

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.

Two Flint Hand Axes from the Lower Greensand Ridge, Steyning

The hand axes (Fig. 1) were found by the author within a few feet of each other during autumn ploughing in 1982. The field known as Shelleys Top (TQ 185136) is a remnant of a gravel terrace overlying the Lower Greensand ridge at 35 metres O.D. on Huddlestone farm north of Steyning.

The larger of the two axes is a good example of a Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian hand axe of Ficron shape, and although the tip is missing, is still 200 mm. long, 85 mm. wide and 45 mm. thick. The cutting edges, which are carefully trimmed and slightly concaved, extend some two thirds of the implement's length, leaving a heavy cortex-covered butt. The tip shows no indication of having been twisted. The hand axe had been manufactured from a nodule of dark grey flint with cherty inclusions, and is patinated to a light brown colour on one side. It has survived in very good condition, showing no signs of weathering or rolling of any kind.

The small axe was made from a nodule of light grey flint, worked over both faces, with the edges continuing all the way round the butt. A small area of cortex survives on

one surface but otherwise has no impurities. Some staining to a dull orange colour exists in places. The edges, which are in good sharp condition, run to a particularly fine point. The axe is very well worked on one side from the edges to a central ridge, while the other is not so well worked. This possibly suggests that one side was worked on the nodule before being struck off to work the other face. Or as A. Woodcock (pers. comm.) points out, the axe suggests that it was manufactured from a flake which would tend to show a greater degree of working on one side when looked at in section in order to shape the implement. The dull orange staining and the sharp condition of the implements suggests that they were probably dropped on the surface of the gravel terrace rather than deriving from within the deposit. The nature of the hilltop on which they were found, which slopes away in all directions, would also suggest that they had remained more or less *in situ* since they were abandoned.

The axes have now been deposited in Horsham Museum.

Author: John Wildman, Verdley Farm, Henley Hill, Fernhurst.

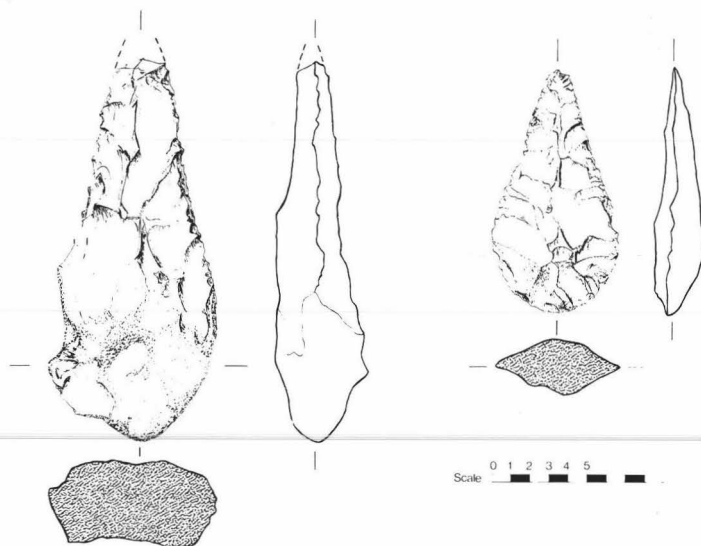


Fig. 1. Flint hand axes from Steyning.

Field Survey of the Pyecombe to Warninglid A 23 Extension, West Sussex

In autumn 1985 the Field Archaeology Unit surveyed the proposed route of the A 23 extension from Pyecombe to Warninglid (Fig. 2). The survey was undertaken as part of the Unit's 'Sussex New Roads' project and was funded by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission.

The line of the new road traverses a variety of geological substrates, starting with the Chalk to the south and followed by the Upper Greensand, Gault clay, Lower Greensand and Weald clay to the north (Fig. 2). In 1985 about 85% of the route was under grass, the remainder comprising arable land. Two survey techniques were used. First a ground survey of the land under grass was carried out; this was followed by a surface collection survey of cultivated fields. In summer 1986 an aerial reconnaissance was made, but this did not reveal any further archaeological remains.

The Ground Survey

One earthwork complex was located by ground survey, lying immediately to the north of the Roman road at Muddleswood (Fig. 2). It consists of two rectangular platforms surrounded on three sides by a ditch. Fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery were found in some of the molehills on the site. Small-scale excavations are currently being undertaken by Chris Butler to ascertain the nature and date of the earthwork complex (Butler 1986).

