Family Historian (Brighton: Sussex Family History Group, 1972-), quarterly.

Sussex Genealogist and Local Historian (Brighton: M.J. Burchall/Sussex Genealogical Centre, 1979-86), 7 volumes.

Sussex History (Lewes: Sussex Rural Community Council, 1976-79; Federation of Sussex Local History Societies, 1979-), twice yearly.


University of Sussex, Centre for Continuing Education, Occasional Papers (Brighton, 1973-), nearly 30 pamphlets and books to date on local history topics.

West Sussex History, journal and newsletter of the West Sussex Archives Society (1974-), two or three times a year.

1.3. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES


Earlier attempts over the past 130 years to construct bibliographies of published material on Sussex history and archaeology are:

Butler, G.S., ‘Topographica Sussexiana: an attempt towards forming a list of the various publications relating to the County of Sussex’, S.A.C., 15 (1863), 215-30; 16 (1864), 273-90; 17 (1865), 169-84; 18 (1866), 87-110; also reprinted separately (1866), including a fair amount of primary printed material such as Acts of Parliament.

Sawyer, F.E., ‘Recent Sussex bibliography (1864 to 1881)’, S.A.C., 32 (1882), 201-12; ‘… (1882, and addenda, 1864-81)’, S.A.C., 33 (1883), 207-12.


Pinnock, C.L. (comp.), Catalogue of the Local Collection comprising books on Eastbourne and Sussex (Eastbourne Public Library, 1956), serves to fill gaps in Curwen’s indices and give some coverage of 1941-55.

British Humanities Index, Sussex regional lists, annual 1954-66, articles in selected periodicals only.

Much research of interest to local historians lies in theses for degrees of British and American universities which have not been conventionally published; one aim of this Handbook is to make them better know. The fullest published list of those on Sussex topics is McCann, T.J., ‘A list of Sussex theses, 1930-1983’, *S.G.F.H.*, 6, no. 2 (1984), 70-74. More recent British theses may be identified through ASLIB, *Index to theses with abstracts* (quarterly). Each may be consulted at the library of the university to which it was submitted; copies of some are in E.S.R.O., W.S.R.O. or S.A.S. Library (as indicated); and most Ph.D. and D.Phil. theses since c.1970 should be available, possibly on microfilm or microfiche, through the Inter-Library Loan Service (enquire at a branch of the County Library). Theses submitted to the University of London may consulted at the University of London Library, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU (though older ones may not be immediately available); ask for a day ticket at the Ticket Enquiries Desk.
2. GENERAL HISTORIES AND DESCRIPTIONS

2.1. COUNTY HISTORIES AND TOPOGRAPHIES

This Section mainly lists books on the history of the whole, or large parts, of Sussex over long periods - but often through chapters on the history of individual localities. It starts, though, with two excellent volumes which place Sussex within a wider, regional, context, namely Drewett, P.L., Rudling, D.R., & Gardiner, M.F., *The South East to A.D. 1000* (1988), and Brandon, P.F., & Short, B.M., *The South East from A.D. 1000* (1990), in the series, A Regional History of England. These embrace Kent, Surrey and Greater London south of the Thames, as well as Sussex.

An admirable, fully-referenced, introduction to contemporary Sussex in its historical context is *Sussex: environment, landscape and society*, edited by the Geography Editorial Committee, University of Sussex (Gloucester, 1983).

For Sussex there is no adequate single-volume history. The following, though, address the county as a whole rather than its parishes individually:
Fletcher, A.J., *A County Community in peace and war: Sussex 1600-1660* (1975), reissued as *Sussex 1600-1660: A County Community in peace and war* (Chichester, 1980), is of wide scope and exceptional importance for its period.

The early volumes of *The Victoria History of the County of Sussex (V.C.H.)* deal with topics across Sussex, but are now dated: 1 (1905), on natural history, geology, pre-medieval archaeology, the Domesday survey, and political history; 2 (1907), on ecclesiastical, maritime, social and economic history, population 1801-1901, industries, agriculture, forestry, architecture, schools, and sport; 3 (1935), on Romano-British Sussex. The *V.C.H.* is now important for the parish and town histories, organised by the old administrative units of ‘rapes’, in the later volumes: 3 (1935), the City of Chichester; 4 (1953), the Rape of Chichester; 5 pt 1 (1997), south-western part of the Rape of Arundel; 6 pt.1 (1980), southern part of the Rape of Bramber, pt. 2 (1986), north-western part, pt. 3 (1988), north-eastern part; 7(1940), the Rape of Lewes; and 9 (1937), the Rape of Hastings. *Index* (and corrigenda) to vols 1-3, 7 and 9 (1984); each part of vol. 6 has its own index. Work is in progress on the Rape of Arundel, leaving only the Rape of Pevensey to be tackled.

The first county histories appeared in the 19th c., drawing on the manuscript collections were made in the later 18th century, particularly by the Rev. W. Hayley and above all by Sir William Burrell (now British Library, Add. MSS. 6343-6361 and 5679-5711 respectively). They are heavily weighted towards the antiquarian preoccupations of their time - the more formal political and religious history, the descent of manors, genealogy, ecclesiology, etc. Dallaway, J., & Cartwright, E. *History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex, 1, Rape of Chichester*, by Dallaway (1815); 2, pt. 1, *Rape of Arundel*, by Dallaway (1819), rev. by Cartwright (1832); 2, pt. 2, *Rape of Bramber*, by Cartwright (1830). See Steer, F.W., ‘Memoir and letters of James Dallaway, 1763-1834’, *S.A.C.*, 103 (1965), 1-48,

Horsfield, T.W., The history and antiquities of Lewes and its vicinity, 2 vols. (Lewes, 1824-7).

Parry, J.D., An historical and descriptive account of the coast of Sussex (1833; repr. 1970).

Horsfield, T.W., The history, antiquities and topography of the County of Sussex, 2 vols. (Lewes, 1835), repr. 1974 with biographical introduction by Steer, F.W.

Lower, M.A. A compendious history of Sussex ..., 2 vols. (Lewes, 1870).

Sussex sections in early topographies are still worth consulting, also for information from their authors’ own times:

Camden, William, Britannia (1st ed., in Latin, 1586); first English translation, 1610 but


Magna Britannia et Hibernia, antiqua et nova, 5 (1730), 463-580, first published in parts in 1728-29, and also separately as A Compleat History of Sussex.


2.2. TRAVELLERS’ DESCRIPTIONS

Strangers to the county noted down things which residents took for granted, and the small number of pre-19th century travel diaries which have been published have been heavily used by historians. Several for that period remain in manuscript, as do many more from the 19th century which are less important because of other sources of information; some of these may be traced through Gard, R.(ed.), The observant traveller. Diaries of travel in England, Wales and Scotland in the County Record Offices of England and Wales (1989).

Farrant, J.H., ‘Visitors to eighteenth century Sussex’, S.G.L.H., 5 (1983), 44-51, for commentary on, and extracts relating to Brighton from, eight descriptions; and McCann, T.J., ‘Restricted grandeur’, impressions of Chichester, 1586-1948 (Chichester: W.S.R.O., 1974). The following list, by date of authorship, is mainly of those available in modern editions.


[Lieu. Hammond], ‘Relation of a short survey of the Western Counties (1636)’, ed. Legg, L.G. Wickham, Camden miscellany, 16 (1936) - along the coast only.


Burton, John, ... Iter Surriense & Sussexiensse (1752) : two journeys, c. 1730 and 1745-51, mostly translated from the Greek and Latin in S.A.C., 8(1856), 250-65, and Surrey A.C., 29 (1916), 34-48. Farrant, J.H., ‘The dates of John Burton’s journeys through Surrey and
Sussex’, S.A.C., 114(1976), 337-8, and 117 (1979), 263.
The diary of Sylas Neville, 1767-1788, ed. Cozens-Hardy, B.(1950): Portsmouth to Rye 1768; Lewes 1771; Chichester 1781-2.
Highton, A., A ramble on the coast of Sussex (1782), ed. Hindley, C. (Brighton, 1873), though the dearth of information which is not known from guides books, etc., suggests that this is a fabrication.
[Shaw, S.], The Topographer, 3 (1790) and 4 (1791), and Topographical miscellanies, 1 (1792), two tours and related antiquarian notes, for the Lewes-Eastbourne area and for scattered places west of the River Adur.
Pennant, T., A journey from London to the Isle of Wight, 2(1801), in Sussex, 1793.

2.3. HISTORIES OF THE OLDER TOWNS

Aldsworth, F., and Freke, D., Historic towns in Sussex, an archaeological survey (Univ. of London, Inst. of Arch., 1976), contains bibliographies for 23 settlements considered urban before 1500; these are predominantly archaeological but include most of the general town histories. It also gives summary interpretations of the towns’ evolution; these should be approached with caution. For these towns, this Section lists the more important or recent works (if any) with a wide scope in topic and time.


Cuckfield: Cooper, J.H.; *A history of the Parish of Cuckfield* (Haywards Heath, 1912).


Brent, C.E., *Lewes: the historical development of a county town*, E. S. R.O. Local History Research Unit no. 9 (Lewes, 1974).


Pulborough:

Robertbridge: *Recologea Papers* (Robertbridge & District Archaeological Society) (1964-).


Storrington:

2.4. HISTORIES OF NEWER TOWNS AND OF VILLAGES

Many village histories have been published, most sharing the antiquarian preoccupations of the older county histories and many being dominated by the author’s sources, giving extracts or paraphases of articles in *S.A.C.* and documents in the parish chest. As a review said of one, ‘There is little original matter, but the author reproduces in a very readable form facts industriously collected from many sources’ (*S.N.Q.* , 15 (1960), 215). The common form in the past 15 years is a selection of photographs with sketchy captions. The criteria in Part 1 have been applied more liberally here so as to give a wide coverage of items which would not otherwise feature.

Danehill Parish Historical Society Magazine (1978–)
Hudson, T.P. (ed.), *Findon through two centuries: a Downland village, 1600-1800* (Bognor, 1982).
Wright, P., *Frant. The story of a Wealden parish* (?Frant, 1982).
de St Croix, W., ‘Parochial history of Glynde’, *S.A.C.*, 20 (1868), 47-90.
Harting Papers (Harting Society, 1970–), 12 pamphlets to date.
Lucas, P., *Heathfield memorials* (1910)
Heron-Allen, E., *Selsey Bill: historic and prehistoric* (1911).
3. THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND EARLY SETTLEMENT

3.1. GEOLOGY

The first seven chapters of Sussex: environment, landscape and society, edited by the Geography Editorial Committee, University of Sussex (Gloucester, 1983), provide a concise and authoritative introduction, with full references. Greater detail is provided by Young, B., & Lake, R.D., Geology of the country around Brighton and Worthing, Memoir of the British Geological Survey, Sheets 318 and 333 (England & Wales) (London: HMSO, 1988), and Lake, R.D., Young, B., Wood, C.J., & Mortimore, R.N., ... around Lewes, ... Sheet 319 (1987); Kirkaldy, J.F., & Shephard-Thorn, E.R., ... around Hastings and Dungeness ... Sheets 320 and 321 (1987); Gallois, R.W., & Worssam, B.C., ... around Horsham, ... Sheet 302 (1993). [Also Tunbridge Well and Haselmere volumes and older volumes for western Sussex.]

3.2. EARLY SETTLEMENT

See Drewett, P.L., Rudling, D.R., & Gardiner, M.F., The South East to A.D. 1000 (1988) for an up-to-date interpretation and bibliography. The following items relate only to Saxon settlement.

Brandon, P.F. (ed.), The South Saxons (Chichester, 1978) contains several valuable papers.

Welch, M.G., Early Anglo-Saxon Sussex, 2 vols, British Archaeological Reports, British Series, 112 (Oxford, 1983), attempts to describe the nature and process of the Saxon arrival in Sussex in the 5th c. and follow the development of the initial settlement into the more extensive occupation of the 6th and 7th c.; it draws principally on the archaeological evidence (and includes a catalogue of sites known up to 1982), while relating it to documentary and place-name evidence.


Jones, G.R., ‘Multiple estates and early settlement, in Sawyer, P.H., (ed.), Medieval Settlement: continuity and change (1976), 15-40, uses the South Malling estate, stretching from Lewes to the border with Kent, to argue for the continuation of estate organization from the pre-Saxon into the medieval period.


3.3. PLACE-NAMES

Coates, R., A classified bibliography on Sussex place-names, 1586 to 1987, with an essay on the state of the art (Brighton, [1988]), is the essential guide to research (and opinion)


3.4. MAPS

Maps of the county of Sussex or of smaller areas within it (usually of estates) were made only from the late 16th c. But many maps can yield valuable information for the historian interested in earlier periods, for what the map records are the marks left on the landscape by earlier generations. Boundaries described in words in medieval documents may be identifiable on a modern map. The great era of private mapmaking lasted until the later 19th c., but thereafter the Ordnance Survey’s large scale maps allowed the surveyor for many purposes to start from a printed map. Few other than county maps were printed, and the local historian may need to have recourse to manuscript maps at an early stage.


The first printing (1813) of the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey has also been reprinted, with a detailed introduction, in: Harley, J.B., & O’Donoghue, Y. (eds ), *Old Series Ordnance Survey maps of England and Wales, Scale 1 inch to 1 mile . . . , 1 [sheet 9, covering mainly east Sussex] and 3 [sheet 5, mainly west Sussex] (Lymne: H. Margary, 1975). As revised to 1888 and 1884 respectively, these two sheet have been reprinted by David & Charles (Newton Abbot, 1969), with notes by Harley, J.B. (sheets 87, Brighton and 88, Hastings).

Of great use are the first large scale Ordnance Survey maps. Sussex was surveyed at 1:2500 between 1869 and 1875, the published sheets being accompanied by Books of Reference to indicate the area and use of each parcel of land, classified by parish. Town plans 1:500 were produced in the 1870s for Brighton, Chichester, Eastbourne, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Petworth, Ryeand Worthing.

For manuscript and also some printed maps, see: Steer, F.W. (comp.), *A catalogue of Sussex estate and tithe award maps*, S.R.S., 61 (1962); Steer, F.W. (ed.), *A catalogue of Sussex maps*, S.R.S., 66 (1968), the latter containing a
supplement to the first vol., West Sussex inclosure award maps; deposited plans relating to West Sussex; miscellaneous maps; printed county and town maps in the two record offices; Dickins, K.W., *A catalogue of manuscript maps in the custody of the Sussex Archaeological Society*, S.A.S., Occasional Paper No.4 (1981), the maps now being in E.S.R.O.
4. PEOPLE

4.1. POPULATION BEFORE 1800

Nearly all attempts to estimate the populations of settlements in the medieval period are based on the taxation records, but there are few significant studies offering estimates. For the 16th to 18th c.:

Brent, C.E., ‘Urban employment and population in Sussex between 1550 and 1660’, *S.A.C.*, 113 (1975), 35-50; and ‘Rural employment and population in Sussex between 1550 and 1640’, *S.A.C.*, 114 (1976), 27-48; 116 (1978), 41-55, for much analysis of eastern Sussex using the following sources and parish registers.


Hearth Tax Returns for 1664/5, published as Burchall, M.J. (ed.), *Sussex Hearth Tax Assessments 1662*, 1, Lewes Rape, 2, Pevensey Rape, Sussex Genealogical Centre, Occ. Papers Nos 3, 4 (Brighton, 1980). E.S.R.O. and W.S.R.O. have microfilms of the mss. in P.R.O. for 1664/5 (not listing those exempt) and 1670 (listing those exempt).


For the geographical mobility of the population, see Renshaw, W.C., ‘Witnesses from Ecclesiastical Deposition Books, 1580-1640’, *S.A.C.*, 56 (1914), 1-15, which gives where some 200 witnesses, mainly gentry and yeomen, said they had lived; these life-histories are analysed in: Cornwall, J.C.K., ‘Evidence of population mobility in the seventeenth century’, *B.I.H.R.*, 40 (1967), 143-52. Renshaw only selected a sample; a card index of all witnesses, with their ‘life histories’, at E.S.R.O., can be used for migration to and from particular parishes, as can marriage licences.

Aspects of population dynamics are considered in:


Greenhill, W.A., ‘Registers of Hastings parishes’, S.A.C., 14 (1862), 191-206 discusses epidemic years (1558-1801) and population change (1571-1801).


4.2. THE CENSUSES FROM 1801

From 1801 comprehensive head counts are available: Higgs, E., Making sense of the census, the manuscript returns for England and Wales, 1801-1901, P.R.O. Handbooks, no. 23 (1989). The population totals for Sussex, by ancient parishes from 1801 to 1901, are summarized in V.C.H., 2 (1907), 215-28. The enumerators’ schedules, naming individuals within households (originals in P.R.O., Kew) are available in microform in Brighton Area Library for both East and West Sussex, and E.S.R.O. and W.S.R.O. for their respective counties.


Local studies making much use of the schedules are


Constable, D, Household structure in three English Market towns, 1851-1871, Univ. of Reading, Dept. of Geography, Geographical Papers, 55 (1977), uses the census enumerators’ schedules for Horsham and, in Wilts., Salisbury and Swindon.

Preston, B., Occupations of father and son in mid-Victorian England, 56 (1977), uses the 1871 census with Hastings as one of eight case studies.

4.3. GENEALOGY

This section lists only the main published sources of genealogies, rather than the many sources in which information about the family relationships between individuals can be found. Guides to family history should identify sources which are useful for this purpose and which, if in print for Sussex, can be traced through this Handbook’s index. Colwell, S., The family history book. How to trace your ancestors, 2nd ed. (Oxford, 1989) can be recommended for encouraging the reader to go beyond constructing a pedigree, to
exploring ‘how our ancestors lived’. Very helpful is Wilkinson, P.M., Genealogists’ guide to the West Sussex Record Office (Chichester, 1979)


Genealogies of aristocratic, gentry and substantial yeoman and merchant families appear in: Berry, W., Pedigrees of the families in the County of Sussex (1830). Bannerman, W.B. (ed.), Visitations of the County of Sussex…1530…and 1633-4, Harleian Soc. 53 (1903).
Comber, J., Sussex genealogies, Horsham centre (Cambridge, 1931); Ardingly centre (1932) and Lewes centre (1933).
introductions to catalogues of family and estate archives published by E.S.R.O. and W.S.R.O.
many articles in S.A.C., particularly c.1900, see the General index volumes.

4.4. PARISH AND SIMILAR REGISTERS

Burchall, M.J., Index of East Sussex parish records 1275-1870 (Brighton: MS. Manuscripts of Sussex for Sussex Family History Group, 1975) covers Lewes Archdeaconry and the Peculiars of Battle and South Malling, includes the registers of non-conformist congregations, and lists all known records whether or not deposited in a record office; it is supplemented by McCann, T.J., ‘A survey of Sussex Catholic registers’, S.G.L.H., 6 (1984), 93-97. Wilkinson, P.M., Genealogists’ guide to the West Sussex Record Office (Chichester, 1979) lists W.S.R.O.’s holdings of parish registers, bishops’ transcripts (for the whole diocese), and modern copies, as well as original non-conformist registers, printed Catholic registers and many other demographic sources. Palgrave-Moore, P.T.R., National index of parish registers, Vol. IV: South East England (Soc. of Genealogists, 1980), Sussex at 95-155, is substantially based on preceding lists.

Several parish registers have been published, including: Angmering 1562-1687, S.R.S., 18 (1918); Ardingly 1558-1812, S.R.S., 17 (1913); Bolney 1541-1812, S.R.S., 15 (1912); Brighton 1558-1701 (ed. Roberts, H.D., 1932); Cocking 1558-1837 (ed. Challen, W.H. 1927); Cowfold 1558-1812, S.R.S., 22 (1916); Cuckfield 1598-1699, S.R.S. 13 (1911); East Blatchington 1563-1804 (ed. Hayton, J.H., & Williams, F.R., 1940); East Grinstead 1558-1661, S.R.S., 24 (1917), see also S.F.H., 1, no. 2 (1973) 41-44; Edburton 1558-1812 (ed. Wilkie, C.H., 1884, 1900); Glynde 1558-1812, S.R.S., 30 (1924); Hailsham, marriages 1558-1600, in Salzman, L.F., History of Hailsham (1901); Horsham 1541-1635, S.R.S., 21 (1915); Hove & Preston 1538-1812 (ed. Salmon, E.F., 1912); Littlehampton 1611-1753 in Robinson, E., & Howard, J.S., Reminiscences of Littlehampton (1933); Woodmancote 1582-1812 (ed. Sykes-Maclean, H., 1932).

Hundreds of ‘vital events’ are listed in Challen, W.H., ‘Sussex entries in London parish registers’, S.N.Q., 1-16 (1927-64) - and are indexed in the three relevant General Index volumes.

Published non-conformist registers are Burchall, M.J. (ed.), Lewes non-conformist registers [1742-1842] (Brighton, 1975) and Brighton Presbyterian registers (Brighton, 1979).

Blencowe, R.W., ‘Extracts from the parish registers…of East Sussex’, S.A.C., 4 (1851), 243-90, for comments on various themes found in registers.
4.5. MARRIAGE LICENCES

Calendared by Dunkin, E.H.W., in S.R.S.: Archdeaconry of Lewes, 1586-1643, 1 (1900); Archdeaconry of Lewes, 1670-1729, and Deanery of South Malling, 1620-1732, 6 (1906); (ed. Penfold, E.W.D.), ...1772-1837, 25 (1917), 26 (1919); Archdeaconry of Chichester, 1575-1730, 9 (1909), (ed. MacLeod, D.), ...1731-1774, 32 (1926), ...1775-1800, 35 (1929); Deanery of Chichester, 1583-1730, and Deanery of Pagham and Tarring, 1580-1730, 12 (1911).

4.6. PROBATE RECORDS

Probate was administered by the ecclesiastical courts until 1858; the main records used in local history are the wills, the grants of administration and the inventories. Burchall, M.J., A guide to Sussex probate records, Sussex Genealogical Centre Occ. Papers no.7 (Brighton 1981). For some purposes, e.g. the occupations of testators of a particular locality, the printed calendars are sufficient. These are: Fry, E.A., Calendar of wills in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester 1482-1800, and Calendar of administration in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester, 1555-1800; Wills and administrations in the Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1520-1670; wills and administrations in the Peculiar Court of the Dean of Chichester, 1577-1800, British Record Society, 49 (1915) and 64 (1940); and Hall, W.H., Calendar of wills and administrations in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes ... The Archbishop of Canterbury’s Peculiar Jurisdiction of South Malling and the Peculiar of the Deanery of Battle, British Record Society, 24 (1901); see also S.F.H., 3, no. 2 (1977), 53-54, and S.G.F.H., 1, no. 1 (1979), 28-35. The wills of Sussex residents leaving property in more than one diocese or peculiar may have been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, of which the records, including some inventories, are now in P.R.O.; E.S.R.O. and W.S.R.O. have copies of the published indices, up to the early 18th c.


4.7. DIARIES, MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Writings of residents - letters written in the normal course of social contact, business memoranda, private diaries, recollections written for the family - have often been printed later for their historical interest. These editions have been included at an appropriate point in later sections, but they often cast light on more subjects than can be indicated - many short references will found, for example, to schooling or to clothing. Burchall, M.J. (comp.), A catalogue of Sussex diaries, Sussex Genealogical Centre Occasional Papers No.9 (Brighton, 1984), lists some 200 diarists with Sussex connections. See also Rees, A.J., Old Sussex and her diarists (1929).
5. **THE COUNTRYSIDE**

5.1. **INTRODUCTION**

This Part is divided into three periods: to c.1500, c.1500 to c.1750 and from c.1750. Generally, works relevant to more than one period are mentioned only once, in the period to which they particularly apply. Within each period, studies which are wide-ranging in their subject matter are given first, then the following sequence of topics is roughly applied: the extension or contraction of the area under settlement, and the broad pattern of settlement and landuse; the ownership of the land, its occupation, the way of life of owners, tenants and workers, and the relations between them; and farming practices and techniques. But many books and articles touch on more than one of these topics.

Since in Sussex, as elsewhere, farming systems were partially determined by geology, relief and climate, they are best studied in a regional context - the coastal plain, the coastal marshland, the South Downs and scarpfoot, the low weald, the high weald and the forest ridges. The following volumes of *The agrarian history of England and Wales* (Cambridge U.P.) contain substantial sections on Sussex as part of wider agrarian regions, and provide overviews of variable originality:


Thirsk, I.J. (ed.), ..., 4, 1500-1640 (1967): Thirsk, I.J., on Kent and Sussex, 55-64.


5.2. **THE COUNTRYSIDE TO c.1500**

5.2.1. **SETTLEMENT**


Gulley, J.L.M., ‘The Wealden landscape in the early seventeenth century and its antecedents’, Univ. of London Ph.D. thesis 1960, copy in Univ. of Sussex Library, broadly reviews the economy, as well as the landscape, of the Weald from the early medieval period.

On climate, and the boundary between land and sea:


Studies of settlement in small areas include:
Moore, J.S., Laughton: a study of the evolution of the Wealden landscape, Univ. of Leicester, Dept. of English Local History, Occasional Papers no. 19, an important study mainly concerned with medieval assarting.

Deserted medieval villages.
Later reports include

Moated sites:
Brandon, P.F., The Sussex landscape (1974, 1978), 136, has identified 235 moated sites, but the only published list is of 57 in V.C.H., 1 (1907), 477-8. The few sites published are:
Barr-Hamilton, A., ‘Stratham moated site’, S.A.S. Newsletter, 3 (March 1971), and short notes in subsequent issues.

Other excavations of rural buildings:

5.2.3. LANDOWNERSHIP AND ESTATE MANAGEMENT

Who owned which manors is evidenced by settlements in (often fictitious) disputes concluded in the royal courts: Salzman, L.F., An abstract of feet of fines relating to the county of Sussex [1190 to 1248], S.R.S., 2 (1902); [1249 to 1307], 7 (1907); and [1307 to 1509], 23 (1916). V.C.H. gives much attention to descents of manors.

Studies of ownership are:
Salzman, L.F., ‘Some Domesday tenants’, S.A.C., 57, 58, 63 and 65 (1915-23) including subsequent family history and bequests of land
Bridgeman, C.G.O., ‘The devolution of the Sussex manors formerly belonging to the Earls of Warenne and Surrey’, S.A.C., 56 (1914), 54-92.

The accumulation of individual estates is recorded in chartularies (registers of title deeds and other documents as evidence of personal or corporate rights). Davis, G.R.C., Medieval Chartularies of Great Britain: a short catalogue (1958) can be used to identify surviving chartularies of Sussex landowners - nearly always religious houses. Some held land outside Sussex; conversely, houses elsewhere held land in Sussex. Published chartularies, charters, etc., are:
Ballard, A., ‘The Chartulary of St. Mary’s Hospital, Chichester’, S.A.C., 51 (1908), 37-64, before 1260.
Blaauw, W.H., ‘Duresford Abbey, the fortunes and misfortunes’, S.A.C., 8 (1856), 41-96.

Historical Manuscripts Commission, Report on the manuscripts of Lord de l’Isle and Dudley preserved at Penshurst Place (1925), 83-171, for Robertsbridge Abbey; Cooper, G.M. ‘Notices of the Abbey of Robertsbridge’, S.A.C., 8 (1856), 141-176; Penfold, W., Calendar of charters and documents relating to the Abbey of Robertsbridge, county of Sussex (1873).
Blaauw, W.H. ‘Sedlescombe and Shipley, the preceptories of the Knights Templar in Sussex’, S.A.C., 9 (1857), 227-274, land, valuations.
Salzman, L.F. (ed.), The Chartulary of the Priory of St. Peter at Sele (Cambridge, 1923); Turner, E., ‘Sele Priory, and some notice of the Carmelite Friars at New Shoreham, and the secular Canons of Steyning’, S.A.C., 10 (1858), 100-128, some information on lands, a little on sites.


Studies of individual estates in Sussex:
Saul, N., Scenes from provincial life. Knightly families in Sussex 1280-1400 (Oxford, 1986) and S.A.C., 127 (1989), 254-56, study the world of the Etchinghams of Etchingham, the Sackvilles of Buckhurst and the Waleyses of Glynde, with estate management as only one aspect illuminated.


Relations between landowner and tenant, and agricultural practice, are evidenced by the various types of administrative records:

Wilson, A.E. ‘Farming in Sussex in the middle ages’, *S.A.C.*, 97 (1957), 98-118, for an introduction based mainly on the S.R.S. volumes below.


Clough, M., *Three estate surveys of the Fitzalan Earls of Arundel*, S.R.S., 67 (1969), two dated 1301, the other probably c.1380, not all Sussex.

Hudson, W., & Godman, P.S., ‘On a series of rolls of the Manor of Wiston’, *S.A.C.*, 53 (1910), 143-82, and 54 (1911), 130-82, mainly 14th c.


Pullein, C., *Rotherfield, the story of some Wealden manors* (Tunbridge Wells, 1928), includes extracts from manor court books.


5.2.4. AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE

Much on agricultural practice appears in the administrative records on the preceding section.

Field measurements, important to understanding manorial records, are discussed in:


5.3. THE COUNTRYSIDE C.1500 TO C.1750

5.3.1. GENERAL

The volumes of *The agrarian history of England and Wales* and Kerridge, E., *The agricultural revolution* (1967) are important for the regional context.


5.3.2. SETTLEMENT

5.3.2.1. INCLOSURE


An important inclosure dispute is examined in Jerrome, P.A., *Cloakbag and Common Purse. Enclosure and copyhold in 16th century Petworth* (Petworth, 1979). Other disputes about land are described in:
Cornwall, J.C.K. ‘The Ecclesdon outrage: a fresh interpretation’, *S.A.C.*, 113 (1975), 7-15, and


5.3.2.2. PARKS AND FORESTS

Ellis, W.S., *The parks and forests of Sussex* (Lewes, 1885), is still useful. Amongst the parks, Ashdown Forest has received most attention:
Christian, G., *Ashdown Forest* (Forest Row, 1967), but, like more recent popular books, without references.


Ashdown Forest News, Friends of Ashdown Forest (1981-). Also:

5.3.2.3. MARSHES AND RIVERS

The reclamation of saltmarsh and the protection of freshwater marshland generated much expenditure and some controversy during the period:
Rendel, W.V., ‘Changes in the course of the Rother’, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 77 (1962), 63-76.

River management:
5.3.3. LANDOWNERSHIP AND ESTATE MANAGEMENT


Ownership of the larger estates is evidenced in:
Dunkin, E.H.W. (ed.), Sussex manors, advowsons, etc., recorded in the feet of fines ... (1509-1833), S.R.S., 19, 20 (1914, 1915)
Mundy, P.M. (ed.), Abstracts of the Star Chamber proceedings relating to the county of Sussex [1500-1550], S.R.S., 16 (1913), includes disputes over land from the late fifteenth century.
Cooper, W.D., ‘Royalist compositions in Sussex during the Commonwealth’, S.A.C., 19 (1867), 91-120.

The balance of landholding between freeholders, copyholders and leaseholders (unless distorted by sub-leasing) and manorial administration is reflected in printed documents and a couple of studies:
Prince, C. L., ‘A rent roll of His Grace the Duke of Dorset of several Sussex manors for the years 1718-20’, S.A.C., 39 (1894), 134-53.
Leconfield, Lord, Petworth manor in the seventeenth century (1954), and Sutton and Duncton manors in the seventeenth century (1956).
On manorial custom:
Figg, W., ‘Tenantry customs in Sussex - the Drinker Acres’, S.A.C., 4 (1851), 305-8;
Corner, G.R., ‘On the custom of Borough English, as existing in the County of Sussex’,
S.A.C., 6 (1853), 164-89; 8 (1855), 272.

Although the genealogy of the Sussex nobility and gentry has been voluminously treated,
the only systematic study of the landowning class remains:
Mousley, J.E., ‘Sussex gentry in the reign of Elizabeth’ (Ph.D. thesis, Univ. of London,
1955), from which derives: ‘The fortunes of some gentry families of Elizabethan Sussex’,

Batho, G.R. (ed.), The household papers of Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland
(1564-1632), Camden Soc. 3rd s., 93 (1962), shows the management of a great household
residing mainly at Petworth House, the layout and rebuilding of which is dealt with in ‘The
Percies at Petworth, 1574-1632’, S.A.C., 95 (1957), 1-27, and ‘Notes and documents on

For the early 18th c.:
Crossley, D.W., & Saville, R.V., (eds), The Fuller letters 1728-1755. Guns, slaves and


March, Earl of, A Duke and his friends . The life and letters of the second Duke of
Richmond, 1701-51, 2 vols. (1911).

5.3.4. FARMING PRACTICE

In addition to the sources in the previous section, the records of the life of the lesser gentry
and substantial farmers tell much about farming:
Tittler, R., (ed.), Accounts of the Roberts family of Boarzell [in Ticehurst]. Sussex, c.1568-

Cooper, W.D., ‘Extracts from account-books of the Everenden and Frewen families in the
seventeenth century’, S.A.C., 4 (1851), 22-30, transcribes part of E.S.R.O., FRE 520 and
521.


Spurrell, F., ‘Inventory of the goods of Cornelius Humphrey of Newhaven, 1697’, S.A.C.,
6 (1853), 190-6, a substantial yeoman.

163-203, microfilm of MS. in Yale Univ. Library, MSS. and Archives, Film Misc. 288.

Blencowe, R.W., ‘Extracts from the journal and account book of Timothy Burrell, Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law, of Ockenden House, Cuckfield, from the year 1683 to 1714’, S.A.C., 3

Turner, E., ‘Extracts from the diary of Richard Stapley, gent. of Hickstead Place in
Twineham, from 1682 to 1724’, S.A.C., 2(1849), 102-28 (extracts end in 1709); ‘The
Stapley diary’, S.A.C., 18(1866), 151-62 (mainly 1714-43); ‘On the domestic habits and modes of life of a Sussex gent. in the 17th and early part of the 18th century’, S.A.C., 23 (1871), 36-72, two of the MSS. now E.S.R.O., HIC 467 and 472.

Important studies of many aspects of rural life in small areas are:


5.4. THE COUNTRYSIDE FROM c.1750

5.4.1. SETTLEMENT AND LAND USE

Briault, E.W.H., ‘Sussex (East and West) ‘, in The land of Britain, ed. Stamp, L. Dudley, 8, pts. 83 & 84 (1942), maps land use for large parts of Sussex at a small scale in the late 18th c., c. 1840, c. 1875 and 1931-4. Coloured plans of land use at the last date, overprinted on Ordnance Survey 1 inch to 1 mile maps, were published separately as The land utilisation survey of Britain, sheets 124 (1938), 15 (1938), 126/135 (1939), 132 (1937), 133 (1936) and 134 (1936).
The Second land utilisation survey of Great Britain saw only one Sussex sheet published, Sheet 77 (Isle of Thanet Geographical Assoc. 1968), Brighton TQ20 and TQ30, surveyed 1965-67.

5.4.1.1. INCLOSURE

Tate, W.E., ‘Sussex Inclosure Acts and Awards’ [1756-1895] , S.A.C., 88 (1950), 115-56; also published separately by East and West Sussex County Councils as Record Publication 1.

5.4.1.2. DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

Gaskell, S.M., ‘The making of a model village’, *Local Historian*, 16 (1984), 4-14, on remodelling of Oving in 1830s and ‘40s as beneficient paternalism combined with landscaping the park.
Nicholson, S., *Nymans: the story of a Sussex garden* (Gloucester, 1992), linking also to other distinguished gardens developed in the Weald c.1900.

5.4.1.3. **LAND UTILISATION IN SMALL AREAS**


5.4.2. **LANDOWNERSHIP AND ESTATE MANAGEMENT**


Tithe maps and schedules in E.S.R.O. and W.S.R.O., and the associated files in the P.R.O., are a vital key to landowning, occupancy and use in the mid-19th c. See Steer, F.W., A catalogue of Sussex estate and tithe award maps, SRS, 61 (1962), 175-208, and Kain, R.J.P., An atlas and index of the tithe files of mid-19th century England and Wales (Cambridge, 1986), 102-111, 528-30. Several have been transcribed, e.g., Crawley and Local History, Booklet No. 1, Maps (Crawley Teachers’ Centre, 1975), which includes Crawley and Ifield tithe maps and schedule and Ifield enclosure map and award; Lewis, M., Stevens, L. & Stevens, P.M. The Eastbourne tithe schedule, Eastbourne Local Hist. Soc. publ. 3 (1975) with extracts from the map and an index.


5.4.2.1. WORKING FARMERS AND LABOURERS


Cobbett, William, Rural rides, various eds, e.g., Everyman’s Library (c. 1925), for critical comments on social relations in 1822-23, studied in Dyck, I., William Cobbett and rural popular culture (Cambridge, 1992).

Recent historical writing on the agricultural labourer and the smallholder has mainly been in terms of conflict with, and repression by, the landowners and the farmers:


Reed, M., & Wells, R. (eds), Class, conflict and protest in the English countryside, 1700-1880 (1990) reprints seven articles from J. Peasant Studies (1979-88) and three new ones by the editors, Archer, J.E., Charlesworth, A., Mills, D.R., and Short, B.M., several of which rely heavily on evidence from Sussex, though little of it before the later 18th c.

5.4.3. **THE RURAL UNREST OF THE 1830s AND EARLY UNIONS**

Charlesworth, A., *Social protest in a rural society: the spatial diffusion of the Captain Swing disturbances of 1830-31*, Historical Geography Research Series 1 (Norwich, 1979), analyses Hobsbawm and Rude’s data and asserts the importance of the main roads from London.

5.4.4. **FARMING PRACTICE**

The main late 18th c. commentaries on agricultural practices, much used by Fussell, G.E., ‘Four centuries of farming systems in Sussex 1500-1900’, *S.A.C.*, 90 (1952), 60-102 are:
Young, Arthur, ‘A tour through Sussex by the Editor’, *Annals of Agriculture*, 11 (1789), 170-304, mainly devoted to South Down cattle and sheep.

Farming practice and rural social life c.1800 is reflected in diaries and notebooks:
*Diary of Matthias Slye*, Hailsham farmer, for 1808 (Hailsham Historical Soc., 1973).

On the 19th and early 20th c. the contemporary surveys are all short:

The last days of agricultural practices established in the later 19th c. are captured in photographs by George Garland, of Petworth and environs in the 1920s and 30s, with good captions in:

Lawrie, G., ‘All is safely gathered in’*. *Grain storage on the Wiston Estate 1350-1900*, (Chichester, 1991)
Lloyd, E. Walford, *The Southdown sheep* (Lewes, 1933), and *Sussex cattle* (Lewes, c. 1945).

5.4.5. THE COUNTY FAMILIES

The aristocratic and gentry families resident on their estates in the county, had an immense influence on numerous aspects of the lives of Sussex men and women for much of the 18th and 19th c. Genealogy. The only general or comparative studies are:
On their estates and lifestyles:

On their servants:
Howell-Thomas, D., (ed.), Goodwood, letters from below stairs (Goodwood Estate Co.,1976), written by staff on business, 1831-60.

Biographical studies of aristocrats referring to Sussex activities include:

Gentry life style is reflected in:
6. TOWNS AND TRADING

6.1. MEDIEVAL TOWNS


Blaauw, W.H., ‘Royal licences to fortify towns and houses in Sussex’, *S.A.C.*, 13 (1861), 112.


6.1.1. MINTS


6.2. MARKET TOWNS AND MARKETING, 1500-1750


Brent, C.E., ‘Urban employment and population in Sussex between 1550 and 1660’, *S.A.C.*, 113 (1975), 35-50, is devoted to Lewes and the coastal towns of East Sussex.

6.2.1. TRADING AND TRADESMEN


Rice, R. Garraway, Sussex apprentices and masters 1710-52, S.R.S., 28 (1922), indicates occupational structures.

6.3. SEAPORTS, COMMERCE AND FISHING, 1500-1750


Andrews, J.H., ‘The geographical aspects of the maritime trade of Kent and Sussex, 1650-1750’ (Ph.D. thesis Univ. of London, 1954), deals very fully for 1650-1714, and less fully until 1750, with customs ports and systems, harbours and shipping, inland communications, transit and wartime traffic, smuggling, trade in cereals, pulses, other agricultural produce, fish, timber and iron, other export trades, the import trades, and classification of the ports (Chichester, Pagham, Arundel, Shoreham, Brighton, Newhaven, Cuckmere, Eastbourne, Pevensey, Hastings, Rye). From it derive:
‘Rye Harbour in the reign of Charles II’, S.A.C., 94 (1956), 35-42;

The richness of Rye’s surviving records allow exceptional insights into its economy and social life:


6.4. MARKET AND MARITIME TOWNS SINCE 1750

No wide-ranging study has been written: only individual towns or limited topics have been explored.


Bleach, J., ‘Fairfield folk at Bodiam and Rudgwick fairs, 1841’, S.A.C., 128 (1990), 266-70, is the only recent article on a neglected subject. Markets fair a little better:


Jenkins, P.R., Sussex money. A history of banking in Sussex (Pulborough, 1987).

On both social and business life in the towns:

Selections of photographs and prints of the older towns, with well-researched captions, include Price, B., Bygone Chichester (Chichester, 1975) and Chichester, the valiant years [c.1890-1945] (Chichester, 1978) ; Michell, R. & Gould, D., East Grinstead - then & now (Midhurst, 1985); Windrum, A., & Hughes, A.F., Bygone Horsham (Chichester, 1982); Brent, C.E., & Rector, W.K., Victorian Lewes (Chichester, 1980); Thompson, H.J.F., Littlehampton long ago (Littlehampton: author, 1974; White, C., 19th and Early 20th Century Midhurst in old photographs (Midhurst, 1972); Jerome, P.A., & Newdick, J., Petworth time out of mind (Petworth, 1982); Bagley, G.S., Edwardian Rye from contemporary photographs, Rye Museum pub. 9, (1974).

6.5. THE VICTORIAN COLONISATION

This section refers to the opening up of the interior of Sussex, particularly by the railway, mainly for residential purposes and commuting. This process is largely ignored in the V.C.H. other than vol. 6, but is briefly mentioned in Parker, W.H., ‘Settlement in Sussex 1840-1940’, Geography, 35 (1950), 9-20.


### 6.6. THE COASTAL RESORTS

The basic book on coastal towns founded primarily on recreational functions, Walton, J.K. *The English seaside resort. A social history 1750-1914* (Leicester, 1983), includes many reference to Sussex, on which see also:


Still important for Sussex, and covering the coastal towns from Eastbourne to Selsey, is Brookfield, H.C., ‘A regional study of urban development in coastal Sussex since the 18th century’, Ph. D. thesis, Univ. of London, 1950, copy in Univ. of Sussex Library, the only published part of which on the towns is ‘Worthing, a study of a modern coastal town’, *Town Planning Rev.*, 23 (1952), 145-62.

Clunn, H., *Famous South Coast pleasure resorts past and present* (1929) includes Brighton, Eastbourne and Worthing, and is useful for the more recent development.

On individual resorts well established before Queen Victoria’s accession:

Gilbert, E.W., *Brighton, Old Ocean’s Bauble* (1954; repr. 1968, with corrections, and 1975), was outstanding for its time, but now extended and modified by:

Dale, A., *Fashionable Brighton 1820-1860*, 2nd ed. (Newcastle, 1967), primarily architectural,

Bingham, N., *C.A. Bushy. The Regency architect of Brighton & Hove* (1991) and:


QueenSpark Books (Brighton, 1974-) are a pioneering series of memoirs, photographs and oral histories of working class life, including Paul, A.S., *Poverty, hardship but happiness. Those were the days 1903-1917*, 1 (1974); Griffiths, N.J., *Shops book ...Shopkeepers and*
street traders in east Brighton, 1900-1930, 6 (1978); Backyard Brighton, 20 (1988); Back street Brighton, 22 (19xx); and Brighton behind the Front, xx (199x).


Hastings (‘Mugsborough’) c.1905-10 is the setting of: Tressell, R. [Noonan, R.], The ragged trousered philanthropists (1914 ; first complete ed., 1955). See Ball, F.C., One of the damned. The Life and times of Robert Tressell… (1973) and, for local context, Robert Tressell Workshop, The Robert Tressell papers (Rochester, WEA, 1982).

Baines, J.M., Burton’s St. Leonards (Hastings, 1956).


Eastbourne Local History Society Newsletter (19xx-)


Young, G., A history of Bognor Regis (Chichester, 1983).

Bognor Regis Natural History Society publications (1962-).

Elleray, D.R., Worthing: a pictorial history (Chichester, 1977), Eastbourne … (1978), and Hastings … (1979), no more than complement the other accounts, but have useful bibliographies.

On the resorts which are Victorian creations:


Middleton, J., A history of Hove (Chichester, 1979), many short chapters on a multiplicity of topics.


Guilmant, A., Bexhill-on-Sea. A pictorial history (Chichester, 1982).

On the post-First World War bungalow development:

7. MANUFACTURING

This section is mainly concerned with the processing of raw materials drawn from Sussex soil and from beneath it. The cultivation of the soil is dealt with under ‘Agriculture’; marketing (and further processing) of the products features under ‘Towns’. Until the 19th century, such processing took place in Sussex almost solely for local consumption, and until at least early in that century it was carried on predominantly in the countryside, particularly in the Weald. This region enjoyed good supplies of timber, woodfuel, water-power and other raw materials. The trade in individual commodities is dealt with here, but trade in general in Part 6 on Towns. Lowerson, J.R., ‘Sussex and “industrialisation”: economic depression and restrictive elements, 1700-1840’, in Palmer, M. (ed.), The onset of industrialisation (Univ. of Nottingham, Dept. of Adult Ed., [1978]), 19-23 [comment...]. Of modern manufacturing industry there has been very little in Sussex; a few references appear at the end of this part.

7.1. GENERAL SURVEYS


Particular relevant here is Austen, B., Cox, D., & Upton, J.(eds), Sussex industrial archaeology, a field guide (Chichester, 1985).

For studies of seaborne trade, see also […].

7.2. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

7.2.1. CORN


The buildings have received more attention than the processes or trade. Paterson, D., & Cox, D., ‘A bibliography of Sussex mills’, S.I.H., 22 (1992), 14-19, lists nearly 200 books and articles, most on individual windmills, watermills and tidemills, a few on the millers and millwrights. The most substantial studies are: Brunnarius, M., The windmills of Sussex (Chichester, 1979) and Dawes, H.T., The windmills and millers of Brighton, published asS.I.H., 18 (1988).

### 7.2.2. HOPS


### 7.2.3. WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTH


Bowden, P.J., *The wool trade in Tudor and Stuart England* (1962), is also useful.

### 7.2.4. LEATHER


### 7.2.5. TIMBER


The use of timber in building is covered in […]

### 7.3. MINERAL RESOURCES

#### 7.3.1. IRON INDUSTRY

Nationally the most significant of Sussex’s industries, it has attracted the most research.

Cleere, H.F., & Crossley, D.W., *The iron industry of the Weald* (Leicester, 1985) is now the essential starting point and guide to the extensive earlier literature. Important items since published include:


7.3.2.  GLASSMAKING

Kenyon, G.H., *The glass industry of the Weald* (Leicester, 1967). See also:

7.3.3.  POTTERY AND TILES

Ponsonby of Shelbrede and Ponsonby, M., ‘Monastic paving tiles’, *S.A.C.*, 75 (1934), kiln at Shelbrede Priory includes methods of manufacture, trade.

7.3.4.  BRICK, LIME AND CEMENT MAKING

Beswick, M., *Brickmaking in Sussex. A history and gazetteer* (Midhurst, 1993) is the essential starting point and cites fully the earlier literature; the gazetteer covers some 750 sites. It also bears on many other topics, such as buildings, transport, dual occupations and the decline of family businesses.
[de Havilland, J.], *Rodmell cement works, a history* [1927-75], *Great Bush Telegraph*, 5 (1983).

7.3.5.  SALT


7.4. **OTHER CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES**

8. COMMUNICATIONS

8.1. ROADS AND RIVER CROSSINGS

The Roman road system is well-known, thanks to Margary, I.D., *Roman ways in the Weald* (rev. ed., 1965) and *Roman roads in Britain* (3rd ed., 1975), but is believed to have fallen into disuse. But the road system as it can be identified c.1700 is likely to have been long established by then:

Turner, E., ‘High roads in Sussex, at the end of the seventeenth and at the commencement of the eighteenth centuries’, *S.A.C.*, 19 (1867), 153-69;

Straker, E., ‘A Wealden ridgeway’ [Rye to Uckfield], *S.N.Q.*, 6 (1937), 171-3 (also 224).


Published work otherwise has concentrated on the turnpike roads


Bridges and ferries: numerous short articles by Johnson, G.D., in *S.N.Q.*, 10-17, provide comprehensive coverage; a couple concern roads; also, ‘The repair of Sussex bridges’, *S.A.C.*, 91 (1953), 164-84. His notes, including fieldwork c.1910, are now in S.A.S. Library.

The work on road traffic is mostly confined to 19th century coaching from London:
Smail, H.P.C. *The Worthing road and its coaches* (Worthing, 1943) and *Coaching times and after* (Worthing, 1948) which includes horse buses.


8.2. **HARBOURS AND SEABORNE TRADE**


Baines, *Historic Hastings*.


Ecclestone, A.W. & J.L., *The rise of Great Yarmouth* (Great Yarmouth, 1959), ch. 11 (pp. 111-63), ‘The Portsmen’s diaries’, transcribes the reports of the Cinque Ports’ bailiffs at Yarmouth in 1593, 1626, 1653 and 1657.

The state of the harbours and their defences at the time of the Armada is shown in Lower, M.A. (ed.), *A survey of the coast of Sussex made in 1587* (Lewes, 1870), original, signed by Nicholas Reynolds, is now B.L., Add. MS. 57494.

Andrews, J.H., ‘The geographical aspects of the maritime trade of Kent and Sussex,1650-1750’ (Ph.D. thesis Univ. of London, 1954) in the main extends only to 1714 for Sussex, as few later Port Books survive. Small parts published as:


On limited 19th century aspects are:


Smuggling has only one general and scholarly account:

On Sussex, with references to the extensive earlier literature:


8.3. **RIVER NAVIGATION AND CANALS**

Most of the available primary material on the navigations and canals made under ‘improvement’ Acts of the later 18th c. has been written up, with only a few glances to earlier periods and leaving us little the wiser on the traffic carried.


Farrant, J.H., ‘Civil engineering in Sussex around 1800, & the career of Cater Rand’, S.I.H., 6 (1973), 2-14, refers to the Ouse and the Adur.

8.4. RAILWAYS

The literature is enormous but is overwhelmingly concerned with locomotives, line layouts, record runs, accidents and anecdotes, rather than with the traffic carried, the commercial history of the company, or the wider impact of the railway (on which some insight may be found in the items under ‘The Coastal Resorts ’). Even the items selected here are distinctly thin in references to sources of information.

Clark, R.H., A Southern Region record (Lingfield, 1964) is the authoritative chronology .
Newton, S.C., Rails across the Weald, East Sussex Record Office Handbook 4 (Lewes, 1972), has a patchy bibliography for East Sussex and describes the primary material in E.S.R.O.


Turner, J.T.H., The London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, 1, Origins and formation (1977), 2, Establishment and growth (1978), and 3, Completion and maturity (1979), is primarily about the civil engineering works.


Other specialist studies are:
Robbins, R.M., *Points and signals, a railway historian at work* (1967), includes three Sussex articles.
*The Brighton Circular* [further info’ required]

8.5. AIRPORTS


Ashworth, C., *Action stations. 9, Military airfields of the Central South and South-East* (Wellingborough, 1985) also mentions civil aviation.

8.6. POSTAL SERVICES


8.7. THE PRINTED WORD

8.7.1. PRINTERS

Piper, A.C., ‘Notes on the introduction of printing into Sussex up to the year 1800: with a chronology of Sussex printers to that date’, *Library*, ser. 3, 5 (1914), 257-65; ‘Private printing presses in Sussex’, 70-79.
8.7.2. NEWSPAPERS

The earliest newspaper published in Sussex was the *Sussex Weekly Advertiser*, 1746; few issues before 1769 survive. See Beckett, A., ‘The first Sussex newspaper’, *S.C.M.*, 15 (1941), 247-54. The second to continue for long first appeared in 1806, but in 1900 there were about 50 different papers published during each week. For a guide to which were being published at a given date, consult *Kelly’s directory of Sussex*. One part of British Library catalogue of the Newspaper Library Colindale (1975) is by place of publication and can be used to identify papers of which to seek copies in local collections. The main holdings of West Sussex County Library, W.S.R.O., E.S.R.O., and Brighton Area Library, are given in West Sussex, 25-27. Hastings and St. Leonards newspapers are listed in Baines, J.M. *Historic Hastings* (Hastings, 1955, 1963), 406; the main ones are in Hastings Area Library. Bergess, W.F., Riddell, B.R.M. & Whyman, J., *Bibliography of British Newspapers, Kent* (London: British Library, 1982), has detailed lists of libraries’ holdings of several papers published or circulating in Sussex. Holdings in the London and South Eastern Library Region are listed at <http://www.earl.org.uk/magnet>.

Several papers have been microfilmed and so more widely available, particularly *Sussex Weekly Advertiser* (1749-1822, with gaps), *Sussex (Agricultural) Express* (1837-1938), *Sussex Daily News* (1881-1952), and *West Sussex Gazette* (1860-1923), on which see Wright, F.V., *A hundred years of the West Sussex Gazette, 1853-1953* (1953).

8.7.3. GUIDE BOOKS AND DIRECTORIES

Guide books for visitors to the coastal resorts began to appear in the 1760s, often under rather misleading titles: the first, for instance, was Relhan, A., *A short history of Brighthelmstone* (1761). In the 19th century they are very numerous and have to be used with care, as they may be undated and information may be repeated from one edition to another without amendment. There is no alternative but to search library collections for them. The only study is: Clark, K.M., *150 Years of town guides: a study of the guide books to the ancient town of Rye 1817-1964*, Rye Museum pub. 7 (1965).

A list of about 850 distinct directories relating to Sussex, with the libraries where copies are and an introduction, is Farrant, J.H., *Sussex directories 1784-1940*, 3rd ed., Sussex Genealogical Centre Occasional Papers No.6 (Brighton, 1980). It has fuller coverage for Sussex than Shaw, G., & Tipper, A., *British directories: a bibliography and guide to directories published in England and Wales (1850-1950) and Scotland (1773-1950)* (1988) which does though fill some gaps.
9. POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION

This part embraces Sussex’s role in ‘national’ events (e.g., the Battle of Hastings and the Civil War) and its inhabitants’ dealings with the Crown, in and out of Parliament, as well as public administration and law enforcement.

9.1. CROWN AND PARLIAMENT


9.1.1. MEDIEVAL

The Battle of Hastings, 1066. The most recent account with full references to primary and secondary sources is Brown, R.A., ‘The Battle of Hastings’ in Brown, R.A. (ed.), Proceedings of the Battle Conference on Anglo-Norman Studies, 3 (Woodbridge, 1981), 1-21, though his The Normans and the Norman Conquest (1968) may be more accessible. Other modern accounts are:


Battle Abbey (English Heritage) has an interpretive display of the battle field.


Battle of Lewes, 1264


Barttelot, W.B., ‘Extract from the return of members 1290’, S.A.C., 30 (1880),190-197.

Cade’s Rising.

This popular uprising against Henry VI’s government centred on Kent and Sussex. Harvey, I.M.W., Jack Cade’s Rebellion of 1450 (Oxford, 1991), and Griffiths, R.A., The reign of King Henry VI the exercise of Royal authority, 1422-1461 (1981) and the lists of those
9.1.2. TUDOR

In Tudor Sussex, as elsewhere, the political scene was dominated by the local nobility and gentry. Their politics are extensively treated in:


Particular facets of the Tudor scene are covered by:


9.1.3. STUART

Sussex fully shared in the developing political crisis under James I and Charles I, which culminated in the Civil War and the Interregnum.

Fletcher, A.J., A county community in peace and war: Sussex 1600-1660 (1975; reissued, 1980, as Sussex 1600-1660: a county community in peace and war) includes a full survey of political developments between 1600 and 1660.

Lower, M.A., wrote portraits of some of the leading personalities of the period in The worthies of Sussex (1865) and Historical and genealogical notices of the Pelham family (1874). The careers of the Bishops of Parham are described in Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, J., Parham in Sussex (1947). Lomas, S.C. (ed.) The memoirs of Sir George Courthope, Camden Society, 3rd ser., 13 (1907)

See also:


Pre-war episodes are discussed in:

Ellis, H., ‘Compositions for Knighthood, temp. Charles I’, S.A.C., 16 (1864), 45-51;

Thomas-Stanford, C., *Sussex in the Great Civil War and the Interregnum* (1910) stresses the military campaigns in the county.


The civil war campaigns in the county in 1642 and 1643 were extensively reported in London pamphlets and newspapers, and the county petitions of 1642 and 1648 also appeared in print. References to these items are found in Fortescue, G.K., *Catalogue of the pamphlets, newspapers and manuscripts, relating to the Civil War, the Commonwealth and Restoration*, collected by George Thomason, 2 vols. (1908); the collection is now in the British Library.

Aspects of the Interregnum in Sussex are treated in:

Cooper, W.D., ‘Royalist compositions in Sussex during the Commonwealth’, *S.A.C.*, 19 (1867), 91-120;


No general survey of the post Restoration political scene exists. For episodes, see:

Duckett, G.F., ‘The Test and Penal Statutes in 1688, in respect of Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates of Sussex’, *S.A.C.*, 31 (1881), 1-24, and


**9.1.4. EARLY GEORGIAN**

Printed poll books exist for [DATES] are scattered through the libraries and record offices but catalogued in Sims, J. (ed.), *A Handlist of British Parliamentary poll books*, Occasional Publications, Univ. of Leicester History Dept. and Univ. of California Riverside, 4 (Leicester, 1984). One has been reprinted:


The number of studies on the second quarter of the 18th century is due to the richness of the Duke of Newcastle’s papers now in the British Library. For a summary list and index of correspondents, see *Catalogue of additions to the manuscripts in the British Museum in the years 1882-1887* (1889).

McCann, T.J. (ed.), *The correspondence of the Dukes of Richmond and Newcastle 1724-1750*, S.R.S., 73 (1984 for 1982-83) bears on the general elections of 1734, 1741 and 1747, and generally on the political, administrative and social activities of the two grandest Sussex aristocrats of their time.


McCann, T.J., ‘Cricket and the Sussex county by-election of 1741’, *S.A.C.*, 114 (1976),
121-5.
Curtis, L.P., *Chichester towers* (New Haven, Conn., 1966), political influence in the filling of the Deanery and canonries of Chichester, 1730s and 40s.
Sayer, C.L., (ed.), *The correspondence of Mr. John Collier…*(1716-1780), 2 vols (1907), MS in E.S.R.O., SAY; as Collier was town clerk of Hastings, political agent for the Duke of Newcastle in East Sussex, and Surveyor General of Customs for Kent, a wide variety of topics is covered.


Also:

9.1.5. LATE GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN

Work on the following 150 years is meagre by comparison
Gash, N., ‘The influence of the Court at Windsor and Brighton in the elections of 1832,


Albery, W., *A parliamentary history of the ancient Borough of Horsham, 1298-1885* (1927), is almost entirely on 18th and 19th c.

9.2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Sussex has featured in the records of central government, much as have other parts of England, and this is not the place to describe those records’ nature and possible use in the study of English local history - see, rather, Stephens, W.B., *Sources for English Local History*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge, 1981) and Riden, P., *Record sources for local history* (1987). The originals are generally in the P.R.O., London. What are identified here are some of those records which, in full transcript or calendared (i.e., summarized), have been published with indexes, and so are to be found in libraries (principally the University of Sussex) and can be readily used without knowledge of palaeography or (usually) little or no knowledge of Latin. They are most plentiful for the 13th to 17th centuries Several S.R.S. volumes comprise calendars of Sussex references from central government records.


*Pipe rolls*, 11xx-12xx, xx vols, Pipe Roll Society

*Curia regis Rolls*, 1199-1242, 16 vols (1923-79)

*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, 1226-1516, 6 vols. (1903-27)

*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1216-1578 (except 1509-47 which are in *Letters and papers...Henry VIII*), 72 vols, (1891-1982)

*Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* [and other analogous documents] 1217-1392, 16 vols (1904-74); 1485-1505, 3 vols (1898-1956); *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous*, 1217-1422, 7 vols (1916-69)

*Close Rolls*, 1227-72, 15 vols (1902-75)

*Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1272-1509, 43 vols (1892-1963)

*Calendar of Fine Rolls*, 1272-1509, 22 vols (1911-63)

*Calendar of Liberate Rolls*, 1226-72, 6 vols (1917-64)

Mundy, P.D. (ed.), *Abstracts of Star Chamber proceedings relating to the County of Sussex* (1500-1558), S.R.S., 16 (1913).

*Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, Henry VIII*, 1509-47, 23 vols (1864-1932)

*Calendar of State Papers, domestic*, 1547-1704, 99 vols (1856-1972), from which references may be followed to the microfilm of the original documents, *State papers domestic: Great Britain*, 1547-1649 (Brighton: Harvester P., Brighton).

*Calendar of Treasury Papers*, 1557-1728, 6 vols (1868-89)

*Calendar of Treasury Books*, 1660-1718, 32 vols (1904-69)

*Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers*, 1729-45, 5 vols (1898-1903)

*Acts of the Privy council of England*, 1542-1631, 46 vols (1890-64)

*Privy Council Registers*, facsimiles, 1637-45, 12 vols (1967-68)

Virtually the only central government records from after 1700 which have been published for the historian’s benefit are the printed papers of the House of Commons - which in the 19th century average over 40,000 folio pages a year. These include the reports of the great 19th c. commissions which conducted extensive enquiries into local social conditions. The range of topics covered is hinted at by the index entries in Stephens, W.B., Sources for English local history, 2nd ed. (Cambridge, 1981), in which also see pp. 16-20.


9.3. TAXATION

See Domesday Book.

The sheriffs’ audited accounts for royal revenues collected in Sussex were entered in the ‘pipe rolls’ of the Exchequer, printed by the Pipe Roll Society for [years ]; Round, J.H., ‘Sussex in the Pipe Rolls under Henry II’, S.A.C., 71 (1930), 97-105, is a discursive article drawing on these.

The records of the major enquiry into royal property and rights in 1274 are printed in translation in Salzman, L.F., ‘The hundred rolls for Sussex’, 3 parts, S.A.C., 82 (1941), 20-34; 83 (1942/43), 35-54; 84 (1944/45), 60-81.

Salzman, L.F., ‘Early taxation in Sussex’, S.A.C., 98 (1960), 29-43; 99 (1961), 1-19, discusses the interpretation of the records; part 2 includes a transcription of part of a working copy of the 1332 subsidy with notes useful for studying agriculture. Other ‘subsidy’ (tax) records are printed in:


Hudson, W., The three earliest subsidies for the county of Sussex in the years 1296, 1327, 1332 with some remarks on the origins of local administration in the county through ‘borowes or tithings’, S.R.S., 10 (1909); his introduction and subsequent research should be read.


9.4. **COUNTY GOVERNANCE**

Youngs, F.A., *Guide to the local administrative unit of England, 1, Southern England* (1979), documents (almost entirely from the late 18th c.) the creation of, and changes in the boundaries of, both parishes (civil and ecclesiastical) and solely local government units (counties, hundreds, sanitary districts, etc.).

9.4.1. **MEDIEVAL**

Whether Sussex was divided into ‘rapes’ for administrative purposes, before or after the Conquest, has been controversial. The most recent and authoritative articles, citing the earlier debate, are:


9.4.2. **TUDOR AND STUART**

A good starting point is Fletcher, A.J., *A County Community*, which discusses all the main branches of administration in Sussex between 1600 and 1660.

Mousley, J.E., ‘Sussex county gentry in the reign of Elizabeth’ (Ph. D. thesis, Univ. of London, 1955), gives some attention to the lieutenancy, the shrievalty and the justices of the peace.

The roles of assizes and quarter sessions were complementary.


A descriptive report on the Quarter Sessions other official, and ecclesiastical records in the custody of the County Councils of West and East Sussex, Record Publication 2 (Chichester and Lewes, 1954) introduces both the work and the records of the Quarter Sessions (to 1889) and the Lieutenancy (to 1862).


Most primary source material for quarter sessions is located in the order books which provide the formal record of the courts from 1642, the first of which is printed as Redwood, B.C. (ed.), *Quarter Sessions Order Book 1642-1649*, S.R.S., 54 (1954), and in the rolls of each court, which are essentially the working files of the clerk of the peace.

Besides more formal data on law and order, highway and bridge upkeep, poor relief, public health, settlement, wages and religious nonconformity, the quarter sessions rolls often contain depositions which offer a unique glimpse into the lives of the labouring classes.

The names of the gentlemen who served as justices of the peace can be discovered from a number of sources. The best introduction to this topic is:

Barnes, T.G., & Smith, A.H., ‘Justices of the Peace from 1588-1688 - a revised list of sources’, *B.I.H.R.*, 32 (1959), 221-42. See also:
Ellis, H., ‘Certificate concerning the JPs in Sussex in 1587’, *S.A.C.*, 2 (1849), 58-60;

Cooper, W.D., ‘Social conditions of Sussex in 1631-32’, *S.A.C.*, 16 (1862), 20-44, discusses the response of local justices to grain shortage.

The work of the sheriff can be studied by reference to the assize and quarter sessions records. The P.R.O. holds a typescript list of sheriffs (copy in E.S.R.O.). Papers among the Glynde MSS. (E.S.R.O., GLY 87-95) relate to the Morley family’s holding of the shrievalty.

### 9.4.3. 18TH CENTURY AND LATER

Limited aspects of Quarter Sessions are considered in:


### 9.5. HUNDREDAL AND PAROCHIAL ADMINISTRATION

At grass-roots level the ancient system of manorial government often survived alongside the organisation of the hundred and the parish:

Among documents relating to parish government in print are:
- Whitley, H.M. ‘The churchwardens’ accounts of St. Andrews and St. Michaels, Lewes, for 1522-1601’, *S.A.C.*, 45 (1902), 40-61;

See Poor relief for Parish and Quarter Sessions records arising from the post-Restoration law of settlement.

### 9.5.1. TOWN GOVERNANCE

The government of the corporate towns of Sussex had a distinctive character, mainly reflected in editions of records:
- Reed, M., ‘The keeping of Sessions of the Peace in the Borough of Hastings’, *S.A.C.*, 100 (1962), 46-59;
- Webb, C., & Wilson, A.E. (eds) *The Ancient Customs of Brighthelmston 1580* (Brighton,

Mason, I., “Do you think the town will be governed by a parcel of pimping burgesses?” Arundel borough 1586-1677’, *S.A.C.*, 128 (1990), 157-75.

The records of Rye, Seaford and Winchelsea corporations at E.S.R.O. (each with a published catalogue) and of Hastings corporation at Hastings Museum and Art Gallery are extensive. See also, *A Descriptive List of the Archives of the City of Chichester* (Chichester: W.S. C. C., 1949).

### 9.6. CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

#### 9.6.1. MEDIEVAL


#### 9.6.2. TUDOR AND STUART

For the assizes, the gaol calendars for the Sussex part of the Home Circuit 1560-1800 (from P.R.O., ASSI 35/1) have been summarized by Albery, W., copy in Brighton Area Library. Indictments are in Cockburn, J.S. (ed.), *Calendar of Assize records, Sussex indictments, Elizabeth I* (1975); ...*James I* (1975), and analysed in ‘The nature and incidence of crime in England 1559-1625: a preliminary survey’, in Cockburn, J.S. (ed.) *Crime in England 1550-1800* (1977), 49-71. But the population used to compute crime rates may be too low by a factor of three.

A major study which uses East Sussex indictments at both quarter sessions and assizes in 1592-1640 is Herrup, C.B., *The common peace: participation and criminal law in seventeenth century England* (Cambridge, 1987)

9.6.3. **SINCE c.1700**

Beattie, J.M., *Crime and the courts in England 1660-1800* (Princeton & Oxford, 1986) is based primarily on Surrey, but supported by Sussex, assize and quarter session records, and is most valuable for explaining procedures for detecting, trying and punishing the accused.


For other criminal activity, see Smuggling.

On modern-style policing:

9.7. **DEFENCE OF THE REALM**

Castles, etc., often were constructed as much to overawe the local populous and maintain seigneurial authority, as to defend the nation against foreign enemies.

King, D.J.C., *Castellarium Anglicanum. An index and bibliography of the castles in England, Wales and the Islands*, 2 vols (Millwood, N.Y., 1983), is the basic guide, and may be updated and extended in scope by:

Pounds, N.J.G., *The medieval castle in England and Wales, a social and political history* (Cambridge, 1990) is the most recent scholarly account which can be used as a guide to the general literature.

Guy, J., *Castles in Sussex* (Chichester, 1984) is wholly without source references. The following are the most recent authoritative items on the major castles.

Coulson, C., ‘Bodiam Castle: truth and tradition’, *Fortress*, 10 (1991), 3-15...
80-100.

Goodwin, J., The military defence of West Sussex 500 years of fortification of the coast between Brighton and Selsey (Midhurst, 1985), provides a brief survey. More specific studies of coastal fortifications:

Armed forces, communications and evacuation of coastal areas feature in:
Fletcher, A.J., A county community in peace and war: Sussex 1600-1660 (1975), ch. 9, for political and administrative aspects.
Cunliffe, E.S., ‘Booke concerning the Deputy Leiuetennantshipp’, S.A.C., 40 (1896), 1-37, concerns preparations for defence in 1624-31, extracts from MS. in E.S.R.O.
Davey, C.R. (intro.), Sussex Militia list 1803 Pevensey Rape, 2 vols (Eastbourne, 1988), list males aged 17-55 with occupations and enrolment in, or willingness to serve in, the militia.

Defence at sea:
10. **SOCIAL WELFARE**

10.1. **FOLKLORE**

Parish, W.D., *A dictionary of the Sussex dialect and collection of provincialisms in use in the county of Sussex* (Lewes, 1875); revised by Hall, H. (Bexhill, 1957).


10.2. **POOR RELIEF**

Coleman, J.M., *Sussex Poor Law records, a catalogue* (Chichester, 1960), gives a useful description of the administrative system under the 1782 and 1834 Acts, lists surviving records of the Unions up to 1948, and the earliest overseers’ records for each parish deposited in E.S.R.O. and W.S.R.O. Many more records, particularly for the 20th c. are now deposited.

There is no wide-ranging study of poor relief in Sussex.


Settlement certificates and orders are listed:


Parish overseers’ and Union guardians’ records are widely used or quoted in more local studies:

- Wright, J.C., *Bygone Eastbourne* (1902), 100-157, for 1688-1834.


Gooch, J., *A history of Brighton General Hospital* (Chichester 1980), is, for 1867-1914, about the Brighton Workhouse, comprising mainly extracts from documents.


### 10.2.1. ORGANISED EMIGRATION


Leeson, F., ‘West Sussex emigration to Canada in the 1830s and 1840s’, *S.F.H.*, 1 (1973), 31-34.


### 10.3. VOLUNTARY SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

On self-help and helping the poor to help themselves:


Caplan, N., ‘Chailey Friendly Society’, *S.A.C.*, 105 (1967), 31-36, based on the rules of 1818; and


On an early (and continuing) form of self-help:

10.3.1. **TRADE UNIONS**


10.4. **MEDICAL CARE**

Scott, G.F., ‘The country doctor in the 17th and 18th centuries’, *S.C.M.*, 10 (1936), 325-8, from Lindfield churchwardens’ and overseers’ accounts.
Ford, J.M.T., (ed.), *A medical student at St Thomas’s Hospital, 1801-1802: The Weekes Family Letters (Medical History, Supplement No. 7, 1987)*, give an insight into country practice through letters between Hampton Weekes and his father Richard, a surgeon-apothecary at Hurstpierpoint.
Steer, F.W., *The Royal West Sussex Hospital, the first hundred years, 1784-1884*, Chichester Paper 15 (1960).
Fermer, H., ‘Foredown Isolation Hospital’ [Hove, opened 1883], *S.I.H.*, 20 (1990), 15-34.
10.5. EDUCATION AND LEARNING


10.5.2. ELEMENTARY CHARITY SCHOOLS

Smith, D.E., ‘Eighteenth century literacy levels in West Sussex’, *S.A.C.*, 128 (1990), 177-86
Doff, E., ‘Spare the rod: the story of charity education in East Sussex’, 2 parts, *S.H.*, 1, no. 7 (spring 1979), 14-23; no. 9 (spring 1980), 21-32, refers mostly to the eastern Weald.

10.5.1. OLDER GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Leach, A.F., ‘Schools’, *V.C.H.*, 2 (1907), 397-440, refers mostly to endowed [grammar?] schools.

Sleight, J.M. ‘A very exceptional instance’: *the story of Steyning Grammar School from its foundation in 1614 until the early years of this century* (Steyning: author, 1981).


10.5.3. SCHOOLS FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES


Heeney, B., Mission to the middle classes. The Woodard Schools 1848-1891 (1969), i.e., Lancing, Ardingly and Hurstpierpoint Colleges.

Handford, B., Lancing College, history and memoirs (Chichester, 1986).


10.5.4. EDUCATION UNDER THE 1870 AND 1902 ACTS


10.5.5. POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Millburn, J.R., Benjamin Martin (Leyden, 1976), for Martin’s boarding school in, and itinerant lecturing based on, Chichester, 1734-41.


Mercer, T.W., Co-operation’s prophet ... (Manchester, 1947), for Brighton Mechanics’Institution, 1825.


Venning, B., A hundred years of higher education in Brighton (Brighton: Brighton Polytechnic, 1979): further and higher education from 1877.

From Art School to Polytechnic: serving industry and the community from Brighton, 1859 to 1986 (Brighton Polytechnic, 1986).


### 10.6. RECREATION

A good starting point for the little researched topic of recreation is provided by ‘Culture and Leisure’ (on the theatre) and ‘Sport’ in *West Sussex*, 12 and 19.


Hunnisett, R.F., ‘Early Sussex cricket’, *S.N.Q.*, 16 (1966), 217-21;


Etherington, J.E., ‘The Lewes Bonfire riots of 1847’, *S.H.*, 1, no.6 (autumn 1978), 2-16;


11. RELIGION

11.1. RECORDS OF RELIGION

The records of the Diocese are deposited in W.S.R.O. For details, see:
Steer, F.W., & Kirby, I.M., The records of the Bishop, Archdeacons and former exempt jurisdictions, and The records of the Dean and Chapter, Vicars Choral, St. Mary’s Hospital, colleges and schools (Chichester: W.S.C.C., 1966, 1967). Both volumes have extensive and valuable bibliographies.

The Dunkin Collection (B.L., Add. MSS. 39326-39546) consists of 221 volumes compiled from many sources, including the episcopal and capitular records relating mainly to Sussex clergy and families, and is invaluable for the study of Sussex ecclesiastical history.

11.2. MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL ADMINISTRATION


11.3. TUDOR AND STUART ECCLESIASTICAL ADMINISTRATION

The records of capitular administration are described in:

On the functioning of ecclesiastical courts, see:
Renshaw, W.C., ‘Witnesses from Ecclesiastical Deposition Books, 1580-1640’, *S.A.C.*, 56 (1914), and ‘Notes from the Act Books of the Court for the Deanery of South Malling’, *S.A.C.*, 50 (1907), 41-46.

The overseeing by bishops and archdeacons of their parish clergy and congregations is recorded in:
Copies of the following visitation articles (W.S.R.O., Lib. 3049): Bishop Bickley, 1586, pp. 1-9; Bishop Watson, 600, pp. 10-17; Bishop Montague, 1628, pp. 18-26; Lawrence Pay, Archdeacon of Chichester, 1635, pp. 27-31; Bishop Montague, 1637, pp. 32-40; Bishop Duppa, 1638, pp. 41-48; and James Marsh, Archdeacon of Chichester, 1640, pp. 49-57.
Lib. 3050 is a copy of Bishop Montague’s for 1631;
Renshaw, W.C., ‘Ecclesiastical returns for 81 parishes in East Sussex made in 1603’, in *Miscellaneous records*, S.R.S., 4 (1905);
Johnstone, H., *Churchwardens Presentments (17th Century)*, S.R.S., 49 (1948), 50 (1949);

11.4. THE PRE-REFORMATION CHURCH

The activities of individual pre-ref ormation bishops are considered in:
Steer, F.W., *Bishop Edward Storey and the Chichester City Cross*, Chichester Paper, no. 1 (1955);
Steer, F.W., *Robert Sherburne, Bishop of Chichester, some Aspects of his Life Reconsidered*, Chichester Paper, no. 16 (1960);

For the clergy, see:
Horn, J.M. (ed.), Le Neve, J., *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae, 1300-1541*, 7, Chichester
Salzman, L.F., ‘Religious houses’, *V.C.H.*, 2, discusses all the monasteries in Sussex, many of which are also the subject of articles in *S.A.C.*


Chantries:
Ray, J.E., *Sussex chantry records*, S.R.S., 36 (1930);


### 11.4.1. THE CATHEDRAL

The history and architecture of Chichester Cathedral have been extensively treated in:
Willis, R., *The architectural history of Chichester Cathedral* (Chichester, 1861);
Stephens, W.R.W., *Memorials of the South Saxon See and Cathedral Church of Chichester* (1876);
McCann, A.M., *Chichester Cathedral: a brief history* (Chichester, 1975);


Cavis-Brown, J., ‘Plan of Chichester Cathedral in the year 1635’, 50 (1907), 184-5.

Prince, C.L., ‘The attack of the Parliamentarians upon Chichester Cathedral’, *S.A.C.*, 31 (1881), 205-8;
Ryves, Bruno, *Mercurius rusticus*… (1685) (civil war episodes);
Remnant, G.L., & Steer, F.W., *Misericords in Chichester Cathedral*, Chichester Paper, no. 22 (1961);
Steer, F.W. *Chichester Cathedral Library*, Chichester Paper, no. 44 (1964);

### 11.4.1.1. THE CATHEDRAL’S MUSIC

Peckham, W.D., ‘The Vicars Choral of Chichester Cathedral’, *S.A.C.*, 78 (1937), 126-59;
Other studies of Weelkes, composer and cathedral organist, include:
copy of biographical section in W.S.R.O;
‘Recent discoveries concerning the biography of Thomas Weelkes’, *Music and Letters*, 44 (1963), 123-31;
Ford, W.K., ‘Chichester Cathedral and Thomas Weelkes’, *S.A.C.*, 100 (1962), 156-72;
Welch, C.E., *Two cathedral organists*, Chichester Paper, no. 8 (1957);

### 11.5. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The activities of individual post-Reformation bishops are considered in:
Lerpiniere, D.G. ‘Some aspects of the life and work of a Reformation Bishop as revealed in the writings of Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chichester’ (M.A. thesis, Univ. of London, 1954);
Ellis, H. ‘Notices of Richard Curteys, Bishop of Chichester, 1570-1582’, *S.A.C.*, 10 (1858), 53-58;
Berman, R., *Henry King and the seventeenth century* (1964);

### 11.5.1. THE CLERGY

Hennessy, G., *Chichester Diocese clergy lists* (1900).
Sawyer, F.E., ‘Crown presentations to Sussex benefices (temp. Charles II), *S.A.C.*, 35 (1887), 179-88;
Matthews, A.G., *Walker revised* (1948);
Peckham, W.D., ‘John Young, Dean of Chichester’, *S.N.Q.*, 14 (1955), 125-9;
Peckham, W.D., ‘Chichester non-jurors’, *S.N.Q.*, 9 (1942), 115-6;

### 11.5.2. ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Davidson, A., ‘Sources for church history: recusant history: a bibliographical article’, *Local Historian*, 9 (1971), 283-289, is a useful starting point. The annual volumes
published by the Catholic Record Society, (1904- ), together with its journal, *Recusant History* (1951- ), are indispensable sources.

Bowler, H, introduction to his *Recusant Roll no. 2, 1593-1594*, Catholic Record Society, 57 (1965), 1-114, is the definitive study of the working of the recusancy laws.


Other studies of the workings of the penal laws in the county, include:  

Studies of Catholic families in the County who harboured priests, and protected their co-religionists, are:  
for the Browne family, Viscounts Montague, Roundell, J.A.E., *Cowdray: The history of a great English House* (1884);  
Hope, W.H. St. John, *Cowdray and Eastbourne Priory in the County of Sussex* (1919).  
Hernaman, I., *West Grinstead and our Sussex forefathers* (1924);  
Parry, A., *The Carylls of Harting: A study in loyalty*, Harting Papers no. 6 (1976);  


Studies of the early Catholic missions in the county include:  
Willaert, H.M., *History of an old Catholic mission: Cowdray - Easebourne - Midhurst* (1928); and  
Whatmore, L.E., *A history of St. Wilfrid’s parish, Hailsham* (Hailsham 1972), which has a useful general introduction.

The Catholic community in Sussex is examined in:  
‘Catholicism and the fear of popery’ in Fletcher, A., *A county community …*(1975), 94-104.  

There are two contemporary biographies of Sussex Catholics:  
Norfolk, Henry, 14th Duke of (ed.), *The lives of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, and of Anne Dacres, His Wife* (1857); see also,  
Elizabethan recusant house, comprising the life of the Lady Magdalen Viscountess Montague, 1538-1608, translated into English from the original Latin of Dr. Richard Smith, Bishop of Chalcedon, by Cathbert Fursdon, OSB, in the year 1627 (1954).

Other biographies of Sussex Catholics include:
Williams, N., Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk (1964).

For the Catholic clergy, still valuable are:
Foley, H., Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus, 7 vols. (1877-1833), and Bishop Challoner’s classic, Memoirs of missionary priests (1741-2). See also:

For the secular clergy, see:
Anstruther, G., The seminary priests, A dictionary of the secular clergy of England and Wales, 1558-1850, 1, 1558-1603 (1968); 2, 1603-1659 (forthcoming).

For Sussex priests, and priests working in Sussex, see:
McCann, T.J., ‘Some notes on the family of George Gervase of Bosham, martyr’, S.A.C., 113 (1975), 152-6.


11.5.3. PROTESTANT DISSENT

The history of Protestant Dissent in Sussex has been largely neglected and there is no published study of the 16th and 17th c. There is some helpful material for the period c. 1580-1700 in the unpublished study by Caplan, N., ‘Outline the origins and early development of Nonconformity in Sussex’ (1961; typescript copies are in S.A.S. Library and Dr. Williams’s Library). This provides a substantial bibliography for the 17th c. See also Caplan, N., ‘Sources for the history of Sussex religious dissent, 1600-1860’, S.A.S. Newsletter, 24 (1978),147-8.

Collinson, P., The Elizabethan Puritan movement (1967), is the standard study of Puritanism. For Puritanism in Sussex, see:
church history (1980), 141-56;
Welch, C.E., ‘Three Sussex heresy trials’ (in 1533 & 1534), S.A.C., 95 (1957), 59-70;
Stoneham, E.T., Martyrs of Jesus: the story of the Sussex martyrs of the Reformation
(Burgess Hill, 1935, 1952);
Manning, R.B., Religion and society in Elizabethan Sussex (Leicester, 1969);
Peel, A.(ed.), The seconde parte of a register, 2 vols. (1915);
Caplan, N., ‘Puritan names and the roots of Nonconformity’ (in Sussex), Congregational

Tyacke, N., ‘Popular Puritan mentality in late Elizabethan England’, in Clark, P., Smith,
A.G.R., & Tyacke, N. (eds), The English Commonwealth, 1547-1640. Essays ... to Joel
Hurstfield (Leicester, 1979), 77-92, studies Puritan baptismal names in central east Sussex
in 1580s and ‘90s, and social and economic status of puritans and non-puritans in
Warbleton.

Cooper, W.D., ‘Protestant refugees in Sussex’, S.A.C., 13 (1861), 180-208, corrected and
(1887/8), 406-27 and 567-87.

For the Civil War and Interregnum, see:
Surman, C.E., The Register-Booke of the-Fourth Classis in the Province of London
(1953).
Matthews, A.G. Calamy revised: being a revision of Edmund Calamy’s Account of the
Ministers and others ejected and silenced, 1660-2 (1934), gives biographical accounts of
the 65 Puritan ministers ejected from their livings in Sussex, 1660-2.

See also: Smart, T.W.W., ‘A notice of Rev. John Allin, Vicar of Rye, AD 1653-1662, an
ejected minister, S.A.C., 31 (1881), 123-56.

Samuel Jeake, father and son, perhaps the best documented Sussex Dissenters through to
the end of the century, are the subjects of Smart, T.W.W., ‘Extracts from the MSS. of
Samuel Jeake’, S.A.C., 9 (1857), 45-60, and ‘A biographical sketch of Samuel Jeake senior
of Rye’, S.A.C., 13 (1861), 57-79 (MS. now E.S.R.O., FRE 4223); and Hunter, M.C.W.
and Gregory, A. (eds), An astrological diary of the seventeenth century, Samuel Jeake of

For the period of harassment between 1660 and 1685/9, the major source remains:
Turner, G. Lyon, Original records of Nonconformity under persecution and indulgence, 3
vols. (1911-14). This includes the major original records of the Return of Conventicles
1669, Indulgence Licences 1672 and the Compton Census 1676. The Sussex portions of
these were published by Cooper, J.H., S.A.C., 45 (1902), 142-8, and 51 (1908), 1-13;
Cooper had a superior knowledge of Sussex topography and family names but Lyon
Turner’s research on these records was far more meticulous.

See also: Caplan, N., ‘The numerical strength of Nonconformity in Sussex, 1669-76’,
Unitarian Historical Society Transactions, 22, no. 1 (1963), and ‘George Vinter: a Sussex
Vicar of Bray ?’, S.N.Q., 16 (1964), 82-89.

For the period after 1689, see:
Gordon, A., Freedom after ejection (1917), which includes the Sussex portions of the
Common Fund Surveys of the Presbyterian and Congregational interest 1690-91;
Caplan, N., ‘Original records of Nonconformity in Sussex’ (Toleration Act Registrations),
S.N.Q., 15 (1961), 217-21, and ‘Presbyterian ministers in Sussex: checking the accuracy of

The history of the Friends in Sussex is partially covered by:
Stewart, W.C., ‘Early History of Sussex, Surrey and Hants. Quarterly Meetings’ (1944);
‘Lewes and Chichester Monthly Meetings’ (1948), and ‘Alfriston and the Society of 
Friends (1952), unpublished papers in the library of the Society of Friends.
Goldsmiths’ College, Univ. of London, 1961), copy in E. S.R.O.
Marsh, T.W., *Some records of the early Friends in Sussex and Surrey* (1886);
Figg, W., ‘Extracts from documents illustrative of the Quakers in Lewes’, *S.A.C.*, 16 
(1864), 65-125.

There is also some useful information in a number of local histories, for example:
Ballard, A., *A history of Chichester* (2nd. ed., 1929);
Steer, F.W. (ed.), *The memoirs of James Spershott*, Chichester Paper. no. 30 (1962);
Cheal, H., *The history of Ditchling* (1901);
Bishop, J.G., *Brighton in the olden times* (1880; 1892).

See also for Lewes: Connell, J.M., *Lewes: its religious history* (1931), and *The story of an 
old Meeting House* (1916).

Virtually all Nonconformist registers for Sussex are covered in a manuscript in the S.A.S. 
Library compiled by A. R. Bax, which includes some complete abstracts but mostly lists of 
surnames and abstracts. Burchall, *Index*, contains an almost complete list of nonconformist 
congregations and of surviving early registers and copies.

11.6. RELIGION SINCE 1700

11.6.1. THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH

The lives of individual Bishops of Chichester are discussed in;
Atlay, J.B., *The life of the Right Reverend Ernest Roland Wilberforce first Bishop of 
Newcastle-on-Tyne and afterwards Bishop of Chichester* (1912).
A great deal has been written about Bishop Bell; the fullest account is Jasper, R., *George 
Bell, Bishop of Chichester* (1967).

For the Clergy, see:
Diocese (1971);
Hennessy, G., *Chichester Diocese clergy lists* (1900) is seriously misleading. For the large 
card index in the S.A.S. Library, see Bleach, J., ‘The Clergy Index, or a plea for more 

Studies of individual clergymen include:


Pigou, F., *Phases of my life* (1899), includes a chapter on Chichester, where he was Dean, while *Odds and ends* (1903) also deals in part with Chichester.


Sunnott, E.F., *Five years hell in a country parish* (1920) on Rupser.

On the Oxford Movement and Anglo-Catholicism in Sussex, see


First report of Commissioners to inquire into ... conduct of public worship ... [3951] (1867), xx, esp. on Brighton (A.D. Wagner as witness).


On the Cathedral and the Diocese, see:

Curtis, L.P., *Chichester towers* (New Haven, Conn., 1966), Church and State in the 1740s.


Also useful are *Chichester Diocesan Gazette* (1894-1940) and *Chichester Diocesan Kalendar*, later *Calendar* (1873-date).


11.6.1.1. CHURCH BUILDING

Elleray, D.R., *The Victorian churches of Sussex* (Chichester, 1981) covers all denominations and includes a check-list of churches and chapels erected between 1810 and 1914.


Elleray, D.R., *St Andrew’s Church, Worthing* (1977); *Christ Church, Worthing* (1978); and *Holy Trinity, Shelley Road, Worthing*, 1882-1982 (1982).


Leppard, M.J., & Hackman, K.H., *St Martin’s [Lewes Road, Brighton], history and guide* (1975).

[Scott, G.], *All Saints Church, Roffey, 1878-1978* (1978).


11.6.1.2. CHURCH MUSIC

MacDermott, K. H., *Sussex church music in the past* (1922), and *The old church gallery minstrels* (1948).


11.6.2. PROTESTANT DISSENT

11.6.2.1. CONGREGATIONALISTS


11.6.2.2. METHODISTS

Swift, R.C., Methodism in Sussex, and its influence on the life of the community, 1756-1900 (Bognor Regis, 1987).

11.6.2.3. BAPTISTS

Kensett, E., History of the Free Christian Church Horsham (1921) and Reynolds, J.S., Providence Chapel Chichester, Chichester Paper 19 (1961).

11.6.2.4. OTHER DISSENTERS


11.6.3. JUDAISM


11.6.4. ROMAN CATHOLICISM

There is no general history of Roman Catholicism in Sussex, but the following surveys form a useful introduction to the subject:
Kinoult, M.K., ‘A social study of Roman Catholicism in West Sussex in the eighteenth century’ (M.A. diss., Univ. of Wales, 1982), copy in W.S.R.O.


The Registers of the four earliest Catholic missions in the County have been published by the Catholic Record Society, with useful historical introductions, as follows:


The following parish histories have useful general historical introductions:


Edmund, Fr., The history of the Franciscan Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Watchbell Street, Rye (1950).


Studies of prominent Catholic families, who provided mass centres that later became parishes, include:

for the Browne family, Viscounts Montague of Cowdray, Roundell, J.A.E., Cowdray: The story of a great English house (1884).


On Catholic churches in Sussex, see Elleray, D.R., The Victorian churches of Sussex (Chichester, 1981) and, for example, Steer, F.W. The Cathedral Church of Our Lady and Saint Philip, Arundel (1973); Wales, A., A short history of St John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church Horsham (1982), and Pugh, T., The Church of St John the Baptist Brighton, 1835-1985 (1985).

12. BUILDINGS

Hundreds of pamphlets and articles describing single buildings, some of which feature above. The basic tools for identifying individual buildings are Nairn, I., & Pevsner, N., *The buildings of England: Sussex* (Harmondsworth, 1965), the parish articles in *V.C.H.* and Department of the Environment, ‘Lists of buildings of special architectural and historic interest’, periodically updated and issued for each local government district: ask at local library or planning department.

Council for British Archaeology, *British Archaeological Bibliography*, 1 (1992), continuing *British Archaeological Abstracts*, 1-24 (for 1968-91), is useful for tracing the literature on all types of physical remains.

Churches and chapels, particularly Anglican, are the most copiously studied buildings. A recent introduction to them and their fixtures and fittings is Beevers, D., Marks, R., & Roles, J., *Sussex churches and chapels* (Brighton, 1989). Plans to standard scale and key for 111 are in Godfrey, W.H., ‘Sussex church plans’, *S.N.Q.*, 1-15 (1928-61); many reappeared in *V.C.H.* and Sussex Church Guides, sponsored by the Sussex Historic Buildings Trust or by the appropriate Parochial Parish Council, nos 1-21 (1933-58) by Godfrey, W.H. and nos 22-51 (1960-76) by Steer, F.W. Also: Torr, V.J.B. (ed.), [Sir Stephen] ‘Glynne on Sussex churches’ [1825-68], *S.N.Q.*, 16 (1963), 53-62, and later parts to 17 (1968).

Articles on the grander houses appeared in *Country Life* by Hussey, C., and others, particularly in the 1920s and 30s; partial list in *S.A.C.*, 82 (1942), 147-8, with some overlap with Wolseley, Viscountess, ‘Historic houses of Sussex’, over 100 articles in *S.C.M.*, 1-9 (1926-35), listed in *General index to S.A.C.*, 51-75 (1936), 516-17; *Some of the minor manor houses of Sussex* (1925). Her notes are in Hove Area Library.


An important series of watercolour views of both secular and religious buildings by S.H. Grimm and James Lambert, c. 1770-90, are in the B.L., Add. MSS 5670-5678; 191 are reproduced in Godfrey, W.H., & Salzman, L.F. (eds), *Sussex views selected from the Burrell Collections*, S.R.S. special jubilee volume (1951).

12.1. **MEDIEVAL**


12.2. **BUILDING WITH TIMBER**

Elphick, G.P., ‘Sussex bell-frames’, *S.A.C.*, 84 (1945), 33-59, and *Sussex Bells and Belfries* (Chichester, 1970);


12.3. **VERNACULAR BUILDING**


Gulley, J.L.M., ‘The Great Rebuilding in the Weald’, *Gwerin*, 3, no. 3 (1961);


Gravett, K., *Timber and brick building in Kent* (Chichester, 1971), is useful for wealden buildings.


12.4. **COUNTY FAMILIES’ HOUSES AND PARKS**


Several articles on rebuilding of Arundel Castle from 1780s in *The Connoisseur*, 197 (March 1978), 155-230.


Gaskell, S.M., ‘The making of a model village’, *Local Historian*, 16 (1984), 4-14, on remodelling of Oving in 1830s and ‘40s as beneficial paternalism combined with landscaping the park.