

SHORTER NOTICES

This section of the *Collections* is devoted to short notes on recent archaeological discoveries, reports on small finds, definitive reports on small-scale excavations, etc., and also to similar short notes on aspects of local history. Material for inclusion should be sent to Mr. Alec Barr-Hamilton, 226 Hangleton Road, Hove. Those without previous experience in writing up such material for publication should not be deterred from contributing for Mr. Barr-Hamilton will be happy to assist in the preparation of reports and illustrations.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN SUSSEX—The following monuments have been Scheduled since publication of the last list in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter S.A.C.), vol. 112 (1974), p. 152. The numerals on the left are the county numbers allotted to the monuments.

East Sussex

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 383 | <i>Battle</i> | Romano-British ironworking site, Beauport Park. |
| 394 | <i>Hartfield</i> | Pippingford blast furnace. |
| 406 | <i>Glynde and Ringmer</i> | medieval settlement site on eastern side of Saxon Down. |
| 409 | <i>Hartfield</i> | pillow mounds on Ashdown Forest. |
| 411 | <i>Ewhurst</i> | Romano-British settlement site south of Bodiam bridge. |
| 412 | <i>Buxted</i> | medieval settlement site in Buxted Park. |
| 413 | <i>Westdean</i> | Exceat church (site of) |
| 414 | <i>Friston</i> | dewpond. |
| 419 | <i>Buxted</i> | Rendall's furnace. |
| 420 | <i>Buxted</i> | Oldland's furnace. |
| 421 | <i>Bexhill</i> | remains of Northeye village. |
| 422 | <i>Arlington</i> | medieval earthworks south and west of the church. |
| 423 | <i>Falmer</i> | medieval earthworks at Balmer. |
| 431 | <i>Bexhill</i> | Cooden moated site. |

West Sussex

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 405 | <i>North Chapel</i> | furnace site in Frith Wood. |
| 410 | <i>Ashington</i> | Roman building site 200yds. north-west of Spring Copse. |
| 424 | <i>Climping</i> | medieval earthworks east and south-east of St. Mary's church. |
| 425 | <i>Angmering</i> | medieval earthworks at Lower Barpham. |
| 426 | <i>Shoreham-by-Sea</i> | medieval earthworks at Old Erringham. |
| 427 | <i>Singleton</i> | linear earthwork 350yds. north-west of The Trundle. |
| 430 | <i>Newhaven</i> | lunette battery, Newhaven west foreshore. |

E. W. HOLDEN (*Honorary Correspondent for Sussex, Ancient Monuments Inspectorate, Department of the Environment*)

PORT'S ROAD, THE ANCIENT ROAD OF PORTSLADE—The Doctors Eliot and E. Cecil Curwen published a paper, with this title, in which they described an ancient track or road, largely of prehistoric origin, running from the Devil's Dyke by Hangleton to Old Portslade and the mouth of the River Adur.¹ The purpose of this note is to place on record that the name "Port's Road" is a modern one, Dr. E. Cecil Curwen informing the writer in the 1950s that he and his father had given this distinctive name to the track during the early 1920s, when they were assembling material for their paper, and that it had not been so named before that time.

Their interpretation of the name "Portslade" led them to believe that "... it originated in Saxon times as *Portes Lad*, which means Port's Road." They were careful to point out, in a footnote, that there were alternative meanings. Soon after their paper was in print, the authoritative volumes on Sussex place-names were published, the explanation for Portslade differing from that of the Curwens. Port's Road as such was not mentioned, but the authors agreed with the Curwens that the first element represented the personal name of *Port*; the second element, however, was said to be "... probably *slæd*, meaning 'shallow valley,' used also in dialect of 'low marshy ground.'"² The younger Curwen may have been influenced by this when he published his well-known book in 1937, for, although he refers to the track, he does not call it "Port's Road."³ Margary records the track as a minor Roman way, calling the stretch from near the Devil's Dyke to Portslade, "the ancient Port's Road," following the Curwens.⁴ A section of the track is Scheduled as an Ancient Monument under the name "Ports Road."⁵

¹ Eliot Curwen and E. Cecil Curwen, "Port's Road, the ancient road of Portslade," *Brighton and Hove Archaeologist*, vol. 3 (1926), pp. 28-42.

² A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, eds., "The place names of Sussex," Part II, *English Place Names Society*, vol. 7 (1930), p. 289.

³ E. Cecil Curwen, *The archaeology of Sussex* (1937), p. 296.

⁴ I. D. Margary, *Roman ways in the Weald* (1948), p. 179.

⁵ Dept. of the Environment, *List of Scheduled Monuments in England* (H.M.S.O., 1973), p. 211, Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 183 (E. Sussex).

If the "Place-Names" version is accepted, then the Curwens were only half right in their interpretation but there seems to be no good reason why the name, invented by the Curwens, should not continue to be used, despite its lack of antiquity for, after all, the road did lead to land occupied by a Saxon named Port.

E. W. HOLDEN

KITCHENHAM FARM, ASHBURNHAM (TQ 677 125 and TQ 679 133)—At the edge of the flood plain of the Ashbourne stream (TQ 677 125), a spring, emerging from higher ground, has caused a swamp in the water meadows. In a trench, dug to pipe-drain this, Mr. Beeny, the farmer, found a whole Romano-British pot, now in his possession. In digging an open ditch along the boundary of the valley side, near the same spot, timbers, lying horizontally, were disturbed and, in the ditch side, were found the neck of a Roman glass bottle, a sherd of Samian ware and pieces of Roman floor tiles. Silt from the ditch, now spread over the meadow, seemed to contain traces of shell.

It is probable that the sea reached here in Roman times and there seems to be a possibility that a jetty or landing-stage existed here.

Short terraces on a field at TQ 679 133 might represent the site of the original "ham."

C. F. TEBBUTT

QUEEN'S HALL MUSEUM, CUCKFIELD—In July, 1976, thanks to the good offices of our member, Mr. William Newnham, of Warringlid, I was able to see the remaining contents of the former museum, once on view in Queen's Hall, Cuckfield and now dumped in the cellar under the Hall. All that could be found, comprised:—

Flints from Dr. Eliot Curwen—A small, glass-topped table case, given by Henry Taylor, 1937, contained a Thames pick, a Mesolithic axe (from House Brow), a polished, flint axe, fifteen items consisting of flint flakes, knives, cores and pot-boilers; two broken, polished, flint axes (no provenance); a broken, large, polished, flint axe or chisel, four pot-boilers and a concave scraper (Downs); a Mesolithic core (Ditchling); five flakes and an end-scraper (rock shelter, Tilgate Wood, Balcombe); a "slug" knife and a flake knife (Tilgate Forest Lodge, 1928); worked flake and scraper (Cliftonville, Margate); three scrapers (Court Gardens, Ditchling); five Mesolithic scrapers and flakes (Portways Farm, Warringlid, by W. Newnham); long flake "strike-a-light" (Saddlescombe 1924, Robinson) and a combined end-scraper and knife (Downs (?), 1906—label faded).

In a cardboard box with vases, etc., were two very fine polished, flint axes (one marked "Ham Lane, Scaynes Hill, 1931"); and a label marked "flint arrowhead," with the specimen missing.

A Bronze Age axe, known to have been in the collection, could not be found.

Bygones—An ox bow; a child minder; a very large, canister-type, bronze bell; and a man-trap.

The above collection appears to be the property of the Mid Sussex District Council and is, obviously, at great risk. Steps are being taken to ascertain the best way in which to approach the Council in order to suggest that the collection should be given, or loaned, to this Society.

C. F. TEBBUTT

WALLHURST MANOR, COWFOLD (TQ 226 237)—Flints from this site are described by Curwen and Winbolt in *Sussex County Magazine*, vol. 11 (April 1937). Mrs. Sawyer, of "Kenmore," Parkminster, Partridge Green, has been finding more flints on this site; they appear to include microburins, microliths, Mesolithic cores and a fine specimen of a horned scraper.

C. F. TEBBUTT

APPARENT HUT CIRCLES, PIPPINGFORD PARK, NUTLEY (TQ 446 310)—while walking along a riding, running east and west in North Wood, Pippingford Park, I noticed, at TQ 446 310, on the south side, five circular, earthwork banks that looked like ancient hut circles. The banks were made of earth and stones and each was of about 22ft. in diameter; in some cases, there was a slight ditch on the up-hill side and an entrance gap through the bank. Another, single example was found, further west along the track.

In case these apparent hut circles should puzzle or deceive future archaeologists, it should be recorded that Mr. A. Morriss, of Pippingford Park, has informed me that they were constructed by the Army, during the 1939–45 War, as bomb blast protection for bell tents.

C. F. TEBBUTT

THE WORK OF THE MID SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 1961–65—The Mid Sussex Archaeological Society was based in the Horsham-Crawley area of the Sussex Weald. It grew up around the personality of Stanley Beckensall then teaching at Ifield Grammar School.

Accounts of the Society's most important work have been published in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*¹ and *Sussex Notes and Queries*.² Other activities have, so far, gone unrecorded, due largely to Beckensall's sudden departure for a teaching post in Malta and the dispersal of his papers. This is an attempt to bridge that gap.

¹ S. G. Beckensall, "The excavation of Money Mound," *S.A.C.*, vol. 105 (1967), 13–30; T. K. Green, "Roman Tileworks at Itchingfield," *S.A.C.* 108 (1970), 23–38.

² T. K. Green, "A building on Shelley Plain," *S.N.Q.*, vol. 16 (1963), 19–22.

A couple of earthen mounds were excavated between Colgate and Pease Pottage in 1962 and 1964. The first one at Shepherdsfield (TQ 2394 3325) stood 2ft. high at the centre, above the old land surface; that at Black Hill (TQ 2437 3303) stood 2ft. 6in. Both were about 30ft. across and covered spreads of jumbled stones. Shallow ditches ran round each mound; they were 6ft. across but no more than 1ft. deep. Neither mound produced any grave goods or evidence of burial. A dense spread of flint debris, with six scrapers and a utilized flake, came from the small area excavated beyond the ditch in the south-western quadrant of the Black Hill mound.

Part of the Mesolithic site at TQ 285 346, called "Tilgate 1," was excavated and an occupation layer detached. No signs of pits or post-holes were seen, however.

A rescue dig, on 21–22 June, 1963, examined a bell-shaped well found in the south-western embankment of the Horsham bypass at approx. TQ 153 292. The top 6ft. was of dry-stone masonry; it was then cut down through the 2ft. thick Horsham Stone bed and the 18in. orange clay below that, to the top of the blue marine clay forming the local water table. The mouth of the well, 3ft. across, had been paved over with slabs, supported with planks, when it went out of use.

Some trenches were dug at the defended promontory site at Henfield "camp" (TQ 225 158) in 1963. The rampart was shown to be considerably disturbed and to have just a slight ditch, and the suggestion is that it is a cattle enclosure rather than a defended site. Pits were found in the interior and two contained flint flakes: in my opinion, they are not diagnostic chronologically.

A brief trial dig was made on the crest of Two Trees Hill, a small hillock just north of the A264 Horsham–Crawley road at TQ 237 347. Although the profile of the hill-top suggests a low barrow of the Money Mound type, nothing man-made was found.

A considerable amount of flinting and field walking went on, and a collection of finds (made chiefly by Beckensall and Jack Hicks, formerly of Crawley) is now with Lewes Museum, along with the finds from Shepherdsfield, Black Hill, Tilgate 1, and Henfield. Findspots have been marked on the Society's 6in. OS maps. Lists of findspots, notes on the collections, and papers and photographs relating to the Shepherdsfield, Black Hill, and Horsham bypass excavations have been deposited at Barbican House.

Finally, while we were digging at Shepherdsfield, an old farmworker gave us half a flat bronze axe of Migdale/Marnock type,¹ which he had found in his kitchen garden at TQ 2395 3346. Its maximum width is 3.4in. and, in shape, it matches the front half of the axe from Selsey, now in Worthing Museum, almost exactly. It has been entered on the card index of bronze implements in the British Museum and is now in Lewes Museum.

It is a pleasure to record the help in recovering Beckensall's collections and papers received from Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Taylor and Mrs. S. Standing, of Horsham, and that of Miss Evans (Worthing), Mr. Manwaring Baines (Hastings), Mr. Brazenor (Brighton), and Mr. Norris (Lewes) for allowing me to examine Sussex bronze axes in their museums.

TALBOT K. GREEN

RICHARD OXENBRIDGE OF HORSTED KEYNES AND HIS FAMILY, 1644–1719—"Richard sonne of Jonas Oxenbridge" was baptised in the parish church of St. Giles, Horsted Keynes, on November 3, 1644². He had no settled childhood; by the time he was five his family was at East Grinstead, where his brother John was born. Five years later they were at Buxted where his sister Ann was born: it is possible they lived in other places too. In 1657, when Richard was thirteen, his "vagrant" family was split up by order of the Justices; his father and mother and three year old Ann were sent to Cuckfield, Jonas's native place, John to East Grinstead and Richard to Horsted Keynes.³

His name does not occur in Giles Moore's tithe accounts,⁴ nor in those of John Wood⁵ who followed Moore almost immediately as Rector of Horsted Keynes, nor is he one of the many workmen of various kinds mentioned by Moore in his Journal. However, Moore did give Oxenbridge 6d. either in November or early December, 1665;⁶ this was the kind of sum Moore often gave away, usually, however, when it was so relatively small a sum, to a child—disappointingly he gives no reason for the gift, though he often does so in similar cases. Perhaps Richard was about to get married; he did marry not long after this, for his first child John was baptised on 8 March, 1667/8.⁷ His wife's name was Isabell⁸ but the marriage is not in the Horsted Keynes parish registers, so her surname before marriage is not known. A second son, Henery, was baptised on 9 February, 1669/70⁹ and a third, Thomas, on 8 January, 1673/4,¹⁰ but Isabell died in a little over a week after his birth and Thomas himself did not live beyond 28 May, 1675.¹¹ Richard married a second time, again, apparently, outside the parish; we only know that his second wife's name was Bridgett.¹² Their daughter Hanna was baptised on the 28 August 1692¹³ and another daughter, Elener on 25 March, 1694.¹⁴

Horsted Keynes was not so prosperous as it had been, now its iron industry was in decline, and the landless poor suffered most. Richard, perhaps out of work, ventured to break up and start cultivating three roods of waste, but this was discovered, and, at the court called by Mistress Sapphira Lightmaker's steward on 30 March, 1701, he was fined what for him must have been the crippling sum of 5/- for his encroachment and enclosure.¹⁵ On 10 August 1702 he died—"Richard Oxenbridg poor day labour Relefed by the parish" and was buried three days later "by

¹ D. Britton, "Traditions of Metal-working in the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Britain: Part 1," in *P.P.S.* 29 (1963), 263ff.

² Horsted Keynes Parish Registers (unprinted).

³ E.S.R.O. Quarter Sessions Order Book 1655–1660, f.35v. Mr. Anthony Fletcher's reference to this occurrence in his *A Country community in peace and war 1600–1660* first introduced the Oxenbridge family to the present writer.

These, which cover the years 1656–1679, form the bulk of the first part of the Journal of Giles Moore, which is unpublished.

⁵ This tithe book, also unprinted, runs from 1680 to 1705.

⁶ Sussex Record Society, vol. 68, p. 329.

⁷ Horsted Keynes Parish Registers.

^{8–14} Ibid.

¹⁵ Horsted Keynes–Broadhurst Court Rolls (unpublished) in the possession of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

Will. marchant and John Wood churchwardens and James Warnett and Thomas Roffe overseers."¹ His widow was given a little money from the church collections every year from 1713 to 1718 inclusive.² She had yet another family misfortune before her death. On February 16 1716/7 "Hannah Oxenbridge of East Grinstead parish was delivered of a Son by an Unknown father baptiz'd at her Mother's house and named Thomas being as was said in danger of death"³ -and so he was, for he was buried at Horsted Keynes on March 13, 1716/7.⁴ When his grandmother Bridgett was buried on 8 September 1719 there is no indication that she had a pauper's funeral.⁵ Perhaps she had, and the clerk omitted to mention it: perhaps her stepsons or her daughters could afford to pay for the funeral. There is no clue. Her burial is the last reference to the Oxenbridge family in the Horsted Keynes records.

RUTH BIRD

EARLSDOWN, DALLINGTON (TQ 6442 1954)—During deep garden trenching at Warren House, Mr. A. Flood uncovered an assemblage of Neolithic flints and related flakes which included blades, round or thumbnail scrapers and some points. There were twelve artefacts in all, some with re-worked edges. Charcoal and burnt pebbles indicated something of a camp site. The material was left at Barbican House for dating. From other finds of assemblages, of this kind, reported in the past and others, which have not, so far, been reported, it would appear that the main Wealden watershed, which at one time extended across what is now the Channel, was continuously occupied from, at latest, Mesolithic times, onwards. The Warren House site is less than 2km from the Dallington Forest site.⁶

W. R. BESWICK

DEANS FARM, WARBLETON (TQ 6427 1754)—Two hand axes or tools have been found by Mr. Mesa, beside the farm road. Although these were together, they have entirely different characteristics; one being of Acheulian type and the other of Iron Age type, in stone. The Acheulian flint is umber brown to ochre in colour, measures 11cm. long, 8cm. at the widest and 5cm. thick, weighs 560g., and has been broken. The stone axe is of polished ironstone, though not recognisably of a Sussex material, and is oxidised to a brown colour externally. The dimensions are: length 15cm., width 8cm., thickness 5cm., and it weighs 2kg. The only explanation for these tools being together is that they may have been used by Iron Age gatherers of ore, which is abundant in the adjacent woodlands.

W. R. BESWICK

A MESOLITHIC SITE AT LODGE HILL, DITCHLING (TQ 323 153)—Mr. C. Skeggs has recently passed the following report to me, of a Mesolithic industrial site which he discovered whilst field walking.

The site seems to be a typical Mesolithic site situated on the Lower Greensand close to the foot of Lodge Hill, in close proximity to several springs. Although there is no natural flint in the immediate locality, the industry must have been carried out on the site since a high percentage of waste flakes was found, together with several hammerstones. Approximately 2,000 flints have been found, so far, concentrated in an area of about 30m. square.

The completed tools are almost totally unpatinated and include parallel-edged blades, microliths, scrapers, microburins, awls and points; the latter include a few excellent examples of hollow-based points. No axes or picks have been recovered, so far.

Other finds—which may well be intrusive—include a fine, convex scraper, (?) Neolithic, and various pottery sherds which may well have been spread with farmyard manure.

A complete report will be published in due course.