The Surface Collection Survey

Six fields were available in autumn 1985 for surface artefact collection. A 2-metre-wide transect aligned on the route of the new road was walked across each field. The transects were then divided into 20-metre collection units, to enable the distribution of surface material to be plotted (Fig. 2). The artefacts collected are summarized in Table 1, while Table 2 provides further details of the flints.

All fields produced some prehistoric flintwork, with greater densities of flint being recorded in Fields 1, 4 and 5 (Fig. 2). The small quantity of flints recovered from Field 6, situated on the lower slopes and floor of a dry valley, should

not automatically be assumed to indicate an absence of prehistoric activity in this field, as the prehistoric land surface is presently buried under colluvial deposits. The flints are Mesolithic and later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age in date. The high proportion of implements recovered from Field 4, including an obliquely-blunted microlith, a mis-hit microlith and later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age scrapers, suggests the presence of a Mesolithic camp and a later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age occupation site of some description. A further transect in Field 4 was walked 20 metres west of the first transect (Fig. 2, Transect B), producing a further 29 flints including six Mesolithic blades/bladelets and 15 flakes, 3 scrapers and a piercer-knife combination tool of later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age date.

The concentration of 15th- to 19th-century pottery and building material in the north-east corner of Field 4 (Fig. 2) indicates the site of a domestic building. Two buildings are recorded in this position on the Danny estate map of 1658 (East Sussex Record Office, Acc 2096); these are described as 'a handsome tenement called Breatch Land' in a document dated 1582 (E.S.R.O., DAN 1126, ff. 195v.-196v.). The scatter of abraded pieces of Romano-British and 12th- to 14th-century pottery in Field 5 (Fig. 2) is immediately north of the earthwork complex at Muddleswood and probably results from manuring.

Discussion

The survey produced evidence of Mesolithic, later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age, Romano-British and medieval activity on the line of the proposed A 23 extension. Although only a small sample (c. 10%) of the road route was surveyed, the preliminary results from a more intensive survey initiated recently by Chris Butler around Hurstpierpoint suggest a similar range of activity in the Low Weald (C. Butler pers. comm.). Field 4 certainly warrants further investigation before the new road is built, as do the dry valley deposits in the vicinity of Field 6 at Pyecombe.

Acknowledgements

The Field Unit is grateful to the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for funding the survey, and to

TABLE 1
Summary of Artefacts from the Surface Collection Survey

Field	Humanly- struck flint	Romano- British	Pottery		
			12th- to 14th-cent.	15th- to 16th-cent.	17th- to 19th-cent.
1. (TQ 26951770)	45	—	—	—	—
2. (TQ 26951750)	11	—	—	—	—
3. (TQ 26851655)	11	—	—	—	—
4. (TQ 26901590)	53	—	—	5	10
5. (TQ 27001540)	21	1	35	—	11
6. (TQ 29021220)	3	—	—	—	—
Total	144	1	35	5	21

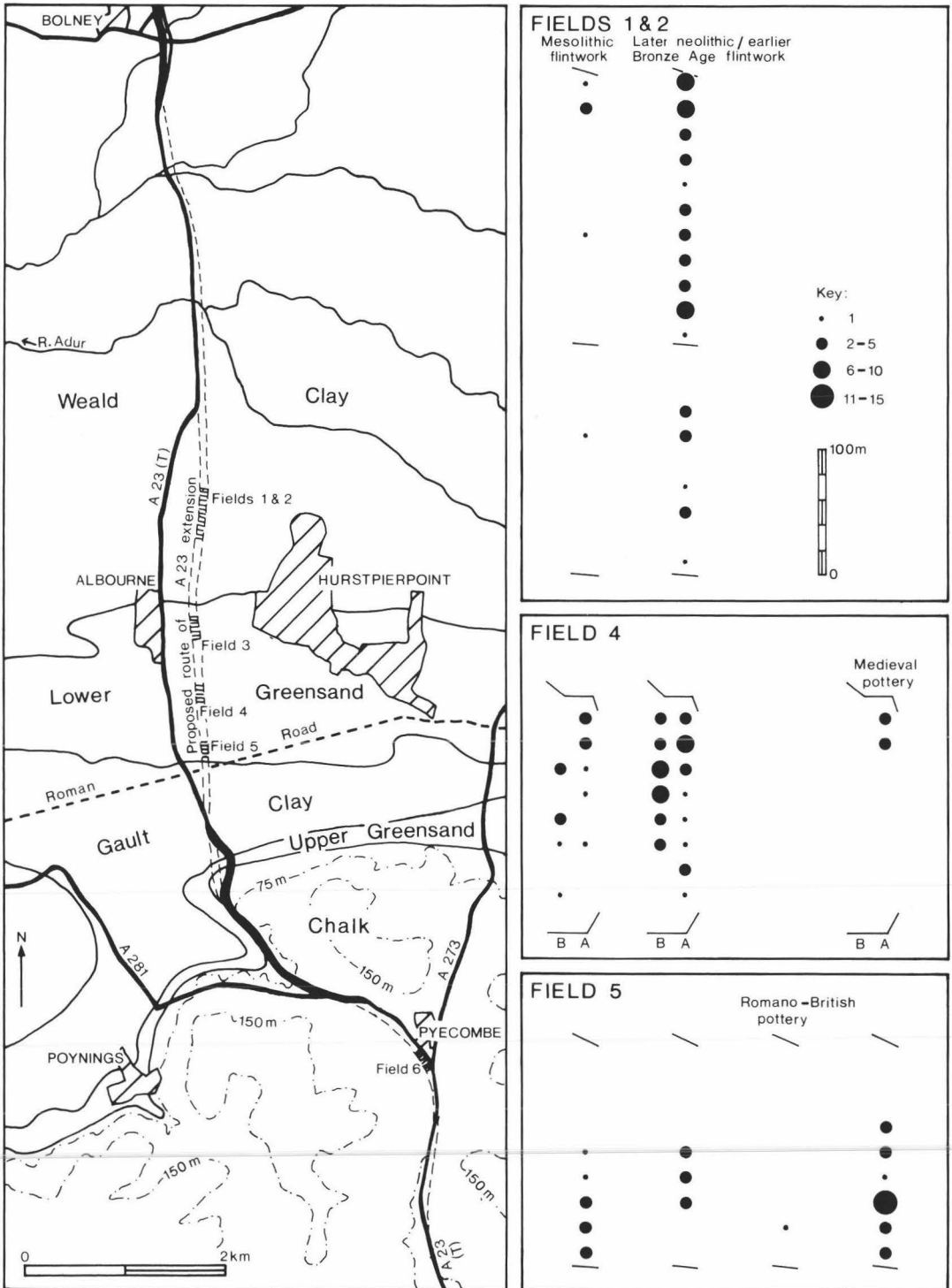


Fig. 2. Location of the southern part (Pyecombe to Bolney section) of the proposed A 23 road extension and distribution of archaeological material recovered during the survey.

TABLE 2
Flints Recovered by Surface Collection from a 2-metre-wide Transect

Field	Mesolithic						Total
	Flakes	Blades	Bladelets	Bladelet cores	Core tablets	Microliths	
1.	32	2	1	1	—	—	36
2.	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
3.	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
4.	8	2	1	1	2	2	16
5.	7	6	1	1	1	—	16
6.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	68	10	3	3	3	2	89

Field	Later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age						Total
	Flake cores	Shattered pieces	Scrapers	Piercer	Misc. retouched flakes	Fire-fractured flints	
1.	4	3	1	—	1	4	13
2.	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
3.	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
4.	—	—	7	—	2	2	11
5.	—	—	2	1	2	11	16
6.	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Total	5	3	11	1	7	19	46

Roger Thomas of the Commission's Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments for advice and assistance during the course of the project. Chris Butler and Phil Carstairs helped carry out the survey. I would also like to thank Chris Butler for discussing with me the preliminary results of his survey of the Hurstpierpoint area, and for examining the maps of the Muddleswood area in the East Sussex Record Office; and Christopher Whittick for drawing my attention to the earlier document. The finds have been deposited in Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

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

Reference

Butler, C. 1986 'Investigations of a Medieval Site at Muddleswood, near Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex: Interim Report', *Suss. Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 50, 508.

The Society is grateful to the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for a generous grant towards the cost of publishing this Note.

A Burnt Mound at Church Field, Felpham, West Sussex

In autumn 1985 Mr. Peter Day discovered a burnt mound at Church Field, Felpham (Fig. 3: SZ 94679999)

after the field had been ploughed. In addition he collected 15 Bronze Age flints and 17 abraded sherds of Iron Age, Romano-British and late medieval date from the surface of the field in general. The mound, consisting of fire-fractured flints and comminuted charcoal, lies on the edge of the floodplain of the Aldingbourne rife. In an attempt to put the mound into its archaeological context, a surface collection survey using the transect method was undertaken in January 1986. The transects were aligned on the National Grid, spaced at 20-metre intervals and divided into 20-metre collection units. A total of 66 humanly-struck flints and 21 fragments of pottery were collected, and the distribution of fire-fractured flints was recorded (Fig. 4).

The Flint

The flint is dark grey in colour and largely unpatinated. Two groups are present: 11 Mesolithic flints and 53 pieces that probably date to the Later Bronze Age. The Mesolithic material, including soft hammer-struck blades and bladelets and a core with two opposing platforms, is almost exclusively distributed along the edge of the bluff overlooking the rife. It is likely that this scatter of flints extends beneath the alluvium in the western part of the field. The second group of flints comprises 46 hard hammer-struck flakes with wide butts, four multiplatform flake cores, three scrapers and two notched flakes. This material is spread throughout the field with no obvious evidence for clustering and, as with the Mesolithic flints, could continue beneath the alluvium.

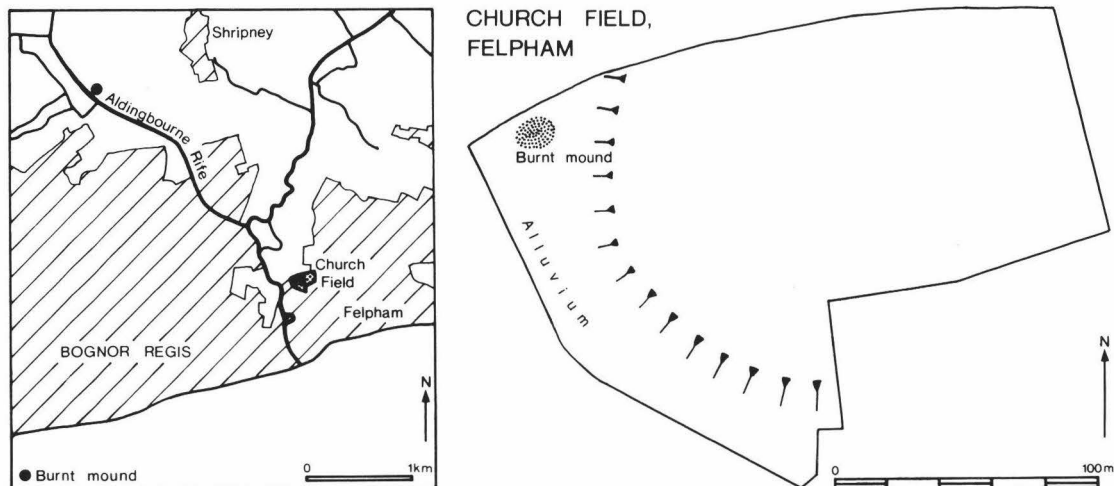


Fig. 3. Location of the burnt mound at Church Field, Felpham, West Sussex.

A flint wall runs along the south-east boundary of the field and a number of flakes associated with the wall's construction were recovered during the survey; they are not plotted in Fig. 4. These could easily be distinguished from the prehistoric flintwork, as the flint was poor in quality and had been struck clumsily with a stone or metal hammer, leaving distinctive points of percussion and numerous incipient cones of percussion on most struck flakes.

The Pottery

The pottery consists of small, abraded sherds of late medieval date scattered throughout the field. As the field was also covered by oyster-shell fragments, the pottery could result from manuring practices. Two weeks after the survey, Peter Day found nine fragments of unabraded medieval pottery, all from the same vessel, on the edge of the bluff in the southern corner of the field. This suggests activity of some description other than manuring in this part of the field during the medieval period.

Discussion

Burnt mounds are generally considered to date to the prehistoric period. They were unknown in southern England until recently, but a number of these sites have recently been observed in river valleys, e.g. the Misbourne valley, Bucks. (Smithson 1984). In addition to the Church Field mound, another mound was found adjacent to the Aldingbourne rife by Peter Day in late January 1986; this is situated to the west of Shripney (Fig. 3: SU 92840180). These two discoveries, along with the concentrations of fire-fractured flint located in Chichester Harbour (Cartwright 1984) and Yapton (Rudling 1987) extend the known distribution of burnt mounds into West Sussex.

The survey recovered traces of Mesolithic and Later Bronze Age activity, along with ephemeral late medieval activity, in the immediate vicinity of the Church Field mound, but failed to produce any dating evidence for the

mound itself. Little is known concerning the extent and nature of Mesolithic to Early Iron Age settlement on the West Sussex coastal plain (Pitts 1980; Bedwin 1983). Clearly, further survey work is desirable to search for other burnt mounds on the coastal plain, followed by sample excavation to determine the date and function of at least one mound. Both the Church Field and Shripney sites would be suitable candidates for excavation, as the surrounding alluvial deposits should preserve information on not only the chronology but also the contemporary environment of these mounds.

Acknowledgements

Peter Day, Christine and Richard White and Nigel Wainwright assisted with the survey, and David Rudling identified the pottery; I am grateful to them for their help. The finds have been deposited at Chichester District Museum.

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

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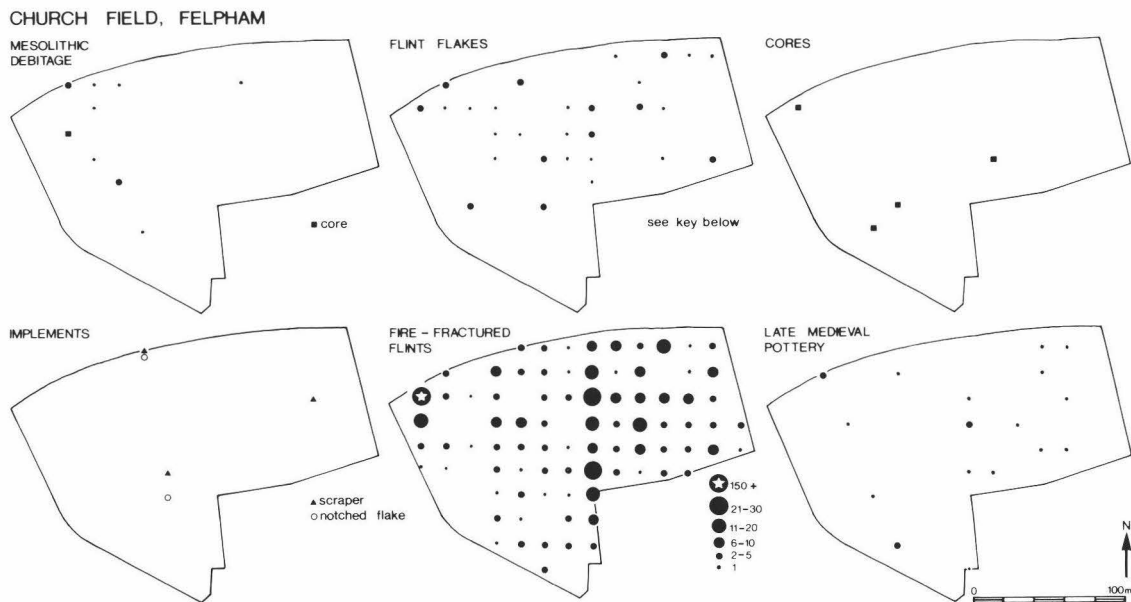


Fig. 4. Distribution of flintwork and pottery recovered during the survey at Church Field, Felpham.

The Looe's Barn Tumulus, Saltdean, East Sussex

The Looe's Barn tumulus consisted of a substantial flint cairn; it was situated at TQ 385033, in the centre of the mouth of a tributary combe which joins Saltdean Valley. In 1923 about half of the tumulus was carted away for roadmaking, supplying an estimated 150 tons of flint (Griffith 1924). During the course of this work the cremated remains of a young person were discovered, surrounded by the rim of a large pottery vessel; the external surface of the rim was decorated with a series of lines, consisting of twisted cord impressions (Anon. 1923, 242). This vessel is likely to have been an Early Bronze Age collared urn. Flint flakes and further fragments of pottery, probably dating to the Bronze Age, were also recovered from among the flints at the bottom of the cairn (Anon. 1923, 242-3).

In May 1986 the site of the tumulus was due to be destroyed as part of residential development in the vicinity of Looe's Barn. As the tumulus is the only known example of an Early Bronze Age flint cairn in Sussex, the Field Archaeology Unit considered it worth investigating the site before development took place.

No surface traces of the cairn were visible on the site. A resistivity survey was undertaken in an attempt to locate precisely where the cairn had stood; this detected a crescent-shaped area of high resistance. Seven small trenches were then excavated in the hope of locating undisturbed archaeological deposits (Fig. 5).

Results

The excavations showed that the entire area has been badly disturbed. It is thus extremely unlikely that any part of the flint cairn still survives intact. A small quantity of prehistoric flints and Romano-British pottery were retrieved; these are listed in Table 1. The brief accounts of the partial destruction of the cairn in the 1920s are all that remain of this once sizeable field monument.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to the following for their assistance: Dr. