ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

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. Those without previous experience in writing up such material for publication should not be deterred from contributing; the editor and members of the editorial board will be happy to assist in the preparation of reports and illustrations.

Prehistoric Sites Threatened by Coastal Erosion between Seaford Head and Beachy Head, East Sussex

In April 1985, the Field Archaeology Unit undertook a survey of prehistoric sites along the rapidly eroding cliff edge between Seaford Head and Beachy Head (Fig. 1A). The average annual cliff fall in 1973 was estimated by the Seven Sisters Warden as being about 0.5 metre (East Sussex County Council archaeological sites and monuments record, TV 59 NW 16). This figure is substantiated by archaeological investigations at the Bronze Age valley bottom enclosure at Belle Tout (Fig. 1B). Toms's survey in 1909 (Toms 1912, 45) recorded the cliff edge *c.* 35 metres further out to sea than its present position; this gives a figure of 0.47 metre per annum for the rate of cliff erosion.

The aim of the survey was to assess the threat posed by coastal erosion to prehistoric sites along the present cliff edge. Of these, one of the barrows and the flint scatter on Baily's Hill, Crowlink (Fig. 1C) are likely to be destroyed in the next five to ten years, but significant archaeological material associated with the sites at South Hill, Limekiln Bottom and Belle Tout could also be destroyed in the next decade. A programme of surface artefact collection survey and excavation should be initiated before time runs out.

The Sites
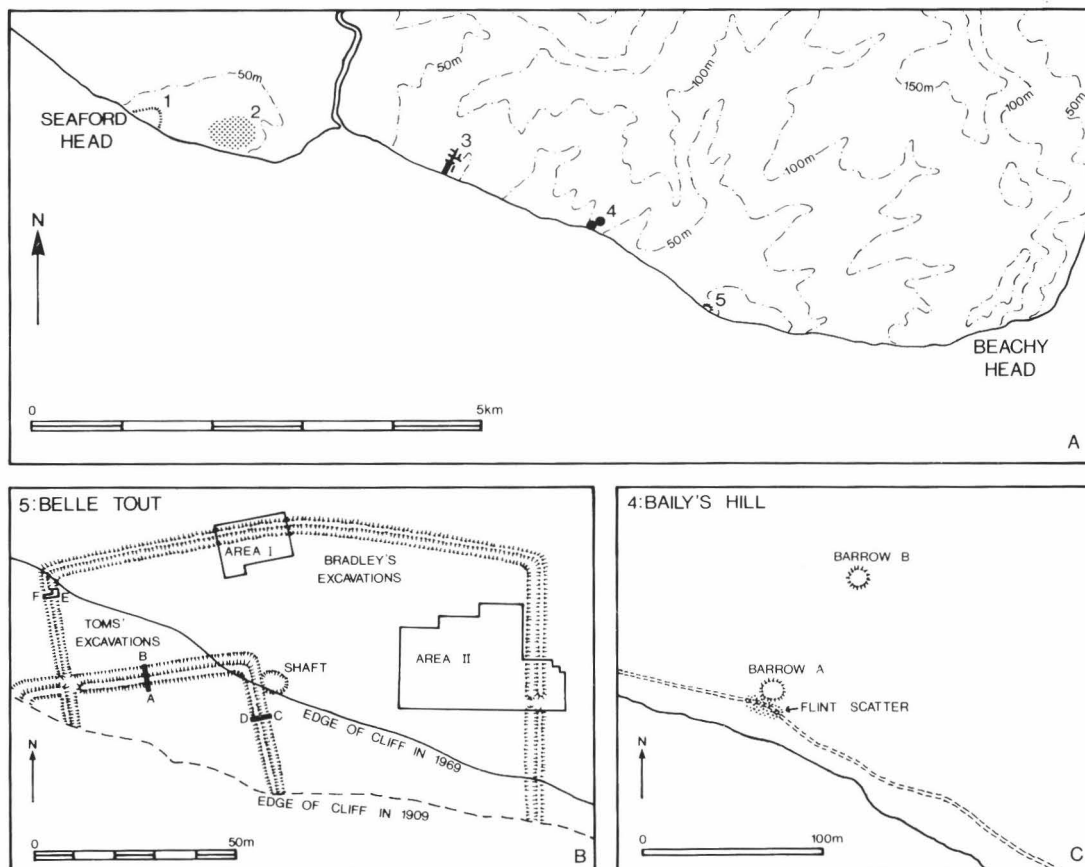1. *Seaford Head* (TV 495978; E.S.C.C. sites and monuments record, TV 49 NE 13)

Fig. 1. A: location of survey area; the site numbers refer to the sites listed in the text. B: coastal erosion suffered by Belle Tout enclosures since 1909. C: bowl barrows and flint scatter on Baily's Hill, Crowlink.

Less than half of the circuit of a univallate hill-fort survives on the summit of Seaford Head. Two trenches were excavated across the eastern defences close to the cliff edge in March–April 1983; an early Iron Age date was established for the hill-fort and soil samples were taken from the buried land surface under the bank for pollen analysis (Bedwin 1986).

2. *South Hill* (TV 504975; E.S.C.C. sites and monuments record, TV 59 NW 1)

Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts have been collected from South Hill since the turn of the present century, but a recent systematic surface artefact collection survey conducted by Paul Garwood (Garwood 1985) defined three dense concentrations of Neolithic flint artefacts in the cultivated field adjacent to the cliff edge.

3. *Limekiln Bottom* (TV 530974; E.S.C.C. sites and monuments record, TV 59 NW 10)

A field system consisting of a series of north-south running lynchets lies on the western slope of Limekiln Bottom. Most of the site is ploughed annually and Beaker and Iron Age pottery has been collected from the surface (Swaffer 1964). Two lynchets have already been truncated by coastal erosion and a further two lie within 5 metres of the cliff edge.

4. *Baily's Hill, Crowlink* (TV 545966; E.S.C.C. sites and monuments record, TV 59 NW 16)

Two bowl barrows (Fig. 1C: Barrow A is *c.* 15 metres in diameter and 0.5 metre high, with a depression in the centre; Barrow B is *c.* 12 metres in diameter and 0.5 metre high with no indication of previous disturbance) are situated on the crest of Baily's Hill. Barrow A is about 10 metres from the cliff edge, but a deflation surface created by human and wind erosion is about to encroach on the barrow. Twenty-nine humanly-struck flints were collected from the deflation surface (Fig. 1C); these are listed in Table 1. The flint used includes good quality nodular flint with a thick, unabraded cortex and beach pebble flint; both were probably collected from cliff falls and the beach close to the site. Technologically, all pieces (excluding the axe-thinning flake) were struck off cores using hard hammers; no attempt was made to prepare the platform before detaching flakes, and butts are all over 0.5 cm. in width. A late Neolithic or Bronze Age date is likely for this flint assemblage, which might represent domestic activity before the barrow was constructed.

TABLE 1

Flint Assemblage Found Adjacent to Barrow A, Baily's Hill, Crowlink

Flakes	26
Axe-thinning flake	1
Core (single platform flake core)	1
Piercer	1
Total	29

5. *Belle Tout* (TV 557956; E.S.C.C. sites and monuments record, TV 59 NE 24)

About a third of a rectangular valley bottom enclosure with a ditch and external bank still survives, but Toms's survey in 1909 shows that this enclosure overlies an earlier, smaller enclosure. One of Toms's trenches (Toms 1912, 50–3: Fig. 1B, Section E–F) located a dump of flintwork, marine mollusca and domesticated Beaker pottery within the secondary silts of the ditch. Bradley's excavations produced material of early Neolithic and Bronze Age date (Bradley 1970; 1982). The shaft in the centre collapsed into the sea in 1984.

Acknowledgements

Author: **Robin Holgate, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.**

References

Bedwin, O. 1986 'Excavations at Seaford Head, East Sussex, 1983', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **124**, 25–33.

Bradley, R. 1970 'The Excavation of a Beaker Settlement at Belle Tout, East Sussex, England', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **36**, 312–79.

—— 1982 'Belle Tout—Revision and Reassessment', in P. Drewett, *The Archaeology of Bullock Down, Eastbourne, East Sussex: the Development of a Landscape.* Suss. Arch. Coll. Monograph, **1**.

Garwood, P. 1985 'The Cuckmere Valley Project Fieldwalking Programme, 1982–3', *Bulletin of Inst. Arch. Univ. London,* **21/2**, 49–68.

Swaffer, S. F. 1964 'A Late Iron Age Site, East of Cuckmere Haven', *Suss. N. & Q.* **16**, 102.

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Excavations at Lordington, Stoughton, West Sussex, 1984

The site was first noticed by Mrs. D. Francis, of Lordington House, during the very dry summer of 1976 when parch marks were visible in the field to the north of the house (centred at SU 782101). A plan of the marks was made by Fred Aldsworth and in 1978 a trial excavation was undertaken to determine whether or not the marks indicated a site of archaeological interest (Aldsworth 1979). A ditch, 1.2 metres wide and 0.9 metre deep, was located, which produced a flint flake and fragments of a cow horn. Some time later it was discovered that the site had also been photographed from the air in 1976 for the National Monuments Record (photograph number SU 7810/1/286; Fig. 2) and this showed detail that had not been visible on the ground.

A composite plan using the two sources of evidence (Fig. 3) indicates that the site comprises two enclosures and a series of linear ditches extending to the north. The larger of the enclosures, A (centred at SU 78241016), is subrectangular measuring about 90 × 70 metres with entrances at both the north and south ends. The smaller enclosure, B (centred at SU 78201004), is also rectangular and measures about 40 × 20 metres. A series of parallel-running bands of dark soil, lying perpendicular to the direction of slope, are also visible

on the aerial photograph. Certainly one of these bands appears to be associated with one of the earthwork remains of the shrunken medieval village in the field to the south of the enclosures.

Further excavations were carried out in September 1984 by the Field Archaeology Unit as part of its 'Plough Damage Assessment' project to establish the date of archaeological deposits on the site and assess the degree of plough damage to these deposits. The excavations were funded by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission.

Enclosure A

A surface collection survey of Enclosure A and its immediate environs, walking transects spaced at 20-metre intervals and divided into 20-metre units after the field had been ploughed and left to weather, produced humanly-struck flint and one fragment of possibly medieval pottery. Trenches A and B sampled the enclosure ditch on its north and east sides and Trench E sampled the interior. Trenches A, C and D investigated the relationship between the linear ditches and the enclosure. The enclosure ditch is *c*. 1 metre deep and varies in

Fig. 2. Oblique aerial photograph of the enclosures north of Lordington. West to the top. (National Monuments Record: Crown Copyright reserved)

LORDINGTON

LORDINGTON COPSE

D

A

102 ——

C

E

1978

B

ENCLOSURE 'A'

101 ——

1

2   H

?ENCLOSURE 'B'

3

F

G

River Ems

100 ——
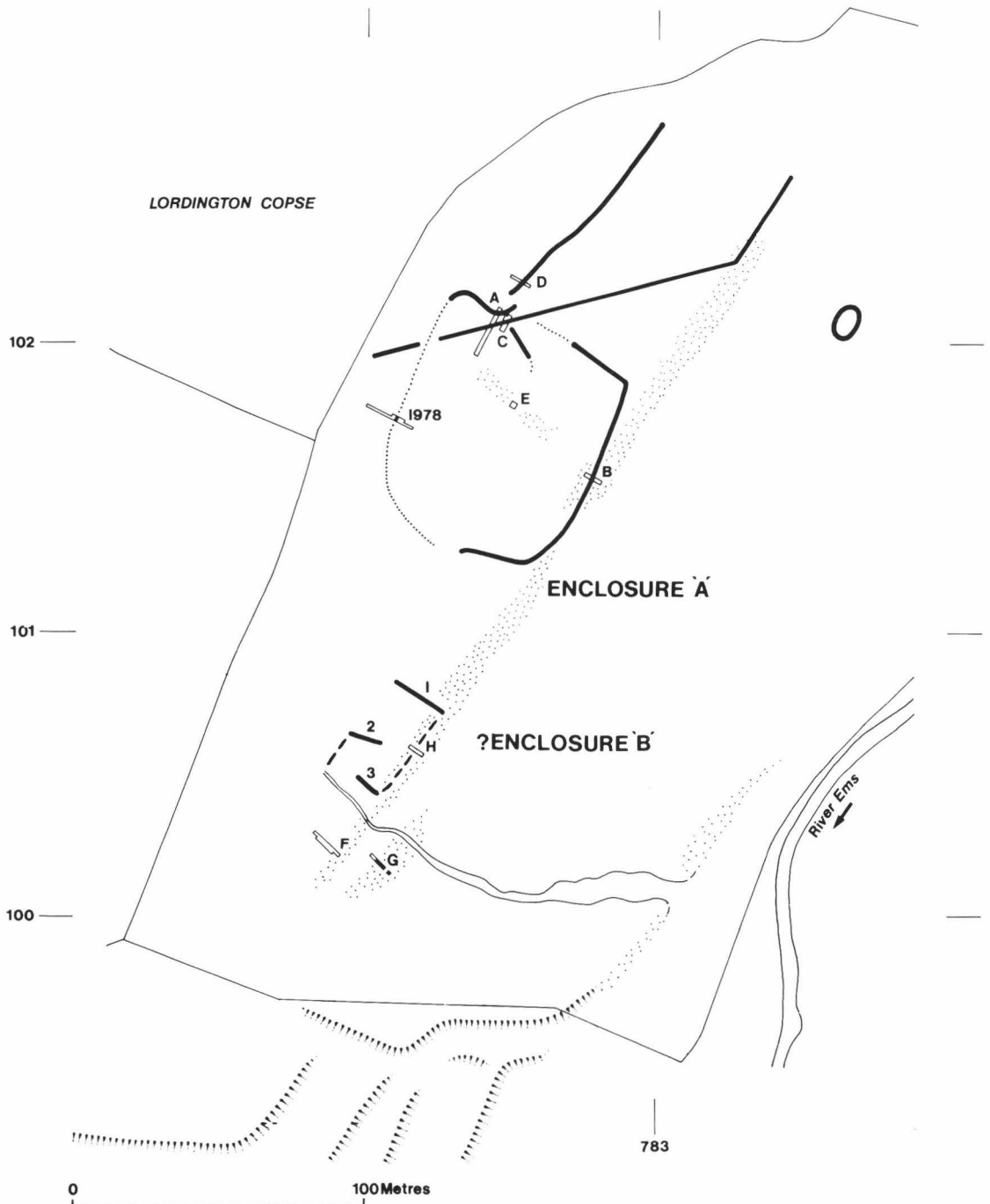
783

0   100 Metres

Fig. 3. Lordington. General site plan. Solid lines indicate features visible on the aerial photograph and on the ground in 1976; dotted lines indicate features visible on the ground in 1976. (By F. G. Aldsworth)

width between 1.5 and 2 metres; it appears to have silted up naturally (Fig. 4). There were no traces of an associated bank or internal features, but the ditch (8) in Trench B cut an earlier pit (24). Finds from the enclosure ditch included late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, animal bone, charcoal and humanly-struck flint; the pit did not produce any datable material.

Trenches A, C and D showed that Ditches 3 and 20 are not attached to the enclosure ditch, but otherwise failed to demonstrate the relationship between these features. It is unlikely, though, that Ditch 3 is contemporary with the enclosure as it passes through the north entrance, but whether both ditches are earlier or later in date than the enclosure remains unsolved. Both ditches probably silted up naturally. Apart from a fragment of burnt clay in Ditch 3, the only finds were small quantities of late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, animal bone, charcoal and humanly-struck flint in Ditch 20.

Enclosure B and the Lynchets

Trench H was intended to sample Enclosure B, but there was no sign of a ditch. Instead, a positive lynchet was encountered, corresponding with one of the dark bands visible on the aerial photograph. Trenches F and G were excavated to obtain further sections of the lynchets at this part of the site. The lynchet build-up (Layers 30 and 31) in Trench H produced Romano-British pottery and tile, and humanly-struck flint. The modern ploughsoil in Trenches F, G and H also included late Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

The Pottery and Tile Fragments (by D. R. Rudling)
Introduction

The excavations and surface survey yielded only 98 fragments of pottery, tile and burnt clay. All of these fragments were sorted into groups on the basis of a visual assessment of the fabric (Table 1). The pottery includes examples of the late Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods; but most of the sherds are fairly small and abraded, and none are of particular use for close dating purposes.

Fabric types

1. Medium-fine flint-tempered wares. Probably late Iron Age (3rd–1st centuries B.C.).
2. Sand- and grog-tempered wares. ?Late Iron Age.
3. Sand-tempered grey/black wares, sometimes with added flint. Wheel-thrown and sometimes burnished. Such wares occur during the late Iron Age, as at Copse Farm, Oving (S. Hamilton pers. comm.; Bedwin & Holgate 1985); but also continue into the Romano-British period, as at the Cattle Market site, Chichester (A. Down pers. comm.).
4. Fine orange ware. ?Oxfordshire ware (late 3rd/4th century).
5. Sand-tempered grey wares. Romano-British.
6. Sand-tempered oxidized wares, sometimes with added flint (fine–coarse). Often thick-walled vessels. Romano-British.
7. Sand-tempered grey-buff wares, sometimes with occasional medium flint inclusions. ?Medieval.
8. Sand-tempered oxidized wares. ?Medieval.
9. Fine orange ware with external mottled green glaze. Medieval.
10. Hard sand-tempered grey ware with partial external mottled green glaze. Late medieval.
11. Fine orange ware with orange glaze. 17th/18th century.
12. Fine orange ware. 18th century onwards.
13. Burnt clay/daub.

TABLE 1
Summary of Pottery, Tile and Daub Fragments

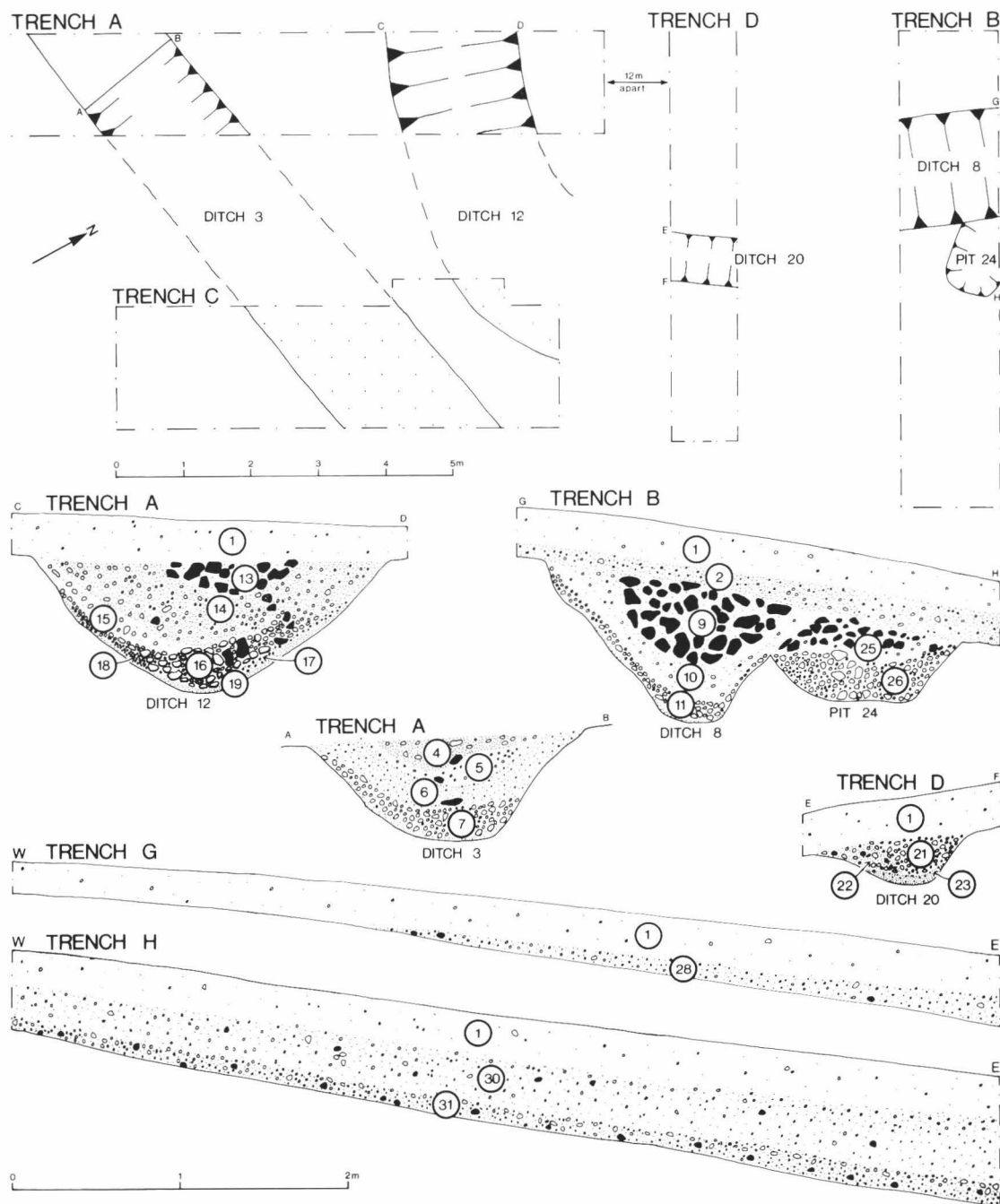| Context	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
A/1	1				1				1		1				4	8
A/6													1			1
A/13					1	1										2
A/14	1				1	1										3
B/1					2			1			1				11	15
B/2	1			2	3		1			1					4	12
B/9			30													30
B10		1	1													2
C/1								1							2	3
D/1								1							2	3
D/21	2	2			1								2			7
F/1	1											1				3
G/1					2		1									3
H/30	1				2									1		4
H/31						1								1		2
Surface survey:																
B5								1								1
Total	7	3	31	2	13	3	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	2	23	98

LORDINGTON 1984

Fig. 4. Lordington. Detailed trench plans and sections. Key to layers: 1, modern ploughsoil; 2, colluvium; 4, light orange-brown silt loam; 5, cream silt loam; 6, light brown silt loam; 7, cream-brown silt loam; 9 and 13, orange-brown silt loam; 10 and 14, dark orange-brown silt loam; 11, light brown silt loam; 15, light orange-brown silt loam; 16, chalk rubble; 17, grey-brown silt loam; 18, cream silt; 19, orange-brown silt; 21, dark grey-brown silt loam; 22, orange-brown silt loam; 23, cream silt loam; 25, orange-brown silt loam; 26, light orange-brown silt loam; 28 and 30, orange-brown silt loam; 31, light orange-brown clay silt.

14. Romano-British tile (including a fragment of combed box-flue tile).

15. Post-medieval roofing tile.

Discussion

Enclosure A (Trenches A–E): The excavations in this area revealed four ditches (3, 12, 8 and 20) and one pit (24). Of these features only Ditches 12, 8 and 20 yielded any pottery (the sum total being a mere 42 sherds) and unfortunately none of this came from the primary silts of the ditches. Layers 13 and 14 in Ditch 12 produced five sherds (1 of Fabric 1; 2 of Fabric 5; 2 of Fabric 6) which indicate a possible Romano-British date for these ditch fills. Thirty-two sherds (1 of Fabric 2; 31 of Fabric 3) were recovered from Layers 9 and 10 in Ditch 8. Of the 30 sherds from layer 9, 27 are from the same vessel (a jar) but this is not closely datable (see above: late Iron Age/early Romano-British). Ditch 20 produced five sherds (2 of Fabric 1; 2 of Fabric 2; 1 of Fabric 5) from Layer 21. These again indicate a possible late Iron Age/Romano-British date. Thus, pottery finds from the upper ditch fills are all consistent with a late Iron Age/Romano-British date for the enclosure. The other pottery finds from the ploughsoil (Layer 1) and colluvium (Layer 2) in the area of the enclosure include further sherds of late Iron Age/Romano-British date and also examples dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The lynchets (Trenches F–H): Only Trench H (Contexts 30 and 31) produced any pottery finds from the lynchet build-up. These included four sherds (1 of Fabric 1; 2 of Fabric 5; 1 of Fabric 6) and two fragments of Romano-British tile. Of the sherds, one (Fabric 5) is from a late Romano-British necked jar, and another (Fabric 6) is an unidentified mortarium sherd (bead rim and down-turned flange: ?4th century). Of the tile fragments, one is from a box-flue tile with combed decoration (eight-toothed comb). Other finds from the general vicinity of the lynchets (Trenches F–H, Layer 1) range in date from late Iron Age/Romano-British to medieval/post-medieval.

The Flint

A total of 202 flints were recovered during the excavations and surface survey. These are summarized in Table 2. Most pieces are hard hammer-struck, with wide butts and no traces of platform preparation. A post-3rd-millennium B.C. date is likely for the assemblage. Most pieces are abraded and are probably earlier in date than the construction of the enclosure and formation of the lynchets. A few pieces from Layers 9, 10 and 26 were unabraded and could be associated with the use of the enclosure.

The Animal Bones (by Mark Beech)

Traces of animal bone were extremely sparse and only occurred within four contexts. These were as follows: (1) within the ploughsoil of Trench D; (2) within the ploughsoil of Trench G; (3) within the primary ditch fill (Layer 11) of Ditch 8; and (4) within the primary ditch fill (Layer 23) of Ditch 20. A total of 17 fragments were represented, only 7 of these being identifiable to species. Cow, Pig and Sheep or Goat were represented in the primary silts of Ditch 8, and a large artiodactyl, probably Cow, was present in the ploughsoil of Trench G.

TABLE 2
The Flint Assemblage

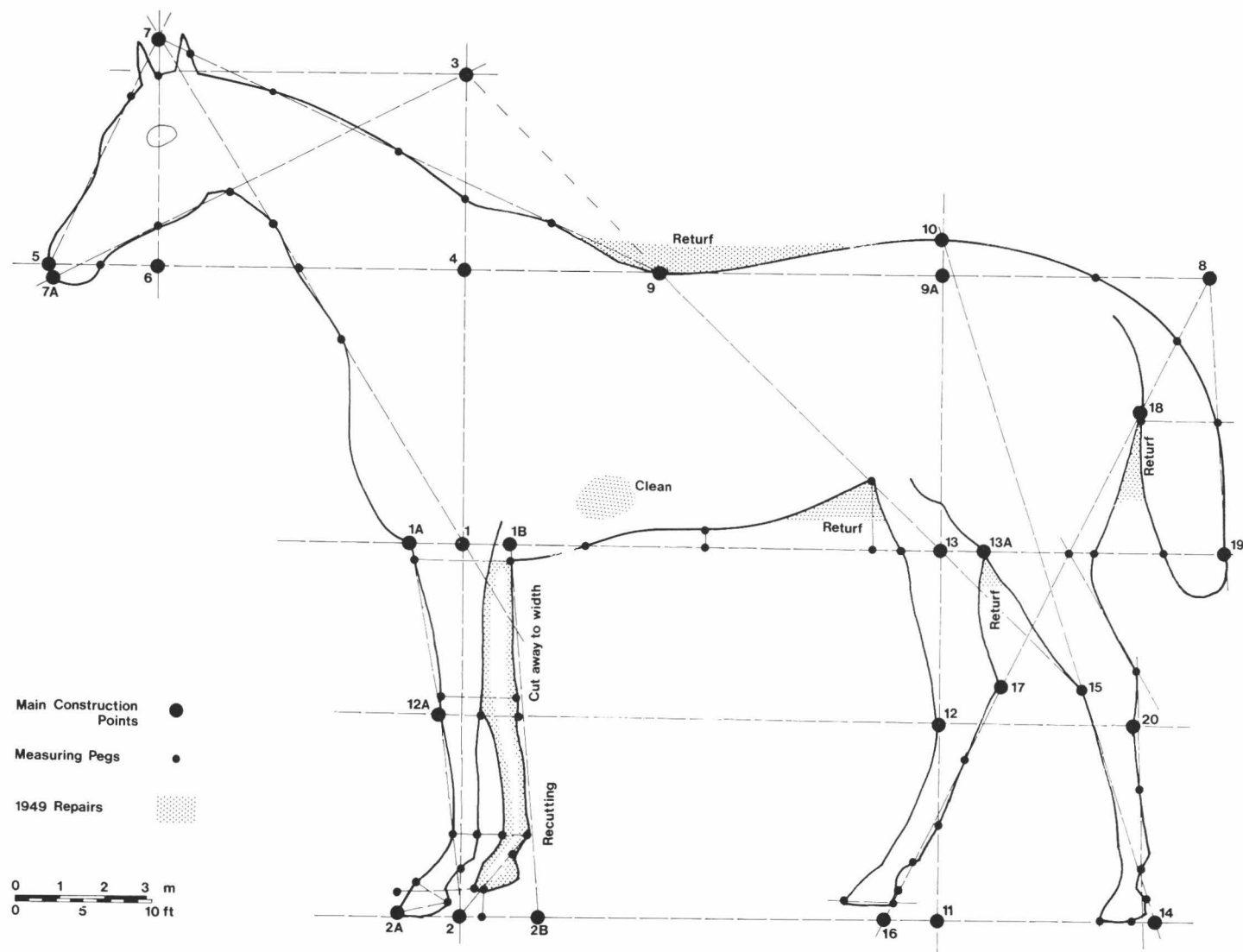| Context	Flakes	Blades	Core	Scrapers	Total	Fire-fractured flint
A/1	22	4		1	27	3
A/13	2				2	4
A/14	3				3	66
A/16	9				9	70
B/1	15	1			16	7
B/2	7				7	1
B/9	8				8	11
B/10	4	1			5	6
B/26	1				1	
C/1	14	1			15	6
D/1	21	1			22	
D/2	3				3	2
D/21	1				1	40
D/22						4
E/1	1	1			2	1
E/2	1				1	1
F/1	13			1	14	16
G/1	12				12	8
G/2	3			1	4	6
H/30	9				9	3
Surface survey	37	2	1	1	41	34
Total	186	11	1	4	202	289

Fig. 5. The White Horse near Litlington. (By James Lancaster, based on J. T. Ade's plan of 1924)

Obviously with such sparse data, and with much of the material originating from the upper disturbed levels of the site, little more can be said with regard to the faunal remains. It seems unlikely that the scarcity of animal bone can be solely attributed to elements of poor retrieval in excavation, bearing in mind the consistent general paucity of other forms of artefactual data on the site. It would appear that poor preservation factors, including plough damage, have effectively limited the survival of faunal material on the site. Such meagre evidence as we do have cannot provide us with any definitive conclusions as regards the possible utilization of the site.

Charcoal, Marine Molluscs and Geological Material (by Caroline Cartwright)
Charcoal
Trench A, Ditch 12, Layer 16: 6 g. *Quercus* sp. (oak) charcoal. Trench D, Ditch 20, Layer 21: 3 g. *Leguminosae* charcoal.
Marine molluscs
Trench B, ploughsoil: 1 small fragment *Ostrea edulis* (oyster) shell.
Geological material
Trench A, ploughsoil: 1 small fragment of thick green-grey roofing slate. Trench B, ploughsoil: 2 fragments of thick green-grey roofing slate; 2 small fragments of Horsham stone. Trench D, ploughsoil: 1 small rounded flint (beach?) pebble; 1 fragment (575 g.) Wealden sandstone, possibly from a quern.

Discussion
The excavations sampled Enclosure A, but failed to confirm the presence of a second enclosure to the south. Instead, two positive lynchets were revealed. This, however, does not mean that Enclosure B does not exist, merely that the 1984 excavations failed to locate it. Although pottery was recovered from the upper ditch fills and one of the lynchets, the absence of pottery from the primary ditch silts makes it difficult to date the site with precision. If the association of late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery with the secondary ditch silts is genuine, then this would suggest a late Iron Age/ Romano-British date for Enclosure A. All this material may, of course, be residual, indicating a post-Romano-British date. The paucity of domestic debris and the provision of two entrances perhaps suggest that the enclosure was used to corral animals.

The lynchets could be of any date from late Iron Age to post-medieval. If the layer of colluvium in Trench B, which overlay Ditch 8 and Pit 24, is part of the lynchet sampled by Trench H (as suggested by the aerial photograph: Fig. 2), then this would indicate a post-Romano-British date for this part of the lynchet system. Certainly, the association of the lynchet with the shrunken medieval village is an attractive proposition, but one that cannot be proved using the limited evidence from these excavations.

Acknowledgements
I am grateful to Mr. John Veltom, of Sindles Farm, and Messrs. Lawes and Elms, of Aldsworth Manor Farm, for permission to excavate. I also wish to thank Fred Aldsworth for his help and advice at all stages in the excavation and preparation of this report; David Rudling, Mark Beech and Caroline Cartwright for specialist reports; and the Air Photo-

graph Unit, National Monuments Record, for permission to publish the photograph reproduced here. Finally, I must thank the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for funding the excavation and post-excavation work; thanks are due in particular to Roger Thomas for his advice. The finds and site archive have been deposited at Chichester District Museum (accession no. 6084).

Author: **Robin Holgate, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.**

References
Aldsworth, F. G. 1979   'A Probable Iron Age Farmstead Site at Lordington, Stoughton', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **117**, 252–4.
Bedwin, O. & Holgate, R. 1985   'Excavations at Copse Farm, Oving, West Sussex', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **51**, 215–45.

Mesolithic Flintwork from Hollycombe, Linch, West Sussex

Twenty-four Mesolithic flints were collected by H. G. and E. W. Holden on the Lower Greensand near Hollycombe (SU 853294) in May 1979. These included 11 flakes, 2 bladelets, 10 bladelet fragments and one miscellaneous retouched flake fragment. The flint used is grey in colour and is of good quality for flaking. With the exception of one flake, all pieces were detached from cores using a soft hammer and are therefore likely to be Mesolithic in date. The flints have been deposited at Chichester District Museum.

Author: **Robin Holgate, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.**

The White Horse near Litlington: A Further Note

In an earlier note it was stated that the plan prepared by J. T. Ade, who designed and made the Litlington horse in 1924, had been destroyed.[1] The plan, however, has recently come to light in the Sussex Archaeological Society's library, together with further correspondence about the making of the horse; the plan has been redrawn as Fig. 5.

In a letter to Mrs. A. L. Ade, Stephen Bovis, who helped with the work, says that the inspiration and model was another famous white horse much admired by Ade.[2] There are in fact two possibilities. The Kilburn horse in Yorkshire is the closer parallel but the better known Westbury white horse also offers similarities.[3] Bovis's letter indicates that the Litlington horse was first laid out in the House Field at Ade's farm, Grove Hill at Hellingly, using a system of ropes and pegs. Ropes forming the main construction lines were staked out as indicated on the drawing and pegs were attached at measured intervals to mark the outline of the horse. This apparatus allowed the quick transfer of the design onto the hillside. The original drawing is minutely annotated to give the distance between each peg and

the next. A curious and presumably improvised unit of measurement, a 'stick' of 35 in., is used and measurements are expressed in sticks and inches. Some areas such as the feet are measured in great detail while the ears, chest and tip of the tail are bypassed by the construction lines. The eye appears to be an embellishment to the plan only, the scale of the horse on the ground being too small for a turf eye to survive, although the much larger Kilburn and Westbury horses both have eyes. The plan is also marked with details of the repairs to the horse which Ade undertook in 1949.

The figure as seen today[4] is beginning to diverge from Ade's original plan particularly in the area of the legs. These are now of differing length, one foreleg is raised and the hooves are in different alignments. In this context the experience of the East Sussex County Council which has been engaged in maintaining the figure almost continuously over the past ten years is interesting and demonstrates that it is figures marked out in outline only, such as the Uffington horse and the Cerne and Wilmington giants, all figures of some antiquity, which have the best chance of survival. Paul Millmore, South Downs Conservation Officer for the East Sussex County Council, reports that a large expanse of bare chalk sited on a steep slope like the Litlington horse is extremely prone to erosion. Debris accumulates in the stomach and tip of the tail and grasses over, a process discernible in a comparison of Ade's plan and Marples's drawing executed 12 years later in 1936.[5] The legs themselves act as channels for water running off the figure above and tend to straighten, elongate and splay out to form deltas at the hooves. A rabbit warren in this area compounds the problem. It was in an attempt to give greater definition to the legs in 1983 that the raised foreleg was introduced. This undertaking was directed by means of a two-way radio link between workers on the hill and observers below in the valley. The figure is now edged with boards to help preserve it in its present form.

Author: **Fiona Marsden, Barbican House, High Street, Lewes.**

Notes
[1] F. Marsden, 'The White Horse near Litlington, East Sussex', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **122**, 222–3.
[2] Letter in Suss. Arch. Soc. library; extracts appear in *Suss. Life*, Nov. 1980, 9.
[3] M. Marples, *White Horses and Other Hill Figures* (1949), 74, 131.
[4] Photograph in *Evening Argus*, 26 Sept. 1985.
[5] Marples, 128.

A Possible Barrow at Lewes, TQ 40791047

During excavations for the construction of a swimming pool at 'New Place', Gundreda Road (TQ 40791047) (Fig. 6,a), the writer observed two ditch profiles sectioned by this work. Conditions were far from ideal but an attempt was made to record, describe and photograph the features and to recover artefacts to secure a date.

The site lies at about 52 metres O.D. on the Upper/Middle Chalk which forms part of a larger spur extending from the main downland dip slope. This area is almost devoid of previous archaeological finds, and only a few artefacts were recovered when the land was built on in the early part of this century.

The two ditch sections revealed were 4.2 metres apart and were both *c.* 1 metre wide and *c.* 0.4 metre deep. They are severely truncated by earlier building works and sealed by the deposition of chalk rubble 'hard-core' for the construction of tennis courts at no. 2 De Warrenne Road.

The ditch sections were both of a smiliar nature containing a decalcified strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty loam with rare small chalk pieces. The basal silty clay layer was slightly more clacareous and dark brown in colour (7.5YR 4/4) with small charcoal flecks. The similarity in shape and fill of the two ditch profiles (and the lack of other profiles in the builders' excavation) leads the writer to believe that they probably belong to the same, possibly circular, structure (Fig. 6,b).
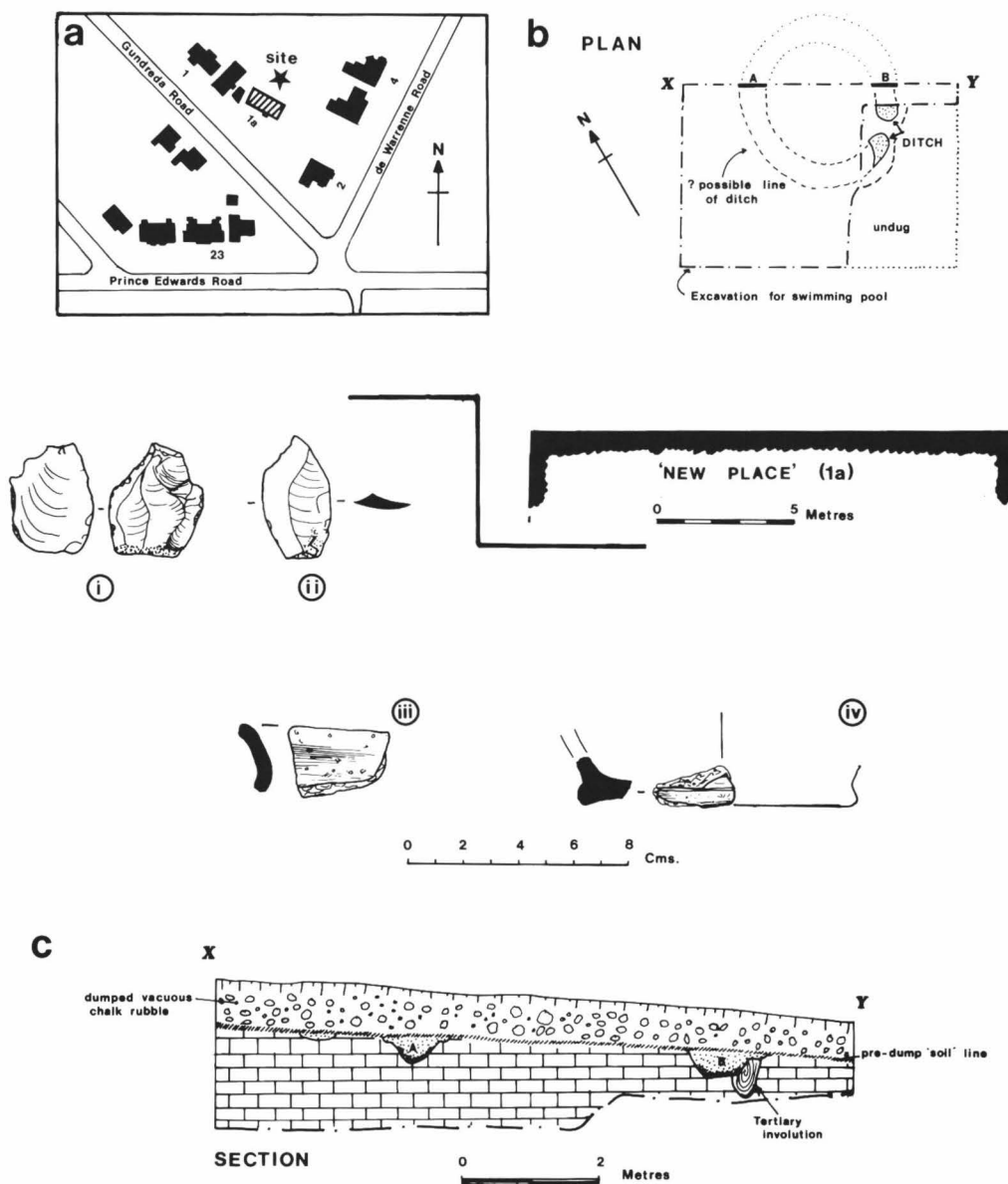
Eleven sherds of pottery were indiscriminately recovered from the ditch and can be divided into two groups. Five sherds, weighing 26.7 g., of Iron Age unburnished sandy ware, Hamilton's Fabric 3a (Hamilton 1977), were recovered: 2 were totally reduced and the others oxidized, 1 only on the exterior surfaces and 2 on one face. They are well-fired sandy wares with medium to small flint-grit tempering with occasional calcined flint inclusions. This fabric appears in the early Iron Age but does occur throughout the period. The second group of 6 sherds, weighing 48.3 g., belong to Hamilton's Fabric 5. These are well-fired soapy wares; 3 sherds were dark grey/soot black in colour and 3 others wholly oxidized to orange. They are predominantly grog-tempered with medium to small grog pieces and contain some iron inclusions. The surfaces are pitted probably as a result of combustion of organic matter or slaking carbonates Hamilton 1977, 91). This group produced a rim and base (Fig. 6, iii, iv). Fabric 5 is typical of the later Iron Age, though it does continue through the Romano-British period as Green's Cooking Pot Fabric (Green 1977) or East Sussex ware.

The fabric and form of the sherds are similar to local material from Iron Age contexts at, for example, Bishopstone (Bell 1977), Caburn (Curwen & Curwen 1927) and Bullock Down (Bedwin 1982), and also from Norton Hill (Allen 1981; 1982).

Discussion
Although the artefactual evidence indicates a late Iron Age date, the nature of the feature is more reminiscent of a barrow whose mound and upper portion of the ditch have been truncated. Moreover it would be surprising to note an Iron Age site of such a nature in view of the apparent lack of Iron Age ring ditches, and their like, in south-east England (Cunliffe 1975; Bedwin 1978). The ditch profile is very similar in size and form to that of a Bronze Age barrow at Rottingdean (Bell 1974). Indeed many of the Bronze Age ring ditches on the Thames gravels contained a large range of pottery postdating the use of the monument (Bradley 1978, 98, fig. 4). If we are dealing with a Bronze Age barrow then it is possible that cultivation practices in later periods resulted in the incorporation of sherds relating to Iron Age manuring and settlement activities into the ditches. It must also be remembered that only two sections were briefly available for examination and the conditions were far from conducive to collecting pottery.

Fig. 6. 'New Place', Gundreda Road, Lewes: a. location; b. site plan; c. section; i, ii, struck flakes; iii, iv, rim and base of Iron Age pottery Fabric 5.

Conclusion

The feature suggests a circular monument, perhaps a barrow, which may be of the Bronze Age or Iron Age period. The artefacts are deposited in Barbican House Museum, Lewes (cat. no. 1985. 23).

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr. C. Byerley, the owner, for permission to examine the site, David Gregory and Barbara Allen for helping with the recording, and Sue Hamilton for commenting on the pottery and on a previous draft of the script.

Author: **M. J. Allen, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton.**

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Excavations in Seaford, 1985

Building work starting in 1937 between Corsica Road and Steyne Road in Seaford (TV 489986: stippled area in Fig. 7B) produced pottery, metalwork, quernstone fragments, fire-fractured flint and animal bones ranging in date from the early Neolithic to medieval periods (Smith 1939). The majority of the finds were of late Iron Age or Romano-British date and are interpreted as the remains of a settlement site positioned on the spur extending north-westwards from Seaford Head, overlooking the former estuary of the river Ouse to the west. Smith wrote that 'the site occupies an area of about 3 acres, but it may have extended farther to the south and east and this may be proved at a later date' (Smith 1939, 249). The opportunity to investigate whether the site extended to the east came in early summer 1985 when proposals to develop an adjacent plot of land (at TV 49069861) were passed by the Lewes District Council. The Field Archaeology Unit carried out sample excavations in early July 1985 (Fig. 7C) with the specific objectives of locating and recording the extent and character of archaeological deposits on the site.

In recent years the site has been given over to allotments, and topsoil disturbance (including, in places, terracing) has been considerable, thus restricting the area available for excavation. Six trenches were dug: Trench A was 2.4 metres by 1 metre in size, while the others were 1 metre by 1 metre (Fig. 7, C and D). In all trenches the topsoil (Context 1) overlay a layer of disturbed subsoil (Context 2); below this, Woolwich Beds sand was encountered (Context 4). No archaeological features were located and only a few artefacts were recovered. Most of these came from the disturbed topsoil and subsoil layers in Trenches A–D and included pottery, flint, metalwork and animal bone.

Pottery

Of the 26 sherds recovered, 23 are Romano-British, 1 is medieval and 2 are post-medieval. David Rudling kindly examined the pottery and this report is based on his identifications and comments. Most of the Romano-British sherds came from Trenches A–C; further details of provenance are given in Table 1. The Romano-British sherds date mainly from the 2nd to 4th centuries A.D., though East Sussex grog-tempered wares have a currency from c. 50 B.C. to at least A.D. 400. All the sherds are fairly abraded and probably derive from the nearby Romano-British settlement or cemetery.

Flint

Ten humanly-struck flints (9 flakes and 1 blade) and 27 pieces of fire-fractured flint were found. All the fire-fractured flint came from Trenches A–D. The flakes are mostly hard hammer-struck and could be of any date from the Neolithic period onwards.

Metalwork

The 8 pieces of metalwork recovered, including 3 nails and 3 miscellaneous fragments, are all relatively modern.

Animal Bone

Nine fragments of bone were found. These were examined by Gloria Polizzotti Greis and proved to be relatively modern.

Discussion

Although badly disturbed, the site yielded a few artefacts. The thin spread of Romano-British pottery and fire-fractured flint in the western part of the site probably marks the easternmost limit of the late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement located in the 1930s (Smith 1939) and probably results from this activity rather than the Romano-British cemetery that lies 400 metres to the east (Price 1882).

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Dr. Andrew Woodcock for drawing the Field Unit's attention to this site and for his help in negotiating permission to work on the site; and Mr. R. Hopkins of the Lewes District Council for granting permission to excavate. I am also grateful to Greg Woolf, Niall Donald and Gloria Polizzotti Greis for their work on site; and to David Rudling

TABLE 1
The Pottery Assemblage

Context	East Sussex (grog-tempered) ware	Romano-British fine ware	Samian	Mortarium	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Total
Surface near Trenches							
A–C	2			1[1]		1	4
A1	1		1				2
A2	1						1
A3	?1						1
B1	2	1					3
C2		9[2]	1[3]				10
D1	2						2
D2	1				1		2
E1						1	1
E4	?1						1
Totals	11	10	2	1	1	2	27

Notes

[1] Footring sherd of Oxfordshire colour-coated mortarium; *c.* late 3rd/4th century A.D.

[2] These included a grey ware sherd with black slip and rouletted decoration (?beaker) and three red colour-coated ware sherds (?Oxford/Pevensey ware).

[3] Footring/base from a Dragendorff 18/31 R; Central Gaulish; ?2nd century A.D.

and Gloria Polizzotti Greis for examining the pottery and animal bone respectively.

Author: **Robin Holgate, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.**

Note

The finds, context information and archive (containing further details of the flint, metalwork and animal bone) have been deposited in Barbican House Museum, Lewes (accession no. 1985. 27).

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Smith, V. G. 1939 'Iron Age and Romano-British Site at Seaford', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **80**, 293–305.

The Chichester Entrenchments at the Richmond Arms Hotel, Goodwood, West Sussex

The Chichester Entrenchments (Fig. 8A) have been sectioned previously in four places (Bedwin 1984, 63). In three cases, a late Iron Age or an early post-Conquest date is proposed (Murray 1956; Bradley 1971; Bedwin & Orton 1984), while a medieval date is suggested for the short stretch running south of Halnaker Park (Bedwin 1982; Bedwin & Orton 1984, 70).

In November 1984, construction work began on extensions to the back of the Richmond Arms Hotel (Fig. 8B: SU 89250840), part of which was due to truncate the bank associated with the ditch running immediately north of the hotel. The opportunity was taken to record the section (Fig. 8C) and take soil samples from the buried land surface for land snail and pollen analysis. In the end, the buried land surface and subsoil (Coombe gravel) proved not to be conducive to the preservation of either land snails or pollen, and no further analysis of the soil samples collected from the site was undertaken.

The bank had been damaged slightly by previous building work, but appears to be a simple, unrevetted dump of material derived from the ditch. The upper layers of the ditch, to a depth of *c.* 1.2 metres, were terraced into, but no artefacts were recovered. Surveillance of the subsoil surface south of the bank and ditch also failed to produce any artefacts or other features that could have been associated with the bank and ditch.

Acknowledgements

Author: **Robin Holgate, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.**

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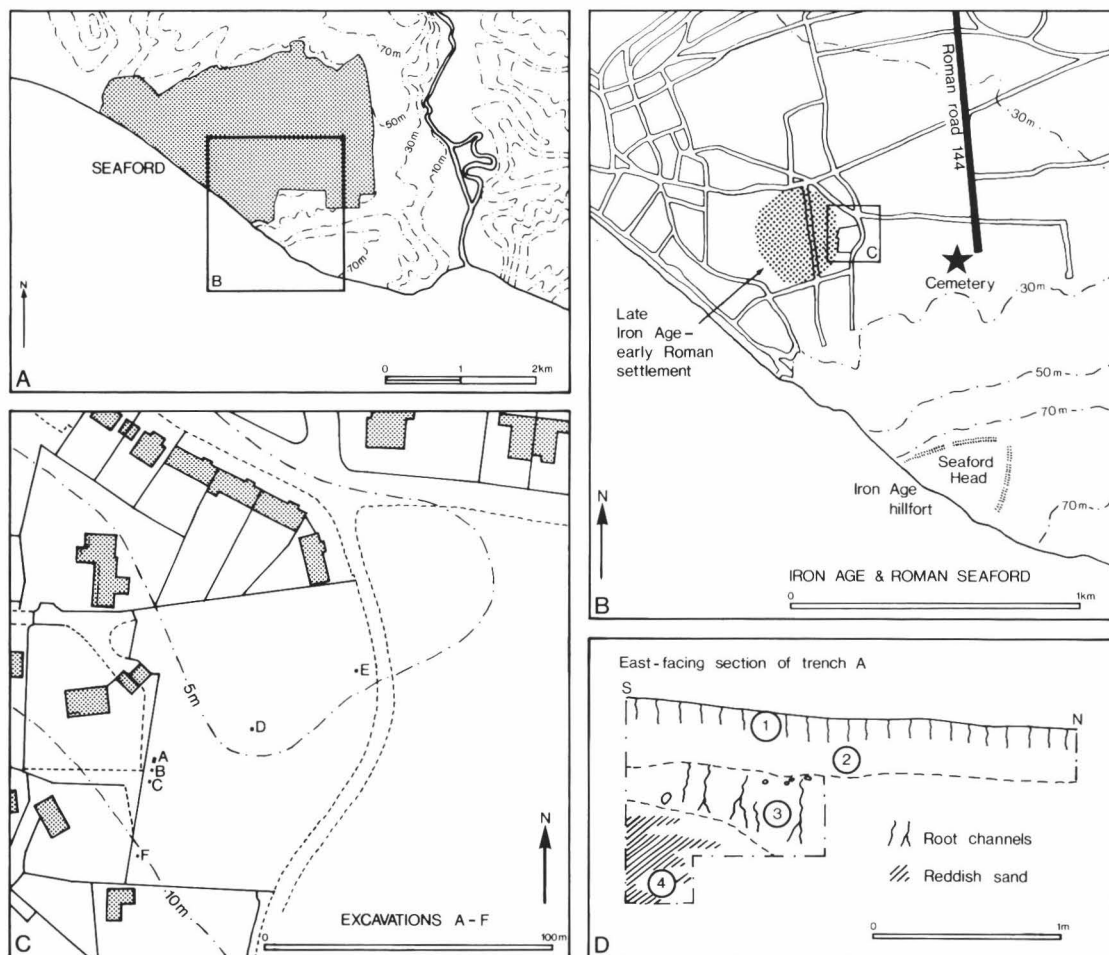
Fig. 7. A–C, location maps of excavations; D, section of Trench A: 1, mid-brown loam topsoil; 2, yellow-brown sandy loam disturbed subsoil horizon; 3, light orange-brown sand subsoil; 4, yellow sand (Woolwich Beds).

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Two More Hoards of Roman Coins from Westmeston, East Sussex

During 1985 two separate hoards of Roman coins were discovered on the northern scarp of the downs at Westmeston.

The first hoard, of 9 silver denarii, was found by Mr. L. Gaston at TQ 340130, only some 50 metres to the north of where he found a hoard of 61 antoniniani in 1984 (Rudling 1985). The denarii were found scattered over an area measuring approximately 17.5 × 19.5 metres, and there was no trace of a container. The composition of the hoard is as follows: 1 × Vitellius; 1 × Vespasian; 2 × Domitian; 3 × Trajan; and 2 × Hadrian. The latest coins (i.e. the two of Hadrian) show only slight signs of wear and the hoard is likely to have been buried by *c.* A.D. 140. At a coroner's court at Eastbourne on 23 May 1985 the hoard was declared treasure trove, but it was subsequently returned to the finder. A barbarous radiate of Tetricus I and a follis of Constantine I were also found in the vicinity of the hoard of denarii.

The second hoard, of 12 antoniniani, was found by Mr. G. Richardson at TQ 345130. These coins are in much better condition than those found by Mr. Gaston in 1984, and the group consists of:
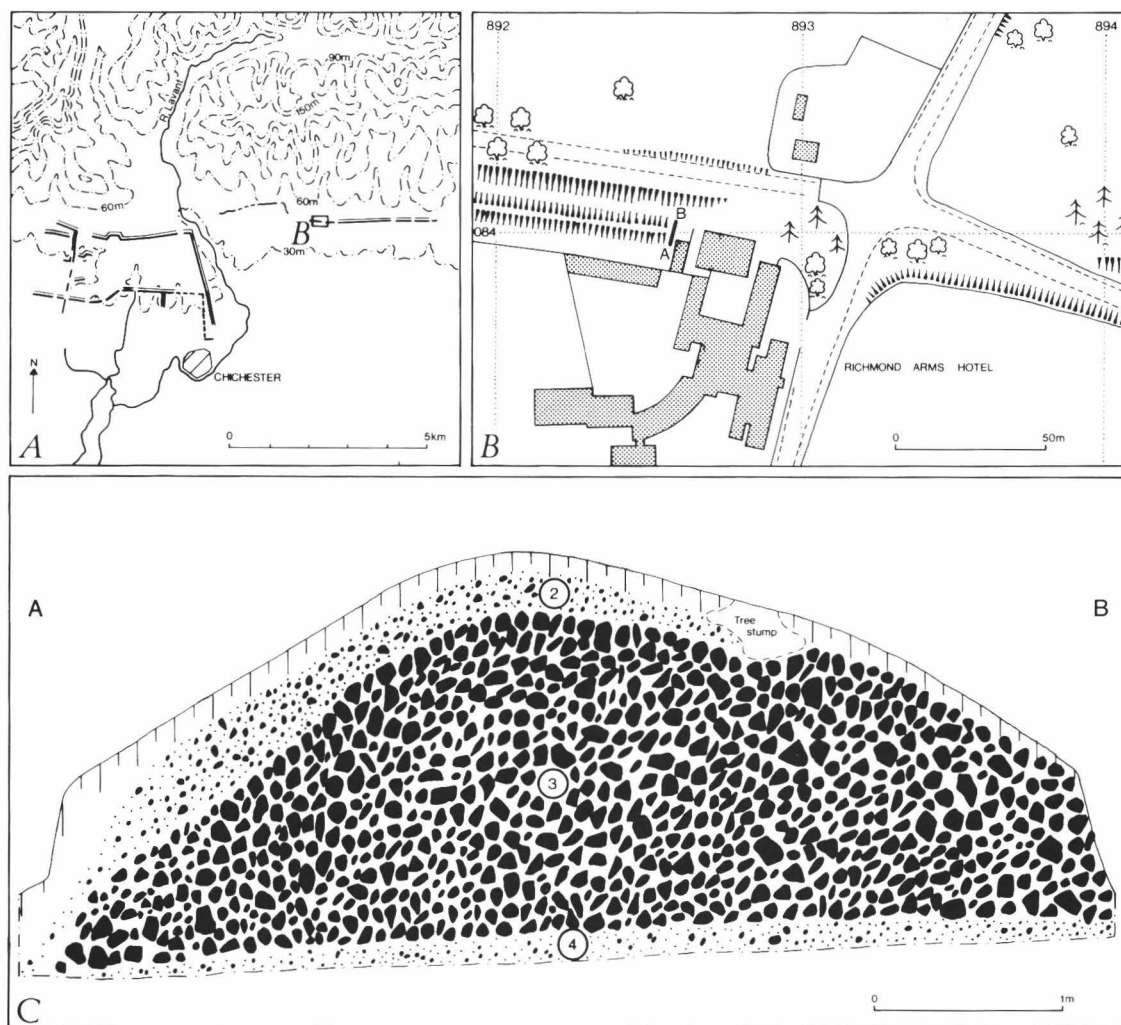
Fig. 8. A and B, location of the section across the bank exposed at the Richmond Arms Hotel; C, section of the bank: 2, light orange-brown clay silt; 3, dark orange-brown clay with large flint nodules; 4, buried land surface: light orange-brown clay silt.

a. Central Empire—7 coins: 2 × Gallienus; 1 × Salonina; 3 × Claudius II; and 1 × Probus.

b. Gallic Empire—5 coins: 2 × Postumus; 1 × Victorinus; 1 × barbarous issue of Victorinus; and 1 × barbarous issue of Tetricus I. The hoard is dated by the coin of Probus and the barbarous Gallic Empire issues to *c.* 270–80 A.D.

More detailed reports about the two hoards have been submitted to the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, for inclusion in a future volume of *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain*.

Author: **David Rudling, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.**

Reference

Rudling, D. R. 1985 'A Hoard of Antoniniani from Westmeston, East Sussex', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **123**, 259.

A Henry I Penny Found at Falmer

During 1985 the Sussex Archaeological Society purchased a silver penny of Henry I (Fig. 9) which had been found at Falmer by Mr. J. Masters. The penny is of the annulets type (North 1980, no. 857) and is an issue of the moneyer Snirwold of Winchester.

Obverse: + HN RIEXN, crowned bust facing, annulets by neck.

Reverse: SNIRWOLD ON PN, cross fleury with annulet centre; in each angle, 3 pellets on a pile which rests on the inner circle.

The moneyer's name, Snirwold, is not listed in the Cumulative Index (Smart 1981) of Vols. 1–20 of the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles;* but a similar name, Snirwood, is listed by North (1980) as a moneyer of Winchester.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Miss M. Archibald of the British Museum for examining the coin, and Mr. J. Chase of Barbican House Museum, Lewes, who photograhped it.

Author: **David Rudling, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.**

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Fig. 9.

A Medieval Tripod Pitcher from Riverpark Farm, Lodsworth, West Sussex

The vessel illustrated here (Fig. 10) was found in June 1984 by A.B. whilst following the course of the river Lickfold at Riverpark Farm (TR 944249) in search of pools suitable for fishing. The river is on the eastern boundary of the farm and is little more than a stream. The pitcher was lying on its side in the shallows at the foot of a steep bank and it is possible that the current may have moved it from the original point of deposition to a short distance downstream. It is complete except for the spout, which can only be conjectured.

The earliest reference to Riverpark Farm known to the writers is Ayling's estate map of 1625 of the lands of Francis, 3rd Viscount Montague,[1] but the present house, part of which was standing when the map was made, is probably much older. There are earlier foundations showing beneath the front lawn, and the pond at the rear of the present farmhouse is shown on Ayling's map as being 13 a. in extent. It could well have originally been a millpond and may pre-date the farmhouse. There is also evidence for a moat extending on two sides of the house.

The Vessel

The fabric of the pitcher is fine and sandy, with a pale grey core oxidized to a greenish-buff on the exterior. It is decorated with white-painted bands below a sparse green glaze which covers only the neck and shoulders. The strap handle has a central ridge and is folded over and impressed on the edges and stabbed with a sharp tool. The neck is lightly grooved. The pitcher is in the late West Sussex ware tradition and falls within the category of Barton's 'paint under glaze' wares[2] which he dates between the mid 14th and mid 15th centuries. The grooving around the neck and the type of strap handle are similar to the late 13th-century wares produced at the Orchard Street kilns in Chichester,[3] but the fabric and the paint under glaze decoration suggest a later date for manufacture. It is possible that the vessel was made in one of the Graffham kilns only a few miles from Lodsworth, where there was a thriving pottery industry operating from the 14th century up to the 18th, but although painted wares, glazed and unglazed, were produced in large numbers and marketed in Chichester and the other market towns in the neighbourhood this is the first example of a paint under glaze tripod pitcher that has come to light in such a complete state.

Height: 380 mm.; girth 340 mm.; British Museum ref. no. 1985, 1–2. 1.

Authors: **Ann Bott, 312 Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames; Alec Down, c/o Planning Department, Chichester District Council.**

Notes
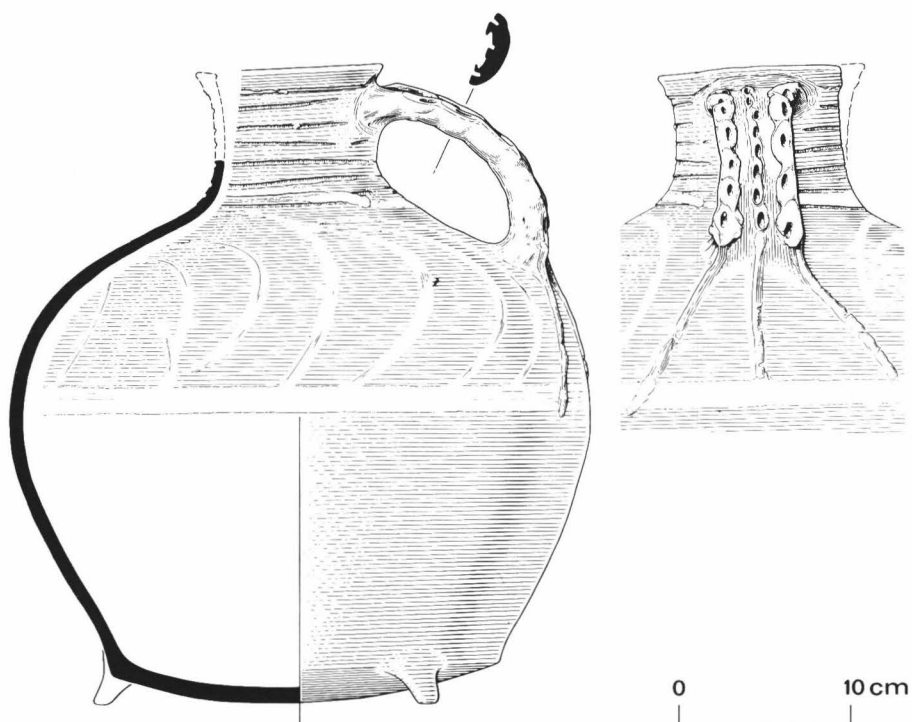[1] West Sussex Record Office, Cowdray MS. 1639.

Fig. 10.

[2] For a tentative chronological framework for the development of West Sussex medieval jugs, see B. Cunliffe, 'Manor Farm, Chalton, Hants', in *Post-Medieval Arch.* **7** (1973), 45–7.

[3] K. J. Barton, in A. Down & M. Rule, *Chichester Excavations,* **1** (1971), 157–64.

HISTORICAL NOTES

This section of the *Collections* is devoted to short notes on aspects of local history. Those without previous experience in writing up such material for publication should not be deterred from contributing; the editor and members of the editorial board will be happy to assist in the preparation of reports and illustrations.

A Saxon Boundary in Warminghurst

> ... to Benna's hill, thence to the old Christ's cross, from the cross to the shining pool ...

So in part runs one of the two 10th-century charters[1] for the Anglo-Saxon estate of Washington, dated 963 A.D., a century before the Norman Conquest, and itself no doubt preserving place names already some generations old.

Why is the *old* Christ's cross referred to? It was a preaching cross, perhaps, or the remembered site of one, and there was a lake nearby. These are significant landmarks for a 10th-century estate that might well be identified with the medieval parish of Washington; it is often the case that parish boundaries followed earlier estate alignments, sometimes going back to Roman times. Some of the other landmarks described in the charters seem to correspond with certain natural features lying along the eastern side of Washington parish. How satisfying it would be if we could identify the old Christ's cross and the shining pool on the *western* side, where two places named in the charters are identifiable with certainty, Ramsdean and Biggen Holt, both extant place names on the Washington parish boundary just north of Findon.

Mawer and Stenton[2] take the view that Benna's hill may be identified with the circular knoll at the north-west corner of Washington parish at TQ 111149 and that the old Christ's cross stood near Mutton's Farm where Washington parish boundary turns sharply to the south-east. But there is another possibility. Suppose that the Saxon estate of 936 included not only Washington but also Ashington and Warminghurst.[3] The boundary would then run due north from Benna's hill and would be roughly parallel with the eastern boundary about 1½ miles away. This alignment, running as straight as any crow could fly for well over a mile, is the present parish boundary between Ashington and Thakeham (the former Warminghurst—Thakeham boundary), and for part of this distance it is visible on the ground as a bank and ditch and a belt of trees. It has in fact all the attributes of a Saxon boundary. In part it also delimits the western side of the medieval park of Warminghurst, but since, relative to the park, the ditch lay *outside* the bank it seems older than the emparking; it would be usual for a park pale to be constructed with the ditch *inside* the bank so that deer could enter but not leave.

This alignment continues due north, past Oldhouse Copse, of which it forms the eastern boundary, and east of Thakeham Place, to St. Mary's Well, a significant site which shares its dedication with nearby Thakeham church. The lie of the land around this natural spring and the extent of the present swampy area suggest that this was once a lake of

several acres. Have we not here the shining pool of the charter of 963, also mentioned in the earlier charter of 947, situated as it is right on the Warminghurst—Thakeham boundary?

Mawer and Stenton suggest that the shining pool is to be identified with Ashington mill pond. But if there was a mill here in the 10th century (and the Saxons called the stream that flowed and still flows from it the *geoc burna*, the helpful stream, presumably because it did some work for them), it seems unlikely to have been situated right on the boundary of the estate. On the other hand the earlier charter of 947 does not mention the old Christ's cross and describes the boundary as running from Benna's hill to the shining pool. The reason is clear; this alignment is a straight line if the shining pool is St. Mary's Well, and there is no need for an intermediate landmark.

There is another interesting consequence of this conjecture. If one walks the footpath along the ridge that forms the southern boundary of what once was Warminghurst Park there comes a point where the bank and ditch and belt of trees that marks its western edge is prominently visible, a bold diagonal stroke across the landscape. This intersects the ridge which runs south-west from Manor House Buildings and which formed the northern boundary of the park, and the point of intersection (TQ 113166) is interesting, lying as it does right on the parish boundary, with the open valley to the south and gently declining ground to the north, and rather more than half way from Benna's hill to St. Mary's Well. It is a site eminently suitable, one might think, for a preaching cross. And then one turns the eye to the east and there, 600 yd. away on the same ridge, shows the spire of Warminghurst church; was this the site of the *new* Christ's cross, afterwards replaced by the 12th-century building which survives today?

In corroboration, the 6-in. Ordnance Survey map in its first edition (Fig. 1) shows this spot as the intersection of five alignments, the parish boundary to north and south, a track and hedge to the east, a hedge alignment to the west, and a footpath running north-west to the corner of Oldhouse Copse. If indeed this is the site of the old Christ's cross, remembered as a significant spot in the 10th century, we may be looking at a preaching station from a time much earlier, possibly even from the conversion of the pagan Saxons in the 7th century.

Author: **Michael Bevan, 12 Charmandean Road, Worthing.**

Notes
[1] *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **88** (1949), 66–8, 97–9. See also *West Suss. Archives Soc. Newsletter*, **12–13** (1978).
[2] *The Place-Names of Sussex*, ed. A. Mawer & F. M. Stenton (Eng. Place-Name Soc.), **1**, 240–1.
[3] For Ashington see *Victoria County History, Sussex*, **6**(2), 63–73.

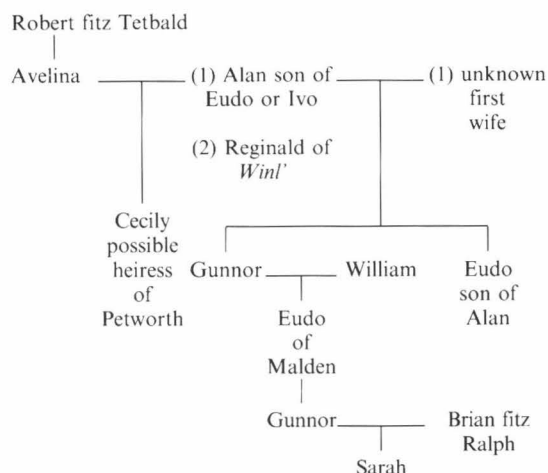Fig. 1. Warminghurst, from the 1st edn. 6″ O.S. map of the 1870s.

The Early Descent of the Honour of Petworth

In 1927 L. F. Salzman published what has become the standard account of the early history of the honour of Petworth.[1] A re-examination of the evidence, however, has suggested that the genealogy he proposed can be amended to explain Eudo fitz Alan's failure to succeed to the honour and to clarify later litigation on the descent of the lordship.

Robert fitz Tetbald, the Domesday tenant under Earl Roger of Montgomery, died in 1087 and thereafter the family's connection with England was broken. His son, Hugh, had approved his father's English gifts to the monastery of Saint Martin of Sées in Normandy, but his later career kept him in the duchy.[2] Instead, 12th- and 13th-century records suggest that Robert fitz Tetbald was succeeded by one Alan fitz Ivo or Eudo. In particular, a confirmation of Bishop Seffrid of Chichester shows Alan in possession of property from fitz Tetbald's fief, during the reign of Henry I, and mentions Alan's wife and son, Avelina and Eudo.[3] No relationship between fitz Tetbald and Alan could be inferred, however, but for confirmation of Alan's gifts to Lewes Priory made by one Reginald of *Winl'*, with the express permission of his wife, Avelina.[4] In this act Reginald refers to Alan as his predecessor, thus implying that Avelina was the widow of Alan and that both Alan and Reginald held the honour *iure uxoris*. Avelina, therefore, may well have been the heiress of fitz Tetbald, perhaps his daughter or more likely his granddaughter.

Alan's son, Eudo, appears never to have held the honour. He is not mentioned in Reginald's confirmation, though he was still alive in 1139/40, when he witnessed a charter of William d'Aubigny, Earl of Lincoln, in company with Reginald.[5] It therefore seems likely that he was not the son of Avelina, but of an unknown first wife of Alan. This conjecture is given some support by the wording of Bishop Seffrid's confirmation, where Eudo is described as *filius ejus* not *filius eorum*. It is possible that Alan and Avelina had a child, Cecily, for the pipe roll of 1129/30 mentions an heiress, Cecily, daughter of Alan, son of Eudo, whose marriage and dower were in the hands of Mainer of *Waipreda* (Guêprei, Orne). If Cecily were indeed her mother's heiress, she must have died soon after 1130, for the honour of Petworth is next found in the hands of the tenant-in-chief, Queen Adeliza, who before her death in 1151 granted it to her brother, Joscelin of Louvain.[6]

Although Joscelin's descendants, the Percies, continued to hold it, a legal agreement of the 1190s suggests that there were other claimants to the honour. In that decade a concord was drawn up in which Brian fitz Ralph and his wife, Gunnor, acknowledged the superior claims of Henry Percy to the lordship.[7] The records of 13th-century lawsuits enable us to reconstruct Brian and Gunnor's claim.[8] Details of Gunnor's parentage were given in a dispute in 1206 concerning the advowson of Malden in Surrey, which Eudo of Malden had granted to Merton Priory. She was the daughter and heiress of this Eudo, who was himself the son of William. Eudo's maternal grandfather, Alan, had held Cocking in the time of Henry I, according to another plea which concerned the advowson of that manor. Gunnor's descent from this Alan, who must be identical with fitz Tetbald's successor, would have formed the basis of her claim to the honour of Petworth.

Robert fitz Tetbald
|
Avelina ————— (1) Alan son of ————— (1) unknown
                    Eudo or Ivo   first
                                                 wife
              (2) Reginald of
                   Winl'

Cecily
possible
heiress   Gunnor ————— William   Eudo
of   son of
Petworth   Eudo   Alan
                 of
               Malden
                 |
              Gunnor ————— Brian fitz
                 | Ralph
               Sarah

Salzman's genealogy of the family must, therefore, be revised. Gunnor cannot have been the daughter of William and sister of Eudo of Malden as Salzman suggested, for the Curia regis rolls report that *pater ipsius Gunnore* was Eudo.[9] Salzman seems to have misinterpreted the reports of an even later legal agreement in which Gunnor's daughter, Sarah, secured the manor of Cocking.[10] Sarah's rights were based on descent from Gunnor of Malden, whom Salzman took to be Sarah's mother, the wife of Brian fitz Ralph. However, it has already been demonstrated that Gunnor was the daughter of Eudo, son of William, and as such was unlikely to have had a brother calling himself Eudo fitz Alan. Gunnor of Malden was, in fact, a much more distant relation of Sarah, her great-grandmother. This Gunnor was indeed the sister of Eudo fitz Alan and the daughter of Alan who held Cocking in the time of Henry I. She must have married her husband, William, in the first half of the 12th century and named her son after his uncle, Eudo fitz Alan.

Gunnor, wife of William, and Eudo, son of Alan, were probably the children of Alan's first marriage and thus would have had no claim on their stepmother Avelina's lands. Yet, some two generations later, when the honour had been regranted to the Percies, Gunnor's granddaughter and her husband, Brian fitz Ralph, could easily concoct a claim that Avelina was the mother of the older Gunnor and they could reinforce that claim by naming one of their own daughters Avelina. It is even possible that the dubious charter, discussed by Salzman, for which no original survives, was fabricated at this time in support of the view that Avelina was the mother of Eudo fitz Alan.[11]

Author: **Kathleen Thompson, 43 St. Andrew's Road, Brincliffe, Sheffield.**

Notes
[1] L. F. Salzman, 'On the Early History of the Honor of Petworth', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **68** (1927), 60–6.
[2] *Calendar of Documents Preserved in France*, ed. J. H. Round (1899), no. 655; Sées, Episcopal Archives, Livre blanc de Saint-Martin de Sées, f. 101/119v. For the

subsequent career of Hugh, ibid. f. 54/63; Ordericus Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, ed. M. Chibnall (1969–81), **6**, 170; *Recueil des Actes des Comtes de Pontieu*, ed. C. Brunel (Paris, 1930), no. 15.

³ Cocking, Sussex, was held by Alan in the time of Henry I: *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, ed. G. Rose & W. Illingworth (1811), 62. Before 1121 Alan gave Lewes the churches of Sutton and Hardham: *Chartulary of the Priory of Saint Pancras of Lewes*, ed. L. F. Salzman (Suss. Rec. Soc. **40**), 115. The date is provided by the confirmation of Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury: *Ancient Charters*, ed. J. H. Round, **1** (Pipe Roll Soc. **10**), no. 8. See *Acta of the Bishops of Chichester, 1075–1207*, ed. H. Mayr–Harting (Canterbury and York Soc. **56**), no. 17, for the act mentioning Avelina and Eudo.

⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* **40**, 116.

⁵ *Facsimiles of Royal and other Charters in the British Museum*, **1**, ed. G. F. Warner & H. J. Ellis (1903), no. 14.

⁶ *Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I*, ed. J. Hunter (1833, repr. 1929), 43. On Mainer, Ordericus Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, **2**, 32, where Dr. Chibnall translates *Waiprato* as Guêprei (Orne, canton Trun). Several of Roger of Montgomery's Domesday tenants came from the area between the Dives and Orne rivers. See *Percy Chartulary*, ed. M. T. Martin (Surtees Soc. **117**), no. 914, for the grant to Joscelin.

⁷ *Surtees Soc.* **117**, no. 974.

⁸ *Curia Regis Rolls*, **4** (1929), 126; *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, 62.

⁹ *Curia Regis Rolls*, **4**, 149.

¹⁰ *An Abstract of Feet of Fines Relating to the County of Sussex*, comp. L. F. Salzman, **1** (Suss. Rec. Soc. **2**), no. 357.

¹¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* **2**, no. 356; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* **40**, 84.

The Bramber—Beeding Causeway

My paper on Bramber Bridge expressed doubt as to the manner in which the estuary was crossed between Bramber and Beeding before the building of a stone bridge on the Bramber side (Holden 1976). Subsequently, Dr. T. P. Hudson (1980) suggested on good evidence that the word usually translated as 'bridge' (*pons*) alternatively could be 'causeway'. It is known that a causeway on wooden piles which may date to the late 11th century exists below Bramber village street. Dr. Hudson postulates that this may have continued further east, perhaps even to the Beeding side of the estuary, with which view I concur.

To construct such a causeway on piles across tidal waters at any time would not be an easy task, but that such a feat was possible in the 11th century receives strong support from a recent publication (Crummy & *al.* 1982). A ½-mile-long causeway known as the Strood crosses the sea, linking Mersea Island with the mainland. A water-main trench exposed wooden piles very similar in length and shape to those at Bramber, except that they were of oak and not beech. Scientific methods have dated these piles very closely to A.D. 684–702, which demonstrates that a substantial causeway on piles was well within the capabilities of the Anglo-Saxons.

Author: **E. W. Holden, 93 Penlands Vale, Steyning.**

References

Crummy, P., Hillam, J & Crossen, C. 1982 'Mersea Island: The Anglo-Saxon Causeway', *Essex Arch. and Hist.* **14**, 77–86.

Holden, E. W. 1976 'New Evidence relating to Bramber Bridge', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **113**, 104–17.

Hudson, T. P. 1980 *Victoria County History, Sussex*, **6**(1), 203.

Hexagonal Heavenly Cities at Clayton and Plumpton

Pevsner, writing of the 12th-century (if not earlier)¹ wall paintings at Clayton, said that 'characteristic . . . are . . . the low architectural screens round groups, as though they were play-pens seen from above.' One such is the Heavenly City in the upper tier of paintings on the north nave wall. He applied the same remark to the paintings at Plumpton, some four miles east of Clayton, where only a part of the Heavenly City survives, referring to '. . . the Heavenly Jerusalem, an enclosure of low arcading, as at Clayton.'²

The Clayton paintings were uncovered in 1895 by C. E. Kempe³ and were first published by C. E. Keyser in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, **40** (1896); they were again mentioned soon afterwards.⁴ Since then much has been written about them. They were considered in great detail and with a wealth of erudition by Dr. Audrey Baker in 1942, and, after further conservation had taken place, in 1963–5, again by her in no less detail in 1970. Indeed, in the latter article Dr. Baker herself described the number of artistic parallels cited by her as 'bewildering'.⁵ The paintings were described by Professor E. W. Tristram in 1944; he dated them as *c.* 1150.⁶ They were dealt with more summarily by Miss M. Rickert in 1954,⁷ while a special note, referring to still more authorities, was contributed to the church guidebook in 1966 by Mrs. E. Baker, 'under the eye' of whom their conservation in the mid 1960s was carried out; she mentioned that Talbot Rice had dated the paintings as early as *c.* 1080.⁸

The literature on the somewhat later wall paintings at Plumpton is more limited. Of historical interest is the Revd. C. H. Campion's article, with illustrations, in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, **20** (1868),⁹ dealing with paintings later destroyed. Other paintings were discovered and conserved by Dr. E. Clive Rouse as recently as 1955–8.¹⁰ Reference may also be made to Dr. Baker's article of 1970,¹¹ and to Pevsner.¹²

Most recent is the definitive study by D. Park of the wall paintings in all the churches of the 'Lewes Group', which includes both those now under consideration.¹³

As to the Heavenly City at Clayton with which this paper is concerned, Tristram said 'the Heavenly Jerusalem or Paradise is a city of six sides, girt with lofty walls, masonried and arcaded, with towers standing at the angles. Inside the walls the city is, as it were, cloistered, and the ground, where three small figures stand in adoration, is painted green.'¹⁴ Dr. Baker mentioned that St. Peter's key can be seen hanging within the City at Clayton, and deduced from the 'cross nimbus' of the central figure at Plumpton that he was intended for Christ, and therefore that the central figure at Clayton might be similarly identified.¹⁵ Park merely described both Heavenly Cities as 'polygonal', and, as to the figures within them, considered those at Clayton to be

'simply representative figures of the Blessed', though he thought that 'a Majesty is . . . represented within the very damaged Heaven at Plumpton.'[16] Pevsner was quoted in the opening paragraph of this paper. It may be of interest to add that the arcading in the Heavenly City at Clayton is a motif which appears throughout the scheme as a whole, and, most curiously, as the four tiers of arcading which comprise Christ's throne in the Majesty. Dr. Rouse considers that the hexagonal building or cloister at Plumpton shows definitely Christ in the centre, not in majesty, but giving the keys to St. Peter (destroyed by a Victorian window) and the book, which alone survives, to St. Paul (destroyed by a Victorian chancel arch).[17]

To the best of the present writer's knowledge, no other English medieval wall paintings represent the Heavenly City as six-sided, but, though no such paintings can have had so much written about them as those at Clayton, he has been unable to trace any speculation by previous writers regarding the reason for the choice of this number of sides. In trying to find a source for this concept one's first thought is to resort to the Book of Revelation, but 21. 16 makes it clear that the Heavenly Jerusalem was cubic, since it says 'the length and the breadth and the height of [the city] are equal'. And though Tristram, Dr. Baker, and Park are agreed that there is an English precedent for a Heavenly City in the form of a hexagon in the Last Judgement page of the early 11th-century *Liber Vitae* of the New Minster, Winchester,[18] this does not of itself throw any new light on the reason for choosing the six-sided form.[19] Among continental parallels, they might have instanced the hexagonal City of the Mice in the wall painting of *c.* 1160–3 showing the Battle of the Cats and the Mice in the Johanneskapelle at Pürgg in Styria, but this was doubtless assumed to be satirical in intention and consequently irrelevant.[20]

In these circumstances one turns naturally to Émile Mâle, who, writing on French religious art of (admittedly) the 13th century, said that one of its characteristics was 'to obey the rules of a sort of sacred mathematics . . . in which numbers had an extraordinary importance.' He added 'the science of numbers was the science of the universe; figures contained the secret of the world.' He also referred to a reasoned medieval belief in the virtue of numbers, which the Middle Ages never doubted were endowed with a secret power. St. Augustine, he said, even considered numbers to be the thoughts of God, each of them having a providential significance. This reference to the Saint helps to resolve the difficulty caused by the fact that Mâle's book deals with the 13th century, whereas Clayton's paintings were not later than the 12th. St. Augustine's dates were 354–430, so that doctrine on the Christian significance of numbers was clearly well developed several centuries before the paintings were made.

To give but one example of how Mâle illustrated the detailed working of these theories, reference may be made to his treatment of the number 12, described as the number representing the Universal Church, Christ having chosen that number of Apostles. This conclusion was arrived at by recalling that 12 was the product of three multiplied by four, three being the number of the Trinity, and thus representing spiritual matters, while four was the number of the elements, and so the symbol of the material ones. Mâle summarized the effect of this 'sacred mathematics' as follows: 'To multiply

three by four is, in the mystical sense, to penetrate the things of the spirit, to announce to the world the truths of the Faith, and to establish the Universal Church of which the Apostles are the symbol.' He went on to deal with other numbers in similar detail, notably seven, 'which the Fathers of the Church have declared to be mysterious beyond everything else', a sentiment which will be shared by all who have noted the recurrent references to it in Revelation, but these elaborations need not be summarized here, since he did not include in them the number six with which this article is concerned.[21] It therefore becomes necessary to consult others.

Ferguson, in a book dealing with signs and symbols in Christian art, describes six as being 'the number of creation and perfection, symbolising divine power, majesty, wisdom, love, mercy, and justice.'[22] Réau, in his work on the iconography of Christian art, refers to six as the 'symbol of perfection, the six days of Creation, and the Six Works of Mercy.'[23] He is thus in agreement with Ferguson on six being the number of perfection (though neither of them explains why), and elucidates the reason for it being the number of creation. His reference to the Six Works of Mercy are to the number of those specified by Christ in Matthew 25; the usual number of such Works in English medieval wall paintings, as at (in Sussex) Arundel and Trotton, is however seven, the extra one being the burial of the dead, which derives from the Book of Tobit.

The explanation of six being the number of perfection is given by G. B. Ladner in a paper dealing with nimbi, namely 'the tradition of the six being a *numerus perfectus*, the sum, as well as the product, of the numbers 1, 2, and 3, can be traced back to antiquity and persisted throughout the middle ages.'[24] In a later paper dealing specifically with hexagonal nimbi, he quoted further examples of the attributes of the number six from the 13th-century Franciscan theologian St. Bonaventure, who, though later than the paintings, followed in some respects St. Anselm (*c.* 1033–1109), and who referred to the six degrees of sanctity and humility, and the six perfections corresponding with the beatitudes enumerated in the Sermon on the Mount.[25]

These views on the exalted significance to the medieval mind of the number six may well provide the reason for it being chosen for the number of sides of the Heavenly Cities at Clayton and Plumpton.

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Notes
[1] E. Baker, 'The Wall Paintings of Clayton Church, Sussex', in *Guide to the Church of St. John the Baptist, Clayton* (1966), 12.
[2] I. Nairn & N. Pevsner, *Buildings of England: Sussex* (1965), 473–4, 583–4.
[3] Ibid. 474.
[4] C. E. Keyser, 'Mural Paintings at the Church of Clayton', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **40** (1896), 210–15; ibid. **43** (1900), 231.
[5] A. Baker, 'A Group of Wall Paintings in Sussex', *Walpole Soc.* **31** (1942–3), 1–45; A. Baker, 'The Wall Paintings in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Clayton', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **108** (1970), 58–81, esp. 79.
[6] E. W. Tristram, *English Medieval Wall Painting: the 12th*

Century (1944), esp. 28–9, 113–15.

[7] M. Rickert, *Painting in Britain: the Middle Ages* (1954), 76.

[8] E. Baker, *Clayton Church Guide*, 12.

[9] C. H. Campion, 'Mural Paintings in Plumpton Church', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **20** (1868), 198–202.

[10] E. Clive Rouse, 'Wall Paintings in St. Michael's Church, Plumpton', *Suss. N. & Q.* **14** (1954–7), 187–9.

[11] *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **108**, 68, 73.

[12] Nairn & Pevsner, *Sussex*, 583–4.

[13] D. Park, 'The "Lewes Group" of Wall Paintings in Sussex', *Anglo-Norman Studies*, **6**, ed. R. Allen Brown (1984), 201–37.

[14] Tristram, *Medieval Wall Painting*, 114.

[15] *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **108**, 62, 68.

[16] *Anglo-Norman Studies*, **6**, 213.

[17] Inf. from Dr. E. Clive Rouse.

[18] British Library, Stowe MS. 944.

[19] See, for example, *Anglo-Norman Studies*, **6**, 213.

[20] O. Demus, *Romanesque Mural Painting* (1970), 629–30 and pl. 293.

[21] E. Mâle, *L'Art Religieux du XIII Siècle en France* (Paris, 1948), 5, 9–14 (rough translations by the present writer).

[22] G. Ferguson, *Signs and Symbols in Christian Art* (1972), 154.

[23] L. Réau, *Iconographie de l'Art Chrétien*, **1** (Paris, 1955), 68.

[24] G. B. Ladner, 'The So-Called Square Nimbus', *Medieval Studies*, **3** (1941), 43–4.

[25] G. B. Ladner, 'An Additional Note on Hexagonal Nimbi', *Medieval Studies*, **4** (1942), 82–3.

A Recusant Hoard from Midhurst

In 1863, under the heading 'Midhurst: Interesting Discovery of Relics', the *West Sussex Gazette* reported that

> in altering a smoky chimney a few days ago, in one of Mr. Othen's houses, the workmen discovered a small recess which had been cut into the brickwork and built up. In this recess was a small box, which on being touched instantly crumbled to pieces. A will, several letters, three necklaces made with wooden beads, a small portrait of Our Saviour, with talc instead of glass in front, and a cross, were also found in the recess. One of the letters was addressed "to my much esteemed friend Mr. John Talbot, D. D. at Midhurst". It is in a good state of preservation and can easily be deciphered. The date is 1634. The papers are moth-eaten. The recess appears to have been cut expressly to receive the box. The house in which this interesting discovery was made is a very old one, and has lately been altered and renovated.[1]

In the 1861 Census for Midhurst Thomas Othen, Louisa Othen, his wife, and their three daughters are shown as occupying a house on the east side of North Street, and Thomas Othen is described as a plumber and glazier employing seven men and a boy.[2] However, since the newspaper describes Othen as having several houses, we cannot be certain that the hoard was found in the house in North Street. Louisa Othen died on 12 August 1864,[3] and Thomas Othen

on 13 February 1866,[4] and Louisa Othen, their eldest daughter, is described as head of the household in the 1871 Census.[5]

Alfred J. Horwood described the hoard, in a report published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1872, as 'The Manuscripts of Miss Othen of Midhurst'.[6] He wrote that the box contained 'religious pictures, rosaries, a small marble slab, a piece of silk embroidered with the sacred monogram, a number of wax medals, bearing the impression of the Agnus Dei, and some letters and papers of 1633–1637'. He classified the letters of John Talbot as being mere business letters of a man who was certainly steward to Thomas, Lord Arundel, and most likely a steward to Viscount Montague, and dismissed them as of no importance. However, he printed two of the items from the hoard. The first was the testamentary disposition of John Arismendy of London, dated 1634, by which he bequeathed £10 per annum arising from his lands in Battle to Mr. Drury and Mr. Lane of River Park in Tillington for 'the maintenance of a good man to administer the sacraments to the poore Catholikes of Midhurst, with obligation to say two masses every weeke for my soule and my lords ancestours'. The other was a letter of news, from which the signature is missing, concerning 'a strict proclamation to come out for putting of penall laws against recusants in execution'.

After 1872 the hoard disappeared without trace. In 1944 the Historical Manuscripts Commission appealed for information about the whereabouts of the collection,[7] but without success. The present writer made a number of attempts to find the papers after 1967. In the summer of 1984 the Revd. E. Basil Bridger, a retired clergyman living in Exeter, placed a small group of papers on temporary deposit in the Devon Record Office, and wrote to the West Sussex Record Office offering to place them in Chichester on permanent loan. On arrival in Chichester, the papers were immediately identified as the missing manuscripts of Miss Othen, when the first piece of paper examined proved to be the will of John Arismendy. Mr. Bridger, whose family is related to the Othens, probably inherited the manuscript part of the hoard from a descendant of John Othen, who took over the family plumbing business in Midhurst in the late 1860s.[8]

The papers, which arrived in Chichester in an extremely fragile condition, have now been expertly repaired by Pat Rossiter. They consist of John Arismendy's will;[9] 23 letters addressed to John Talbot, the steward of Francis Browne, 3rd Viscount Montague at Cowdray and Battle Abbey, 1633–7;[10] a few miscellaneous letters and legal notes of the same date; and copious fragments of two Catholic books printed on the Continent.

Both books are extremely rare, but unfortunately are too fragile to be handled. However, a sufficient number of whole pages has survived to enable both to be identified.[11] The first is Gaspare Loarte, *Instructions and aduertisements, how to meditate the misteries of the rosarie of the most holy virgin Mary . . . newly translated into English. Wher vnto is annexed briefe meditations for the seuen euenings and mornings of the weeke*. It was printed at Rouen by Cardin Hamillon in 1613,[12] and only five other copies are known to exist.[13] The second is Robert Bellarmine, *An ample declaration of the Christian doctrine. Composed . . . By the ordonnance of our holie father the pope, Clement the 8. And*

translated into English by R[ichard] H[adock]. doctor of diuinity. It was printed at St. Omer by John Heigham in 1624.[14] Only four copies of this catechism are known to have survived.[15]

The hoard must have been hidden some time after 1637, but we can only speculate on the reasons that induced the owners of the house to seal the box in their chimney. Perhaps they were frightened by the arrest of John Arismendy,[16] or, more likely, by the general uncertainty of the years 1640–2, and the renewal of persecution under the Puritan Long Parliament. Whatever the reason, the Othens' chimney is not the only one in Midhurst to have revealed hidden papers. William Lily's *Short Introduction to Grammar generally to be used* (1603) and an early 17th-century commonplace book of John Hames[17] were discovered behind a chimney in Elizabeth House, Midhurst, in 1948, when the house was being altered to accommodate the National Provinicial Bank.

Author: **Timothy J. McCann, West Sussex Record Office.**

Notes
[1] *West Sussex Gazette,* 12 Feb. 1863.
[2] W(est) S(ussex) R(ecord) O(ffice), MF 521.
[3] W.S.R.O., Par. 138/1/5/2, p. 26.
[4] W.S.R.O., Par. 138/1/5/2, p. 30.
[5] W.S.R.O., MF 416.
[6] Hist. MSS. Com. 2, *3rd Report,* Othen, 277.
[7] *Suss. N. & Q.* **10** (1944), 22.
[8] John Othen is described as a plumber and glazier of North Street, Midhurst, in *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1866) and in a lease of 1867: W.S.R.O., Cowdray MS. 1801.
[9] W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34657.
[10] W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34658.
[11] I am grateful to Anthony Allison of the British Library, T. F. Price and the Librarian of Dulwich College, London, and Dom Terence Richardson, O.S.B., Archivist and Librarian at Ampleforth, for identifying the books.
[12] W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34662.
[13] A. F. Allison & D. M. Rogers, *A Catalogue of Catholic Books in English Printed Abroad or Secretly in England, 1558–1640* (1956), no. 470.
[14] W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34663.
[15] Allison & Rogers, no. 92.
[16] For his examination, upon arrest on suspicion of treasonable correspondence with Catholics, see Public Record Office, SP 16/244, 17, 19, 20 and 22 Aug. 1633 and 10 Feb. 1634.
[17] W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 14874–5.

A Short-Lived Charity of 17th-Century Chichester

Documents recently catalogued at the West Sussex Record Office[1] give details of the establishment of an annual charity at Chichester in the early 17th century, the existence of which was hitherto unknown.[2] By deeds of 1601 and 1611, Thomas Collins, a wealthy merchant of the city gave annuities to be distributed to the poor of Chichester.

Thomas Collins was not a native of the city. He had been born in *c*.1536 at Kingsworthy in Hampshire.[3] He had come to Chichester when he was about 32, and became a citizen and merchant of the city. He married, probably in 1570, Agnes Breares,[4] and had at least four children, two sons and two daughters.

By the deed of 1601[5] Collins granted to the Mayor and Steward of the city and their successors an annuity of 20*s.*, to be paid out of one of his properties on the east side of North Street, Chichester; 18*s.* of the annuity was to be distributed on St. Mark's day (25 April), between the hours of 6 and 9 a.m., to 36 poor people who lived within the city walls. This number was to include all the people to whom Collins had been giving relief during his lifetime, providing they continued to live within the walls and to be of good and honest life. The other 2*s.* of the annuity were to go to the Mayor and Steward for their trouble.

In 1611[6] Collins gave another annuity to the city. It was payable out of another property in North Street, which had been assigned to Collins the day before he gave the annuity, by his son-in-law Daniel Allen.[7] This time Collins had a separate document drawn up, detailing the arrangements for the distribution of the money.[8]

The annuity was to be received and distributed by Collins himself while he lived, and then successively by his sons Thomas and James. After their deaths the Steward of the city was to be responsible. Twelve shillings of the annuity was to be distributed on Sts. Simon and Jude's day (28 October) between 8 and 9 a.m. It was to be divided between 18 poor inhabitants of the city. The Mayor and whoever distributed the money were to share 1*s.* 4*d.* between them for their trouble.

Each year the distributor was to show a list of recipients and the order concerning the distribution to the Mayor. All those to whom Collins was already giving a yearly charity of 8*d.* were to remain on the list after his death, provided they remained eligible. Vacant places were to be filled by nominations by the Steward with the Mayor's consent. The most difficult condition was the last: that all new recipients were to be near kin to Thomas Collins. The order is endorsed with a note that Collins made the first distribution himself that year.

In his will, made in March 1617,[9] Collins added to his instructions for his charitable donations. Once people had been included in the list of recipients they were not to be removed 'unless for theft or such like crime'. If there were any vacancies in the list by death, preference was to be given to nominations by his own children of poor people who were relatives of him or his wife. He also charged his overseers with the task of reminding the old Steward of the city, each time a new Steward was appointed, to pass on the list of poor recipients and the orders for the distribution.

By the time he made his will Thomas Collins's wife had died and he was living with his daughter Agnes Allen. He described himself in his will as 'old and dark yet . . .whole and in health of body.' He was in fact about 80 years old. He gave precise instructions for his burial in the Cathedral churchyard, 2 ft. to the north of his late wife's tomb. A tomb 3 ft. high was to be erected over his grave, 'of like stuff or better' than that over his wife's, and his name was to be engraved on the side.

His monetary bequests totalled over £170 and he went

into great detail about the disposition of his possessions, such as his oak bedsteddle and feather beds, his furniture, plate, and linen. Among the bequests was one of 20s. to the poor of Kingsworthy, his native village. He also left £4 to be distributed among the poor of Chichester on the day of his burial or the following day.

In the absence of any Stewards' accounts for the relevant period,[10] it is not possible to say how long the charity which he established in Chichester survived. His son and grandson, both named Thomas, were prominent merchants in the city, and both served terms as Mayor.[11] It seems unlikely that they would allow the family charity to lapse. When Thomas the grandson made his will in 1684,[12] he still owned the two properties in North Street from which the annuities came, so it is possible that the charity survived at least until his death. It may be that no relatives of these wealthy merchants were sufficiently poor to need this charity. What is certain is that no documentary references have been found to the charity other than those described.

Author: **Alison McCann, West Sussex Record Office.**

Notes

[1] W(est) S(ussex) R(ecord) O(ffice), Add. MSS. 34784–8.

[2] It is not mentioned in *Victoria Country History, Sussex*, **3**, 166–9, which deals with charities in the city of Chichester.

[3] W.S.R.O., Ep. III/5/1, f. 6.

[4] W.S.R.O., Par. 44/1/1/1, f. 50.

[5] W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34784.

[6] W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34787.

[7] W.S.R.O., Par. 41/1/1/1, f. 13 (marriage of Daniel Allen and Agnes Collins).

[8] W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34788.

[9] W.S.R.O., STD I/3, f. 149.

[10] Stewards' accounts survive only for 1667, 1668, 1671 and 1672: W.S.R.O., Chichester City Archives, AF1 and AF2. These are accounts of receipts from city properties and of expenditure on behalf of the city. A number of bills and receipts survive from the years 1669 1732: ibid. AG1.

[11] Thomas the son was Mayor in 1619 and 1631, Thomas the grandson in 1646.

[12] W.S.R.O., STD II/ Box 5, 1687/8.

Napoleonic Barracks in Sussex

During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars against France (1793–1815, with a short-lived peace in 1802–3) Sussex was frequently in serious danger of invasion from the Continent.[1] Thousands of soldiers, both regulars and militia, were drafted into the county to stop the French landing or to prevent them getting far inland, and barracks were built in all the major Sussex towns and at many points along the coast. While a few continued to exist as barracks for many years, notably at Chichester and at Brighton (Preston Barracks), most were either temporary conversions of existing buildings or quickly erected structures, often on sites available only for the duration of the wars, which were dismantled and the materials sold off once the danger was over. Consequently most barracks have vanished without trace and few local people realize they ever existed.

Barracks in England are a phenomenon of the wars of 1793–1815; there were very few before 1793, and none in Sussex. At the beginning of the wars soldiers were either accommodated in tented camps, mostly on the coast, for instance at Brighton, Bexhill, Eastbourne and Seaford, or billeted in licensed premises. However, camps were impracticable except in summer and the huge numbers involved made billeting an intolerable burden on innkeepers, so barracks quickly began to appear. Some were situated as near as possible to the spot where the enemy might land, as at Shoreham (built 1793), East Blatchington (near Seaford) (1794), and Preston (Brighton) (1796), and others at strategically placed points inland, notably at Lewes and Horsham, both built in 1796.[2] Further important barracks were built in 1798 at Silverhill (near Salehurst), Bexhill and Battle.[3]

By 1800, fears of invasion having receded, many of the Sussex barracks were empty, but when in 1803 Napoleon again threatened Sussex they were reoccupied and many new ones soon built, on a larger scale than ever before, notably at Chichester, Hailsham, Lewes, Pevensey, Langney Point (near Eastbourne),[4] Hastings,[5] Bexhill,[6] and Steyning,[7] to accommodate the *c.* 20,000 soldiers now stationed in Sussex.[8]

As the threat of invasion lessened again after 1805 some Sussex barracks were turned into military hospitals: for instance, in 1808 there were over 400 men at Selsey, Bognor and Aldwick barracks who had contracted ophthalmia at the Cape of Good Hope or in the Mediterranean.[9] After 1815, and in some cases before, most barracks were dismantled, the materials often being sold off as at Selsey in 1812, where timber, slates and other building materials were auctioned.[10]

Barracks in Sussex were usually built of wood on brick foundations or wooden sills, often using prefabricated wooden sections made up by the Corps of Artificers at Woolwich and brought round by water. They were often weatherboarded and had tiled, slated or thatched roofs. A barracks usually consisted of accommodation for officers and men, stables if intended for cavalry, a magazine, a washroom and other outbuildings, all grouped round a central parade ground. At Horsham barracks there were nine two-storey wooden buildings, each with kitchens and living space below, and on the upper floor accommodation in bunks for 60 soldiers sleeping two to a bed.[11] At Lewes the infantry barracks built in 1803 is said to have had 52 small buildings each accommodating 24 men, built of wood and brick and having at a distance 'the appearance of a pleasant and populous village'.[12] In contrast, at a barracks built at Bexhill in 1804 for the King's German Legion officers and men lived in small huts built of mud or turves in a wooden framework, thatched with heather, which proved quite inadequate for winter weather.[13]

Note: The author has compiled a gazetteer of Sussex barracks from 1793 to 1815, including where possible date and method of construction, size and location; copies have been deposited at the West Sussex Record Office and at the Sussex Archaeological Society's library.

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Notes

[1] See Ann Hudson, 'Volunteer Soldiers in Sussex during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, 1793–1815', *Suss.*

Arch. Coll. **122**, 165–81.

[2] *S(ussex) W(eekly) A(dvertiser)*, 23 Dec. 1793; 22 Dec. 1794; 4 July, 31 Oct. 1796.

[3] *S.W.A.* 19 March, 28 May 1798.

[4] *S.W.A.* 29 Aug., 31 Oct., 31 Nov. 1803; *H(ampshire) T(elegraph)*, 5 Sept. 1803; *The Times*, 15 Aug. 1803.

[5] [— Stell], *Hastings Guide* (1804), 42.

[6] West Sussex Record Office, RSR 3/1.

[7] *Victoria County History, Sussex*, **6**(1), 221.

[8] Public Record Office, WO 30/57, p. 145.

[9] *H.T.* 10 Oct. 1808.

[10] *H.T.* 17 Aug. 1812.

[11] *S.W.A.* 31 Oct. 1796.

[12] *S.W.A.* 29 Aug. 1803; *H.T.* 10 Oct. 1803; H.R. Attree, *Topography of Brighton* (1808), 45.

[13] [H. Ross-Lewin], *The Life of a Soldier by a Field Officer* (1834), 287–8; Baron C. von Ompteda, *Memoirs* (trans. J. Hill) (1892), 178–80; East Sussex Record Office, ASH 3345.

The Tanyard Buildings, Horsham: A Suggested Chronology

The now dismantled cast-iron tanyard building formerly in Brighton Road, Horsham, has been the subject of a recent examination by Mr. Fred Aldsworth.[1] Other evidence, whilst not conclusive, suggests a different chronology.

The tanyards in Horsham have a long history, as the leather industry was so important to the town's economy with the leather crafts being the single most important craft in the borough during the mid 17th century and later.[2] Although they were usually in local ownership, the London based firm of Samuel Barrow acquired the Brighton Road tanyard *c.* 1875. Samuel Barrow senior had founded a tanning business in Southwark early in the reign of Queen Victoria, and this later became a partnership between Samuel and his two sons, Samuel and Reuben. Eventually in 1891 the partnership was changed into the limited company of Samuel Barrow and Brother Ltd.[3] Other members of the Barrow family were involved in the business and the family comprised the majority of the shareholders. The only other shareholders were Edward Wood and Harry Simpson, both of Leicester. It is not entirely surprising that the last was also managing director of Freeman, Hardy and Willis Ltd. At that date the premises consisted of a warehouse in Weston Street, Southwark, a tannery at Redhill and a warehouse at Leicester. The firm was liquidated in 1917 on its amalgamation with Hepburn, Gale and Partners Ltd. to form Barrow, Hepburn Gale Ltd. which is now part of British Tanners Ltd.[4]

The Redhill tannery had been acquired in 1864 from the Hooper family and it was next to it that the younger Samuel Barrow lived. He became a noted local benefactor and was a prominent Baptist.[5] From the evidence of both the tithe map and a plan of the new tannery in the Hooper family papers,[6] it is apparent that the Redhill tannery was only a site in 1843 and was rebuilt later that year. The width at least of the Horsham building appears to correspond with a building on the aforesaid maps and also on the 1861 tithe map.[7] The later Ordnance Survey maps are not conclusive evidence of the presence, or otherwise, of a particular building as they only record the floor plan, and the Redhill tannery is known to have been rebuilt a number of times in the past hundred years, usually after fires. The only reminder of this tannery is a 19th-century timber-framed barn in Oakdene Road with a far older brick base.

As the company papers point to the cessation of tanning in Southwark in the 1870s, where they retained only an office and warehouse, it is suggested that possibly the building in question was first erected in Redhill in 1843 and then removed to Horsham, probably in the decade after *c.* 1878[8] when they were expanding their tanneries outside London (this was presumably because they were now closer to the supply of raw materials).

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Notes

[1] F. G. Aldsworth, 'A Prefabricated Cast-Iron Tanyard Building at Brighton Road, Horsham, West Sussex', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **121** (1983), 173–82.

[2] For example, shoemakers, sadlers, glovers and the like comprised 14.8% of the male heads of households in 1664: occupational analysis of the 1664 hearth tax, P(ublic) R(ecord) O(ffice), E 179/258/14; occupations derived from multiple sources.

[3] P.R.O., BT 31/15170/34587.

[4] Based on an analysis of various Leicester directories; P.R.O., BT 31/15170/34587.

[5] W. Hooper, *Reigate: its Story through the Ages* (1945), 100, 184–5.

[6] Papers in the possession of the Hooper family.

[7] Published as W. Eve, *Eve's Plan of Reigate, 1861*.

[8] *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **121**, 177–8.

(*Fred Aldsworth writes:* The main evidence for the first erection of the building at Redhill is the fact that the tanyard there was rebuilt in 1843, i.e. the year after the components were cast in London. It would therefore seem logical to assume that this was where the structure was first erected. However, if it was first erected at Redhill then it seems most unlikely that it would have been erected in precisely the same form and size as it appeared at Horsham, for at Horsham it comprised a mixture of components probably from more than one building; indeed some of the pieces may have formed part of quite a different type of structure, for example the arcade of a large building like the leather market at Bermondsey. There seems no reason to assume that the portrayal of the building on the 1861 tithe map of Redhill need be any more accurate than its portrayal on the Ordnance Survey maps of the same area.)