SIMON GARRETT

MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC FINDS FROM KEYMER (TQ 3190 1585 and TQ 319 152)—A Mesolithic tranche axe, together with several scrapers, worked and waste flints have been found by a local resident in a ploughed field above Church Mead, Keymer, at TQ 3190 1585.

Three (?) Neolithic rough-out axes, a tranche axe and a number of worked flints have come from a ploughed field adjacent to Ditchling Pumping Station, at TQ 319 152.

All the above finds are remaining in private possession.

SIMON GARRETT

ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS FROM PLUMPTON—Mr. R. Wells, of Plumpton, recently asked me to comment upon a large amount of pottery and tiles which he had found in a recently-ploughed field near the course of the Roman road (Margary 154), outside the village of Plumpton. The material which I saw included large pieces of roofing tiles—both tegulae and imbreces—and, what seemed to be, portions of flue tiles. The pottery is mainly second and third century.

SIMON GARRETT

¹ Horsted Keynes Parish Registers.

² Horsted Keynes Vestry Book, 1695–1888 (unpublished).

³ Horsted Keynes Parish Registers.

⁴⁻⁵ Ibid.

⁶ C. F. Tebbutt, "A Prehistoric Site in Dallington Forest", S.A.C. vol. 112 (1974), 156.

REPORTS FROM F. G. ALDSWORTH, ARCHAEOLOGY OFFICER, WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Some Recent Discoveries on the Slindon Estate—A considerable number of sites and monuments has been found and reported by Mr. R. Upton, of 2 Church Road, Slindon, who retains many of the finds. Some of the sites have been visited by P. L. Drewett, Director of the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit, and the writer.

The National Trust's Slindon Estate lies upon the southern slope of the South Downs and, to the north, is partially overlain with clay-with-flints and, to the south, by gravel making up the 180-foot raised beach. Much of the area was under woodland until earlier this century but, further north, the locality, generally referred to as 'The Gumber', appears to have been cleared before the seventeenth-century and, until recently, was extra-parochial.

The following list includes a selection of the sites reported:

Paleolithic

Handaxes have been found on the raised beach at SU 9567 0832, at SU 9512 0893, in the kitchen garden at SU 9612 0812 and at 'The Willows', West Walberton Lane, Walberton, at SU 9577 0677.

Flint-working Sites, probably ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, have been found over a wide area. Finds include tranchet axes, chipped and polished axes, scrapers, cores and waste flakes.

- SU 9618 0859 Mesolithic site, including cores and flakes, found during ploughing.
- SU 9513 0857 Mesolithic site, with unfinished cores.
- SU 9515 0916 Tranchet axe found.
- SU 9584 0786 Mesolithic site.
- SU 9608 0815 Mesolithic site, including a tranchet axe.
- SU 9685 0816 Mesolithic site, including cores and flakes.
- SU 9667 0822 Mesolithic/Bronze Age site.
- SU 9571 0952 Chipped flint adze.
- SU 9596 0983 Two Neolithic chipped flint axes.
- SU 9577 1023 Mesolithic site.
- SU 9574 1011 Mesolithic site.
- SU 9626 1005 Mesolithic site.
- SU 9550 1030 Mesolithic sites on either side of a dry stream bed.
- SU 9587 1077 Mesolithic site.
- SU 9563 1089 Neolithic site.
- SU 9548 1110 Mesolithic site.
- SU 9544 1080 Mesolithic site.
- SU 9573 1121 Mesolithic site.
- SU 9592 1143 Mesolithic and Neolithic site, including a flint adze and a sickle.
- SU 9604 1080 Mesolithic site.
- SU 9627 1113 Mesolithic and Neolithic site.
- SU 9605 1057 Mesolithic and Neolithic site including a partially polished axe, roughouts and flakes.

Barrows

'THE GUMBER'. At SU 9621 1257 is a probable Neolithic long barrow, oriented east-west and measuring about 45m. in length by 12m. wide. It is of flint and stands up to about 0.5m. in height. At its east end (see Fig. 2) is a round barrow, 14m. in diameter and 0.5m. in height. To the south, at 'B', is a round barrow, 10m. in diameter and, at 'C', twin round barrows, each 12m. in diameter. (During recent excavation the long mound, which resembled a ploughed-down barrow, was found to be a natural, residual mound of clay-with-flint. The round barrow was shown to be a Bronze Age burial mound.)

NORTH WOOD. At SU 9794 1105 is a round barrow cemetery, comprising about ten ploughed-down mounds, although only three are now surveyable.

'A,' SU 9587 1103, is 20m. in diameter and 1m. high.

'B,' SU 9587 1100, is 12m. in diameter and 0.3m. high.

'C,' SU 9582 1095, is 14m. in diameter and 0.4m. high.

GREAT DOWN. At SU 9708 1149 is a possible Neolithic long barrow comprising a mound, oriented north-south and measuring 42m. by 12m. It is under pasture and survives to 0.4m. in height. There is some evidence for flanking ditches.

Round barrows are visible at:

- SU 9602 1069 24m. in diameter and 0.6m. high.
- SU 9632 1160 A slight mound which may be a barrow.
- SU 9653 1202 24m. in diameter and 0.8m. high.

Occupation Sites—At SU 9644 0789, a scatter of Romano-British material appears to indicate an occupation site underlying the garden of 45 Park Lane, Slindon.

At SU 9590 1016, a scatter of Romano-British material, including tesserae, has been found during ploughing and a ditch was observed during the construction of a new farm building in 1974.

At SU 9677 1079, a probable Romano-British settlement can be seen on Air Photographs BKS 1971 151746-747.

At SU 9552 1140, there is a scatter of Romano-British material, including tile and quern fragments.

WARREN BARN. At SU 9631 1145, an Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead is visible on Air Photographs BKS 1971 151746-747. A scatter of surface finds appears to confirm the date. The settlement appears to include a rectangular enclosure of about 0.7 acres, a field way, hut circles and pits.

Field Systems—Iron Age/Romano-British field systems are visible on the ground and on air photographs throughout the area but several features appear to represent a different land-use system. A linear bank and ditch extend from SU 9528 1138 to SU 9575 1097. In general form it is not unlike a field lynchet, but at its south-eastern end, it continues across a dry stream bed and rises the slope on the other side. Other examples are visible further north where they are, in places, interrupted by causeways and large, circular depressions. They do not conform to the usual pattern of Iron Age/Romano-British fields, with contour lynchets and cross banks and may be medieval boundary banks.

Earthworks at 'Old Mill Ground,' Albourne (TQ 2536 1630)—In a valley to the north-east of St. Bartholomew's Church, Albourne, is a series of earthworks which appear to represent the site of a Medieval or post-Medieval watermill. The remains comprise a pair of parallel banks which may have been constructed to divert Cutlers Brook, and a leat which terminates in a rectangular depression which may have been the wheel pit.

On the Tithe Map for Albourne, dated 1839, the area is called 'Old Mill Ground' but a search, through old maps by Speed (1610), Budgen (1724), Yeakell and Gardner (1778), and the Ordnance Survey (1813), has revealed no evidence for a mill in the area.

Surveys of 1583 and 1640¹ refer to two mills on the Danny Estate but these cannot be topographically located from the text.

Earthworks at Oldpark Farm, East Lavington—To the south-east of Oldpark Farm is a series of earthworks, comprising a moat-like feature, measuring about 30m. square, a rectangular fishpond, an overflow channel and two pond bays.

A map of 1806² shows the feature within a field called 'House Meadow' but it is not shown on the Tithe Map for Woolavington, dated 1839, although the field is called 'The Ponds'. It is shown and annotated 'pheasantry' on a map of 1880.³

The central island of the moat-like feature is rather small to suggest that it is a homestead moat and, bearing in mind the documentary evidence, it seems likely that this complex represents a series of ornamental ponds of Medieval or post-Medieval date.

A Roman Brick and Tile Kiln, Fernhurst (SU 9140 2670)—This site was reported by Mr. J. Swabey, of Home Farm, Fernhurst. This is a probable site of a Roman brick and tile kiln, indicated by a dense concentration of Roman brick, tile (tegulae, imbrex and roller-stamped), and burnt soil in boundary ditch and adjoining field at SU 9140 2670.

Possible Medieval Pottery Kilns, Durleighmarsh Farm, Rogate (SU 7817 2370)—This site was reported by Major J. L. M. Henslow. When the area centred at SU 7817 2370 was ploughed for one season in 1965, the owner noted two circular 'burnt red areas'. To the south-west a wide scatter of pottery was found when a marsh was drained. The pottery was taken to Chichester Museum, where it was tentatively dated to the thirteenth, or fourteenth, century but it can no longer be traced.

Romano-Celtic Temple, Lancing (TQ 1784 0670)—A ring-ditch, visible with other soil marks at TQ 1784 0670, on air photographs 08/73/122-123 appears to confirm the excavator's view that the temple, excavated in 1828 and 1829,⁴ had been inserted into a pre-existing Bronze Age barrow, although it is possible that the evidence could be interpreted to suggest a ring-ditch enclosure.

Ring-ditches near Tangmere (SU 8887 0583 and SU 9102 0598)—A ring-ditch, about 95m. in diameter, visible on Meridian air photographs 1973 05/73/147-148 and BKS 1971 151482-483 at SU 8887 0583, is very regular in form and may be comparatively modern.

A local farm worker has suggested that it may represent a marker of chalk laid out in the Second World War for aircraft using the airfield at Tangmere.

Another ring-ditch, about 135m. in diameter, occurs partially underlying the west runway of the airfield, at SU 9102 0598, on Meridian air photographs 1963 108205 and 1965 22/64 041. It may be of similar date.

Settlement Site at Oving (SU 8950 0600)—Crop and soil marks, indicating the former existence of a settlement site, comprising rectangular enclosures, field ways and field boundaries, are visible on air photographs BKS 1971 151481-482 and Meridian 1963 108205-206, 1965 22/65 41 and 42 and 1973 05/73 149-153, at SU 8950 0600.

The marks appear to be restricted to one area, because this was wooded until the middle of the nineteenth century and has not been so intensively cultivated as elsewhere, or because of the nature of the subsoil which is of freshwater alluvium over the gravel. J. M. Hodgson⁵ has suggested that this area was once a freshwater lake.

¹ J. A. Wooldridge, ed., *The Danny Archives*, Documents Nos. 1128 and 1130 (East Sussex Record Office, 1966).

² A map of Westerland and Park Farms (1806) by Richard Crabtree (West Sussex Record Office Wilberforce MS 101).

³ First Edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map Sussex 35 (1880).

⁴ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1828, Part 2, 63 and 1830, Part 2, 17 and 18; *S.A.C.*, vol. 29 (1879), p. 24, 30 and 80; and *S.A.C.*, vol. 81 (1940), pp. 146-150, 158-169 and 170.

⁵ *S.N.Q.* 16 (1963), p. 12-15.

A 'Heathen' Burial found near The Trundle, Singleton.

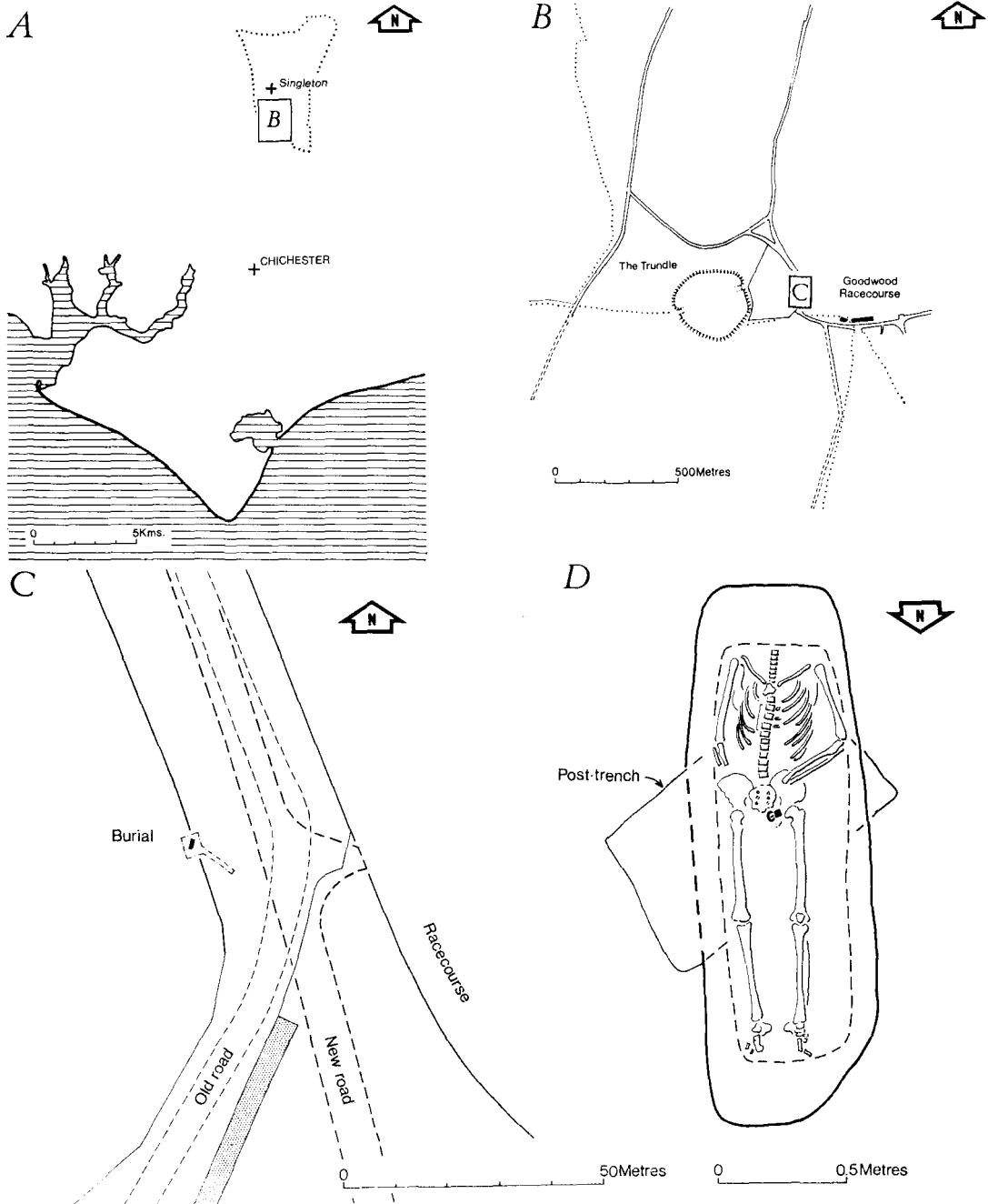


FIG. 1. Heathen burial, Singleton

A Human Skeleton found near the Trundle, Singleton (SU 8810 1113)—West Sussex County Council workmen, engaged in the digging of post-holes for the erection of fencing alongside the road improvement scheme at Goodwood Racecourse, Singleton, discovered human bones on 11 November, 1975 (see Fig. 1). The police were alerted and the Coroner's Office informed. Since there appeared to be no evidence to suggest that the remains had been buried within the last one hundred years, the County Council's Archaeological Officer was invited to examine them.

On the same day, an archaeological investigation was commenced. An area of 12 sq. m. of topsoil was removed and the original grave-cut located in the chalk. On the following day, the grave was excavated and the remains photographed, drawn and raised for further study. A 1m. wide trench was cut diagonally from the south-east corner of the main area for a distance of 9m. in an attempt to locate further burials, or an enclosing ditch, but undisturbed chalk was located at about 30cm.

The remains were found to be those of an adult male, probably between 5ft. 8in. and 5ft. 10in. tall. They were lying in a shallow grave cut about 30cm. into the chalk, under 15cm. of topsoil. The body was oriented north-south, with the feet to the north. The skull and several of the upper vertebrae were not present in the grave and the evidence, the length of the grave-cut and the absence of loose teeth or vertebrae fragments, suggested that the head had been removed, perhaps by decapitation or hanging, prior to interment. Otherwise, the body, which was accompanied by a fragmentary iron belt buckle, had been carefully laid in the grave. The body lay on its back, with the legs straight. The arms were flexed at the elbow; and the hands, which had been partially removed by the men engaged in the erection of the fencing, were on the pelvis.

The grave lay below the Trundle Hill, in a position which was once occupied by the western termination of the finishing straight of Goodwood Racecourse, at grid reference SU 8810 1113. There was insufficient evidence in the grave to provide a date for the interment. The belt buckle, which comprised a plain iron loop with fragments of a rectangular plate, could not be dated.

Since the grave lay within 80m. of the Lavant/Singleton parish boundary, on the Singleton side, it seems likely that the remains were of a 'heathen' burial, perhaps a criminal, who had been executed nearby. There is ample documentary, and some archaeological, evidence to suggest that this type of burial has taken place in other areas since the late Saxon period. At Stockbridge, in Hampshire, a cemetery of executed late Saxon criminals was excavated in the late 1930s; and the place-name evidence for Steyning includes a 'Heathen Burials Corner'.

Documentary research for Singleton parish has provided little evidence but this may be due to paucity of suitable documents rather than negative evidence for the burial. The Ordnance Survey map of 1813, however, shows a 'Gibbet', on Trundle Hill, which may have succeeded an earlier execution place on the same site; but the gibbet had been removed before 1825.

In the absence of any exact archaeological or documentary evidence, it is difficult to provide a precise date for the burial but it seems likely that it is of a person executed on the nearby hill between 1000 and 1825 A.D. The remains have been placed in the Chichester City Museum.

Preliminary Bone Report

SEX. Probably male, since the greater sciatic notch was narrow and deep and the pre-auricular sulcus was absent.

AGE. Skull absent, hence presumed adult from size and stature.

HEIGHT. Skull and first five cervicals absent but no definite evidence for a cut on the sixth cervical which may have indicated decapitation.

Bone lengths: Radius 26cm.; humerus 33.7cm.; femur 47.5cm.; tibia 39.5cm.

Height assessment based on regression tables for estimation of *maximum* stature (D. R. Brothwell, *Digging Up Bones* (1965), 102:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.26 x (femur + tibia) + 67.09 | 176.71cm. |
| 2.32 x femur + 65.53 | 175.73cm. |
| 2.42 x tibia + 81.93 | 177.52cm. |
| 1.82 x (humerus + radius) — 67.97 | 176.62cm. |
| 2.89 x humerus + 78.10 | 175.49cm. |
| 3.79 x radius + 79.42 | 177.96cm. |
| Average | 176.67cm. or 5ft. 9½in. |

Spur Dyke above Anchor Bottom, Upper Beeding (TQ 2080 0910)—This comprises a bank with flanking ditches up to 15m. in overall width and 180m. in length (Fig. 2), linking the head of one dry combe with the side of another.

A collection of bones was found further south, in September, 1976, when the face of the quarry was being cut at TQ 2064 0904. They appear to represent the remains of a sheep and of a human some 1.73m. (5ft. 8in.) in height. There were no accompanying finds and there was no evidence to suggest that the bones were associated with the spur dyke.

A Nineteenth-century Chalk Abstraction Site at High Copse, Compton—Recent replanting of woodland, at High Copse, has revealed a number of features, initially reported by Mrs. A. Edmonds, of Finchdean House, Finchdean, Hampshire, in the area centred at SU 7580 1370.

At SU 7572 1369 is an apparent flint-lined well, filled to within 1m. of the surface. To the west of this is a rectangular depression, measuring about 5m. east-west by 4m. and about 1m. deep, surrounded by a flint, dry-

Spur Dyke above Anchor Bottom, Upper Beeding

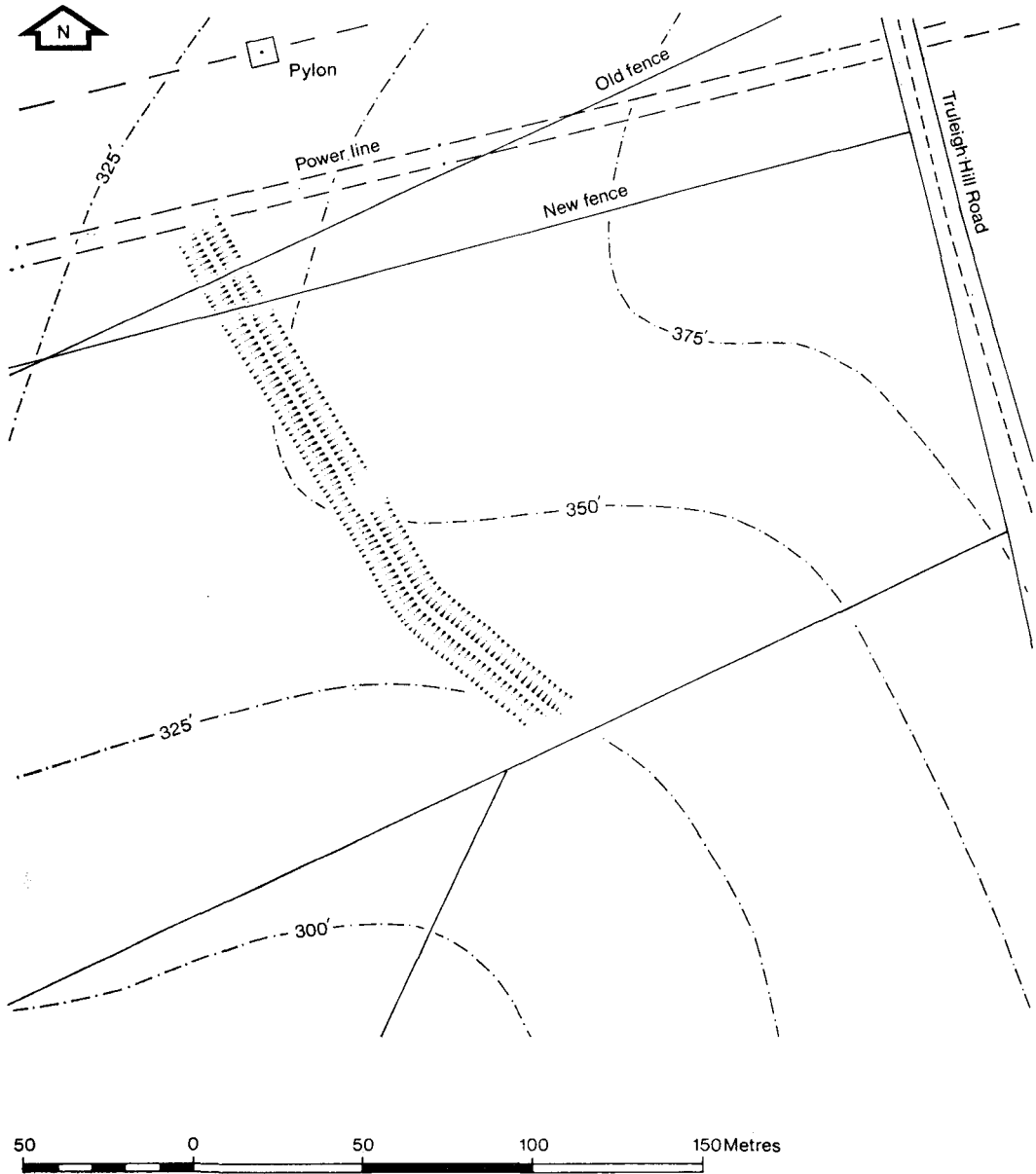


FIG. 2. Spur Dyke, Upper Beeding

stone wall, several courses high. Adjoining this, is a circular depression about 6m. across and 1m. deep. Similar circular depressions are visible in the area at SU 7575 1370 and SU 7578 1373.

At SU 7574 1364 is a rectangular 'house platform', measuring about 5m. by 4m. Several linear boundary banks occur in the area as also do several mounds of unworked flint.

Further east, at SU 7590 1366, are a pair of marling pits of the bell-shaped variety, surrounded by a bank. Nearby, are several large, disused chalk quarries.

The site falls in the bottom of a shallow valley, on chalk with a clay-with-flint capping, at the junction of several parishes.

None of the features noted, apart from the boundary banks, is shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 and 1898 but the rectangular depression and a circular pit appear to be shown on a map of 1837,¹ within an area which is partially wooded and partially arable.

The documentary evidence would appear to suggest that the remains are of a nineteenth-century occupation site, perhaps connected with the chalk abstraction and marling industry.

F. G. ALDSWORTH

THE POLEGATE HOARD—The City Museum, Birmingham, has in its possession a small hoard of 3rd century *antoniniani* which was found at Polegate, Sussex. The accessions register describes the hoard as having been "found in garden of Cairn Cove, Polegate, Sussex" and that it was purchased for the museum in January 1961. Accompanying notes confirm, presumably on the authority of the finder, that there were no associated finds. The exact date of discovery is not known. The seventeen *antoniniani* are as follows:

| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|--|
| 1 | Gallienus | <i>o.</i> IMP GAL[LIENUS] <i>r.</i> DIANAE CONS AUG $\frac{1}{\text{ }}$ | bust right, radiate. quadruped 2.43g. cf RIC 176 ff. |
| 2 | Gallienus | <i>o.</i> [] V [] <i>r.</i> IOVI S[TATOR] $\frac{x}{\text{—}}$ | bust right, radiate and draped. Juppiter st. left with thunderbolt. 2.10g. cf RIC 216 |
| 3 | Gallienus | <i>o.</i> GALLIENUS AUG <i>r.</i> illegible | bust right, radiate. 21mm. 1.91g. |
| 4 | Postumus | <i>o.</i> IMP C POSTUMUS PF AUG <i>r.</i> PAX AUG $\frac{p}{\text{—}}$ | bust right, radiate and draped. Pax std. left with olive branch and transverse sceptre. 19mm. 2.07g. RIC 318 |
| 5 | Claudius II | <i>o.</i> IMP C CLAUDIUS AUG <i>r.</i> MARS ULTOR $\frac{1}{\text{—}}$ | bust right, radiate and draped. Mars advancing right with spear and trophy. 21 x 19mm. 3.22g. RIC 66 |
| 6 | Claudius II | <i>o.</i> IMP CL [] <i>r.</i> ANNONA [AUG] $\frac{1}{\text{—}}$ | bust right, radiate. Annona std. left with corn ears and cornucopiae; foot on prow. 19mm. 2.02g. RIC 139 |
| 7 | Victorinus | <i>o.</i> IMP C VICTORINUS [] VG <i>r.</i> COME [S AUG] | bust right, radiate and draped. Mars std. right with spear and shield. 21 x 16mm. 1.21g. RIC 43 |
| 8 | Victorinus | <i>o.</i> [] INVS PFAVG <i>r.</i> [PIETASAUG] $\frac{1}{\text{—}}$ | bust right, radiate and draped. Pietas std. left sacrificing at altar. 19mm. 2.59g. RIC 57 |
| 9 | Victorinus | <i>o.</i> illegible <i>r.</i> [PROVIDENT]IA AUG $\frac{1}{\text{—}}$ | Providentia std. left with baton and cornucopiae. 17 x 15mm. 1.86g. RIC 61 |
| 10 | Victorinus | <i>o.</i> IMP C VICTORINUS [] <i>r.</i> SALUS AUG $\frac{1}{\text{—}}$ | bust right, radiate and draped. Salus std. right holding serpent in her arms. 18mm. 2.49g. RIC 67 |

¹ Map of Horsley Farm, East Marden, 1837 (WSRO Cap. I/29/33).

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|---|------------|--|
| 11 | Victorinus | <i>o.</i> IMP [] INUS [] <i>r.</i> [VIRT] US AUG $\frac{1}{-}$ | 17mm. | bust right, radiate and draped. Mars std. right with spear and shield. 1.80g. RIC 78 |
| 12 | Victorinus | <i>o.</i> [] PF AUG <i>r.</i> [VI] RTVS A[UG] $\frac{1}{=}$ | 20 x 17mm. | bust right, radiate and draped. Mars std. right with spear and shield. 2.21g. RIC 78 |
| 13 | Victorinus | <i>o.</i> [] USP [] <i>r.</i> [VIRT]US AU [G] $\frac{1}{-}$ | 19mm. | bust right, radiate and draped. Mars std. right with spear and shield. 2.22g. RIC 78 off centre rev. |
| 14 | Victorinus | <i>o.</i> [] INUS PF AUG <i>r.</i> [IN] VI [CTUS] $\frac{1}{*}$ | 21 x 17mm. | bust right, radiate. Sol advancing left, right hand raised whip in left hand. 2.44g. RIC 114 |
| 15 | Tetricus I | <i>o.</i> IMP TETRICUS PF AUG <i>r.</i> LAETITIA AUG $\frac{1}{-}$ | 18mm. | bust right, radiate and draped. Laetitia std. left with wreath and baton. 1.65g. RIC 90 |
| 16 | Tetricus I | <i>o.</i> ill. <i>r.</i> MO[NETA AUG] $\frac{1}{-}$ | 18mm. | bust right, radiate and draped. Moneta std. left with scales and cornucopiae. 2.43g. RIC 92 |
| 17 | ? <i>o</i> + <i>r</i> illegible | | 19mm. | Of different fabric to the other coins, this may be a stray or intruder of some sort. |

The condition of the coins is poor both in terms of wear and corrosion but also in terms of original execution. In some cases the flans are irregularly shaped with ragged edges, in others up to half the design of one die has missed the flan completely. The hoard is from no particular archaeological context but there are many hoards known of this period, several from this area of the South Coast in general.¹

F. BRODRIBB

ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS FROM DITCHLING (TQ 329 156) AND HASSOCKS (TQ 2916 1559, TQ 2935 1558 and TQ 2924 1567)—Mr. G. Holman, a farmer, has shown me quantities of RB pottery and several coins—second and third centuries A.D.—which he ploughed up in one of his fields last year. He says that similar material comes up every time that he works the field. A watch will be kept on the area in question, when he next ploughs. The grid reference is TQ 329 156.

During field walking to the west of Hassocks, as part of an archaeological survey of a wider area, concentrations of RB pottery and tiles have been noted at TQ 2916 1559, TQ 2935 1558 and TQ 2924 1567.

SIMON GARRETT

MEDIEVAL POTTERIES AT EAST LAVINGTON (SU 9460 1830)—A collection of Medieval pottery, mainly of the mid-fifteenth to early sixteenth-century and including painted wares, with olive-green internal glaze, has recently been found in a stream-bed at East Lavington. The finds, which include one complete vessel, a fire-bar and several wasters, have been donated to Chichester Museum by the finders, Martin and Gary Oates, of East Lavington.

Subsequent field walking at Upper Norwood, by the same children, has revealed a widespread scatter of potter y sherds, tiles and burnt earth in the area SU 9370 1790. Recent redevelopment has revealed a tile clamp and a brick-lined kiln. A preliminary identification indicates a date range from the fourteenth, to the seventeenth, century and the material includes fourteenth-century face jugs and fifteenth and sixteenth-century painted wares, including jugs, cooking pots and bung-hole pitchers. The later sixteenth and seventeenth-century wares include chamber pots with Tudor green glaze, possible stool pans, storage jars, butter pots and mugs, all with an internal yellow, green or brown glaze. There appears, at present, to be a number of gaps in the production range because no pipkins, chafing dishes, candlesticks or costrels have been identified.

In order to correlate the material from this production centre with the closely dateable material from Chichester, the Chichester Excavations Committee intend to undertake further work on these kilns.

F. G. ALDSWORTH

ALEC DOWN

¹ cf. C.H.V. Sutherland *Coinage and Currency in Roman Britain*, Oxford, 1937, pp. 159-60.

SMOCK ALLEY: a minor Sussex place-name—The reason why the origin of this enigmatic place-name appears to have lapsed is as revealing, sociologically speaking, as the meaning itself. In Sussex it is noted at Amberley, West Chiltington, and formerly, at Petworth. Orthographical variants have led to some confusion: e.g. 'smoke' and 'smoake'. But the Ordnance Survey for Sussex (1813) correctly uses the form 'Smock'. R. L. Hayward, in a reference¹ of 1849 and the enumerators' returns for the Decennial Censuses of 1841² and 1851,³ refer to 'Smoke Alley' at West Chiltington which would seem to be of phonological significance for there can be no doubt that 'Smock' is the correct form.

The name also occurred, as would be expected, outside Sussex, most notably in eighteenth century Dublin which had a road from which the Smock Alley Theatre took its name. That has led to an erroneous connection with Sussex examples which have otherwise been tenuously derived in oral tradition from local speculation involving associations with the smock-frock worn by agricultural workers, the prevalence of smoke or mists in the vicinity, an allusion to a smock-shaped field⁴ and an onomatopoeic reduction from 'smuggler'.⁵ There is no philological or collateral evidence for any of these interpretations, which are all inadmissible. The view⁶ that in relation to fields 'smoke' or 'smock' names indicate land on which timber tithe had been commuted has no relevance here as in those cases the correct form is 'smoke'. The plain truth is that 'Smock Alleys' were 'Love Lanes' where the amorous indulged their proclivities or places—usually in secluded or remote locations—frequented by loose or immoral women. That unfortunate fact was unlikely to commend itself to local decorum as communities became more self-consciously sophisticated, which explains why the original meaning has disappeared and why Dubliners found it expedient to revise the designation of what is now called West Essex Street!

For the evidence as to provenance we turn first, not to etymology but to seventeenth century drama. This particular morsel of social life was not lost on uninhibited dramatists like Ben Jonson who in his "Cataline" (1611) refers to 'smock-treason' (Act IV, Sc. v). It was in his rollicking play "The Devil is an Ass" (1616) that I came upon the reference that put the enquiry beyond doubt. In Act I, Sc. i, Satan calls up Iniquity (the Vice). Then, in a racy monopolised dialogue with Pug (the Less Devil), Iniquity, with pungent ellipsis, declares:

"Like a needle of Spain, with a thread at my tail.
We will survey the suburbs, and make forth our sallies,
Down Petticoat-lane and up the Smock-alleys."

and later, with the same subtle prurience:

"... Tissue gowns,
Garters and roses, fourscore pound a pair,
Embroider'd stockings, cut-work smocks and shirts,
More certain marks of lechery now and pride,
Than e'er they were of true nobility!"

contemporary audiences would have had no difficulty with these bawdy allusions.

Edward (Ned) Ward⁷ and other seventeenth century writers refer to 'smock-agent', 'smock-employment', 'smock-vermine', etc. Edward Ward (1667-1731), a vulgar humourist of "low extraction" and little education, kept an inn in Moorgate and found himself in the pillory for attacks on the government.⁸ Lascivious and crudely coarse he was the author of such work as "The insinuating Bawd, or the Repenting Harlot"—with the inscription "Written by a Whore and Dedicated to a Bawd"—and, according to Pope, the composer of "vile rhymes". Unlike Jonson he makes no concessions to taste in his use of 'smock-alley' in immediate reference to female pudenda.

Later, even John Clare, purest of English rural poets, in characteristically more delicate vein, uses 'smock' with for him unusual directness to denote the willing village maiden:

"Where man was never feared to come
And smell smocks that from view retires
'Mong rustling leaves and bowing briars."

His first editor, John Taylor, deleted these lines from Clare's greatest poem—"The Shepherd's Calendar"—in the edition of 1827 in deference to contemporary taste.⁹

Long before country folk took to the frock as everyday garb a smock was a woman's most intimate garment and it is easy to see how the word came to be tropologically attached to feminine attributes in salacious prose and usage. The word itself, now obsolete in this sense except in dialect, has OHG and ON roots and is *smoc* in OE c. 1000 so it is reasonable to assume that it had this connotation in colloquial usage, with the obvious extension to "Smock Alley" much earlier than the seventeenth century examples quoted. Archival enquiry would no doubt reveal numerous examples of its use as a minor place-name even though erased from public memory and conscience as local pride (and prejudice) prevailed over the rustic ebullience of earlier society.

KENNETH NEALE

¹ R. L. Hayward, *Yesterday in Sullington* (rev. ed., 1969).

² P.R.O. HO 107-1092.

³ P.R.O. HO 107-1650.

⁴ T.G. *Sussex County Magazine* (S.C.M.) 7, p. 687 (1933).

⁵ J. L. Naimaster *S.C.M.*, p. 478 (1933).

⁶ Margaret Gelling, *The Place-names of Berkshire*, English Place-name Society, vol. xlix, Part 1, p. 282.

⁷ H. W. Troyer, *Ned Ward of Grub Street* (1946).

⁸ D.N.B.

⁹ E. Robinson and G. Summerfield, *The Shepherd's Calendar* (1964).

FARM FORMATION IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BISHOPSTONE—Near the end of the eighteenth century, Arthur Young remarked on the large size of farms in the Ouse valley south of Lewes.¹ Several were over 500 acres by 1793, some were to grow to between 800 and 1,200 acres and a few, in the 1840s, occupied entire parishes.² By the 1790s, the parish of Bishopstone was already divided between only two farms, of 800 and 900 acres. The process by which these farms were formed was similar to that in other parishes but occurred earlier.

The parish and manor of Bishopstone were co-terminous. The Pelham family was the freeholder (except for two acres), Lord of the Manor and lay impropriator, and was represented, from 1716 to 1768, by Thomas Holles-Pelham, Duke of Newcastle. He used his houses at Laughton and Halland more frequently than Bishopstone, which was an outlier from the main body of his Sussex estates. Newcastle used the small, probably late, Elizabethan house (just east of the church), as a hunting lodge and during parliamentary elections for his pocket borough of Seaford. On his death, the Bishopstone estate passed to his second cousin, Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer, who tried first to lease and later to sell the house.³ It was demolished in 1830 but the family retained the estate, which was administered by a steward, along with property in Halland, Laughton and Lewes.

In the early eighteenth century, land in Bishopstone was generally copyhold and held by farmers living in the nucleated settlements of Bishopstone and Norton. Some tenants also held land in adjoining parishes. Only two acres of the parish were not owned by the Pelhams and these were divided, throughout the century, into four holdings held by the church, a family of wheelwrights, a smith and a family which was to tenant Bishopstone farm from about 1750.⁴

When Newcastle inherited the Sussex estates in 1716, they were not very profitable, probably because of the large amounts spent on Laughton Place and Halland.⁵ It is likely that the change of the tenurial system in Bishopstone, from copyhold to leasehold, was the result of attempts to increase income from the estates to meet Newcastle's political and domestic expenditure.⁶ What happened in Bishopstone, is illustrated by terriers of Norton Tenantry Laines, 1766, and of Bishopstone Tenantry Laines, 1685 and 1762, and the manor court book.⁷ Both laines were held in common, with each field divided into strips. The documents showed clearly the increase in the rate and number of the copyholds which had reverted to the Pelhams as Lords of the Manor in the first half of the century. As the Pelham share of a tenantry field became dominant, then the increased acreage was consolidated to make it more convenient to farm, thus increasing its potential value. The tenancy was changed to leasehold and, if necessary, the land was enclosed by a temporary boundary.

Rather than lease the fields to several farmers and so end up with larger units but still with dispersed holdings two large farms were developed, one at Bishopstone and the other at Norton, where there was a leasehold farm by 1710. As copyhold land reverted, so the two farms increased in acreage, absorbing land in their respective parts of the parish. By 1777, when the estate was surveyed, all the farmland was cultivated by either Norton or Bishopstone Farm.⁸ To achieve this, copyholds which had not yet reverted were leased by the Pelhams' stewards from the copyholders and leased by the estate to the respective tenants as part of their farm. As the farms increased in acreage, so their rents rose, then, after 1777, when the farms were virtually completed, rents increased as the value of the two farms rose. However, the estate, and not the tenants, paid land and window tax, waterscot, and for extensive maintenance and repairs of farm buildings and river drains.⁹

The farms were physically two separate units; Bishopstone, the larger, included 60% of the parish. The way in which the land was divided between the farms suggests recognition of the complementary roles of the three land types within the parish; and the deliberate inclusion of a share of each within the confines of both farms, in approximately proportionate amounts. The arable land produced fodder crops, wheat and barley. However, rougher, steeper land for sheep pasture and brookland for hay, cattle and plough-team grazing, played roles which were vital. The sheep provided the manure for arable land and the brookland hay was valuable as fodder. Evidence of the agricultural patterns and practices within the parish is slight, mainly a few inventories which do indicate that fodder crops, such as peas and tares, were included in crop rotations with wheat and barley throughout the century. Oxen and horses were used as plough animals and large flocks of sheep were kept.¹⁰

The emergence of two leasehold farms altered the parish's social structure. The range of sizes of holdings apparent during the first years of the century probably resulted in varying levels of prosperity amongst the population of approximately eighty to ninety.¹¹ There appear to have been several prosperous farmers, usually holding land in adjoining parishes, and smallholders. By 1777, the majority of the inhabitants were families of farm labourers, residing in cottages with small gardens, nominally rented to them by the steward but probably under the control of the two tenant farmers. The other residents within the two settlements were the curate and the two craftsmen (both remaining self-employed).

By the end of the century, the majority of the inhabitants of Norton and Bishopstone were, at least occasionally, in need of some Poor Law assistance. The two farmers, and William Catt at the tidemill, were the only employers in the parish and the farmers were also the Overseers and may have regarded the Poor Rate as a wage subsidy which could be adjusted, with less difficulty than wages, to fluctuating prices.¹²

Between 1736 and 1777, no additional houses were constructed in Bishopstone village, which suggests that either an increase in the number of occupants in the existing houses was considered sufficient or an attempt to prevent further population increase because the existing labour provision was sufficient.¹³ Although there is

¹ A. Young, "A tour through Sussex" in *Annals of Agriculture*, vol. 22 (1793), pp. 225-9.

² Tithe award schedules; estate maps.

³ *Sussex Weekly Advertiser*, 11 May, 1772, 8 October, 1792.

⁴ Sussex Archaeological Trust, A 688-690, manor court books.

⁵ British Library, Add. MS 33338, accounts, 1764.

⁶ R. A. Kelch, *Newcastle, a Duke without money* (1974), p. 82, 166, 180.

⁷ E.S.R.O., CHR 1/21, 22, 23.

⁸ E.S.R.O., D.1100, estate map 1777.

⁹ B.L., Add. MSS 33338, 33339, accounts 1764-87.

¹⁰ E.S.R.O., W/INV.

¹¹ Ep 1/26/3, Bower's visitation.

¹² E.S.R.O., PAR 247/31, overseers' accounts.

¹³ E.S.R.O., Add. MS 3427, survey and map 1737.

no early map of Norton, it is probable that the same applied. Immigrants were not encouraged, and those without right of settlement were removed.¹ The registers suggest, from the paucity of incoming families until the last twenty or so years of the century that, possibly, immigrants during the mid-century generally replaced emigrants; and there was little net population increase until the Tidemill began to expand and require a substantial labour force, for whom accommodation was supplied on the site because of the irregular hours of work which resulted from reliance on the tide.²

Thus the Bishopstone estate was very easily managed by the end of the eighteenth century, as the local bailiff and the Pelhams' steward had only to collect rents from, and cope with, the problems of two farms and a tidemill. As rents rose, in the later years of the century, because of the favourable prices for products from these downland farms, so the Pelhams increased the rents of Norton and Bishopstone.³ The two families of tenants must have found these farms to be very attractive, for they remained on both until the late nineteenth century. The Farncombes, at Bishopstone, then left but the Coopers eventually purchased Norton.⁴ From the late eighteenth until the early twentieth century, the boundaries of the two farms were very little changed.

SUE FARRANT

HASTINGS COUNTRY PARK (TQ 8610 1117)—FIELDWORK 1976—A study of a piece of ground at 480ft. above sea level, on Ashdown Sand and forming a tilted plane sloping south-east, shows it to have been subjected, since early times, to storm drainage and ploughsoil drift. The deep tilth, so formed, contains Southern Third B potsherds and a circular hut perimeter delineated by postholes.

The range of decoration, on the potsherds, comprises slashings on cordons, annular grooving below recurved rims, swags, paint-infilled lozenges and Belgic-style combed patterns; all mostly on a hard, grey fabric, sometimes black burnished. Other fabrics are: a black paste with flint filler; a hard, red fabric; and a reddish-brown fabric, black-burnished. A mid-first century date is suggested.

The same tilth contains Mesolithic artefacts, with minimal inclusions from later cultures, i.e., Neolithic and geometric Mesolithic provide 0.01% of finished implements, a fact to be considered against the 80% of wastage demonstrably Mesolithic. This Fairlight culture, as it will eventually be known, comprises core axes and steeply blunted points of the oblique A type. Triangles and elongated trapeze forms of microlith are absent; and steeply-blunted awls, as also the squat, or spatulate, forms, are sparsely represented. All implements are clearly defined and free from ambiguity. Large microburins are numerous. True burins are present, but not in quantity. The range of artefacts indicates, once again, the enigma of the, as yet, ill-understood cycle of hunting and gathering activities in remote prehistory.

It is intended to continue charting the vertical and horizontal distribution of the artefacts, since a settlement pattern is emerging. The basal geology of the site has enabled the original Mesolithic landscape to be defined. Settlement took place on dunes of white Ashdown Sand, backed by slopes of light-brown sand, also of Ashdown Sand origin. This site provides an instance where the plough has covered, rather than destroyed, a significant site. Erosion features in the basal, friable rock are presumably from solifluctions associated with the Allerød phase of post-glacial climatic development.

The intention is to provide field data and a lateral platform for any major studies, as at Star Carr, Yorkshire, a site which owed its discovery entirely to studies pursued some distance away at Flixton 1. An early Boreal date is suggested for this Fairlight culture.

JOHN W. MOORE

A BRONZE AGE BARROW ON SULLINGTON HILL—I have received the following interesting information from Mr. F. M. Goddard of Buckham Hill House, Isfield. As a member of the armed forces in 1940 he camped on the South Downs at Sullington Hill about 350 yards E. of the top of Chantry Lane, where it meets the Ridgeway. Invasion was imminent and the troops were ordered to dig slit trenches. In the area of their camp were a group of round barrows of which one was more prominent and appeared to be intact.⁵ One trench was ordered to be dug through part (not the centre) of this barrow. He protested that this was an ancient monument, and probably scheduled, but was told that the seriousness of the situation did not warrant such considerations.

He watched the digging of the trench and asked a young man, Gunner Jarrett, aged about eighteen, engaged on the work to look carefully for anything that might turn up. In the barrow they found a skeleton in what appeared to be a crouched position with the knees under the chin. The skull and teeth were in good condition. Associated with the burial were several artifacts. Of these he remembers a bronze socketted spearhead in good condition which still contained remains of the wooden shaft. With it was a curious flint of rectangular shape, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, which had along one edge what appeared to be regular teeth cut, perhaps 5 or 6, giving the appearance of a coarse comb. His brother in law, the late Dr. W. B. Waddington of Littlehampton, saw the skull and thought that it belonged to a man in his mid-thirties. The young man Jarrett took the objects and said that he would take care of them, but he lost touch with him soon after.

C. F. TEBBUTT

¹ E.S.R.O., PAR 247/31.

² E.S.R.O., PAR 247/1/1, 2, 3, parish registers. Sue Farrant, "Bishopstone Tidemills", *S.A.C.*, vol. 113 (1975), 199-202.

³ B.L., Add. MS 33339, S.A.T., A 156, lease.

⁴ Post Office/Kelly's Directories, 1845-1927. E.S.R.O., CHR 21/8, 9, sales of outlying parts of Stanmer estate.

⁵ Mr. Goddard has seen a copy of the Societies' six inch annotated Ordnance map of the area (Sussex (west) Sheet L, N.E. Edition 1913) and identified the group marked "tumuli" in the position stated. He thinks the one in question is that plotted just S. of the Bridle Road. The grid reference would be approximately TQ 090118.

THE DATES OF JOHN BURTON'S JOURNEYS THROUGH SURREY AND SUSSEX—The Rev. John Burton's *Hodoiporountes Meletemata sive Iter Surriense and Sussexiense. Praemittitur de Linguae Graecae Institutionibus quibusdam Epistola Critica* was published in 1752 (London: J. and J. Rivington, and Oxford: J. Fletcher).¹ The volume contains three pieces: "A critical letter on certain elements of instruction in the Greek language" (pp. iii-lix, in Latin); "A traveller's reveries, or a journey through Surrey and Sussex" (pp. lxi-lxiv, dedicatory epistle in Latin; pp. 1-52, in Greek); and "A journey through Sussex" (pp. 53-56, in Latin). Most of the second and third pieces have been translated into English and published for their topographical descriptions of Surrey and Sussex in the mid-eighteenth century and they have been cited, quite frequently, by historians.²

The Sussex editor of "A traveller's reveries" (which is the more important of the two) assumed that the journey was made in 1751, apparently on the ground that "A critical letter" was dated from Eton College on 3 December, 1751, and was a preface to the former piece. In fact, there is no necessary link between the two. The Surrey editor dated the journey to 1745-51 by identifying Burton's host at Banstead as Christopher Buckle, born 1711, whose children were born in 1742 and 1745 and whose wife died in 1751: only the family surname appears in the text but the household comprised both parents and at least two children. In fact, the journey can be shown to have been made considerably earlier than even 1745.

"A traveller's reveries" is dedicated to William Greenaway, M.A., Vice-Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, whom Burton had promised to keep a Greek diary of his progress. Hart Hall had ceased to exist in 1740 on the incorporation of Hertford College. The office of Vice-Principal may have been rotative and held only for a year or two at a time, and the terms in which Burton wrote (p. lxiii) suggest that Greenaway had only recently assumed it. I have not been able to establish the dates of his tenure of office but Greenaway was an undergraduate at Corpus Christi College at the same period as Burton, took his M.A. as a member of Hart Hall in 1719, was a tutor there by 1725 and died in August or October, 1734.³ Thus, the dedication establishes outside dates of 1719 and 1734 for Burton's journey.

The later date of 1734 can be confirmed by one of Burton's observations in Lewes. He visited an ironmonger's shop, from the back of which he was led up to the Castle. The shop must have been that of Benjamin Court at 183 High Street, which backs on to Castle Ditch. Court was in active possession of the house from 1711 to 1734, when it was leased to the Duke of Newcastle and fitted up as a coffee house and assembly rooms. Burton referred to the conversion in a footnote (p. 45): since his visit "a certain ambitious citizen has modernised the old parts, in order to make a paradise in the desert and a palace in the ruins".⁴ It is unlikely, though, that the journey was later than 1733, because, in September of that year, Burton's election as a Fellow of Eton College was confirmed and it would be surprising if he passed through Windsor after then without any reference to the College.⁵ The range of dates can also be narrowed at the other end. At Brighton, he commented on the groynes which were protecting the cliffs. Their construction began in September, 1723, and was still in progress in March, 1724.⁶

If, on this evidence, a date between 1724 and 1733 is suggested, what of the evidence advanced by Malden for 1745-51? The explanation is that Burton stayed with Christopher Buckle, born 1684, who died in 1759 (as did his wife) and who was the father of Christopher, born 1711, and of other surviving children born between 1709 and 1721; so, even in 1733, Burton could write of a happy family of parents and dutiful children. Furthermore, in July, 1828, the son Christopher matriculated as a member of Corpus Christi College, of which Burton was a Fellow from 1721 until he went to Eton. We may guess that Burton was receiving the hospitality of a (prospective) pupil's parents in, say 1727-31. He stayed at Great Burgh and not Nork House (built in 1740) and, therefore, the former possessed the ingenious waterworks which he described at length.⁷

As to the time of year, Burton saw racing at Epsom; found the Wealden roads muddy; and walked on Brighton beach by a calmly lapping sea and beneath a purple sunset. The muddy roads suggest spring rather than autumn.⁸

A date of circa 1730, rather than up to twenty years later, makes better sense of several observations which Burton made. Thus, his description of the clientele of Epsom Spa accords with that in Defoe's *Tour*, published in 1724, but which was substantially changed for the second edition of 1738 to reflect the Spa's decline; and, if Burton had visited Brighton around 1750, he would likely have commented on those who were visiting it to drink and bathe in seawater.⁹

¹ Copies in the British Library (Reference Division), Brighton Area Library and Surrey Archaeological Society Library, Guildford.

² W. H. Blaauw, "Extracts from the 'Iter Sussexiense' of Dr. John Burton", in *S.A.C.*, vol. 8 (1856), pp. 250-65. Malden, H. E., "An eighteenth century journey through Surrey and Sussex", in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. 29 (1916), pp. 34-48. A manuscript translation of the whole volume is in British Library, Add. MS 11571.

³ J. Foster, *Alumni Oxoniensis 1500-1714*, vol. 2 (Oxford, 1891), 597. *Remarks and collections of Thomas Hearne*, vol. 8, ed. under the superintendence of the committee, Oxford Historical Society, vol. 50 (1907), p. 404; vol. 11, ed. by H. E. Salter, O.H.S., vol. 72 (1921), p. 370. I am grateful to Mr. T. H. Ashton, Keeper of the University Archives, for these references by Hearne and for other assistance in identifying Greenaway.

⁴ W. H. Godfrey, "Newcastle House, Lewes", in *S.A.C.*, vol. 92 (1954), pp. 3-5. Blaauw, 263, wrongly identified the ironmonger as Thomas Harben.

⁵ H. B. Fant, "John Burton, D.D., One of the Founders of the Colony of Georgia" in *Oxoniensis*, vol. 6 for 1941 (1942), 70-83, for the fullest available biography. Note that Burton did not take his D.D. until July, 1752, long after the journey (p. 75).

⁶ C. E. Clayton, "Some notes on the history of John Grover, of Brightelmstone, and Extracts from the 'Chronology' of Elizabeth Grover", in *S.A.C.*, vol. 36 (1888), p. 85. British Library, Lansdowne MS 846, f. 11.

⁷ *The Registers of Banstead in the county of Surrey 1547-1789*, ed. by F. A. H. Lambert (1896), *passim* Foster, *Alumni* ... 1715-1886, vol. 1 (1887), p. 184. *V.C.H. Surrey*, vol. 3 (1911), 256-7, attributed the waterworks to Nork House.

⁸ The Earl of Onslow, "Racing in Surrey", in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, vol. 44 (1936), 5, refers to regular race meetings at Epsom in 1727, in May, July and September.

⁹ F. L. Clark, "The history of Epsom Spa", in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, vol. 57 (1960), p. 31, 41. E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton, Old Ocean's Bauble* (1954), p. 59.

As to the date of "A journey through Sussex", there is only one clue. The reason for Burton's journeys was to visit his mother and stepfather, John Bear, who was Rector of Shermanbury and who, at least between 1736 and 1744, ran a small boarding school for the sons of local gentry.¹ Burton said that his stepfather had lived in that poor spot "per lustra plusquam septem", which literally means for more than 28 years—but presumably less than 32 years. Mr. Bear was instituted at Shermanbury in 1711, so the visit may have been during a summer between 1739 and 1743.

JOHN H. FARRANT

WEALDEN IRON RESEARCH GROUP—The Wealden Iron Research Group have continued their excavation of the first century bloomery site at Pippingford (TQ 45203003). A third furnace has now been found. Each furnace has a re-heating hearth attached and nearby were the apparent fragmentary remains of an anvil. Roasted ore was heaped up close to. The working area is being cleared with the help of "job creation" labour from Crawley. Much of this area is covered by fine slag and charcoal, possibly the result of screening to separate the larger material for use on the London-Lewes Roman road, only about 1½ miles away.

The W.I.R.G. Field Group have resumed their monthly forays to discover and record bloomery sites in a given area in relation to the geographical and geological features.

C. F. TEBBUTT.

¹ "Letters ... communicated ... by Mrs. Hunt, of Shermanbury Park", *S.A.C.*, vol. 22 (1870), p. 165. Sussex Archaeological Society muniments, RF 15/25, letters from John Fuller to Bear, 1743-4.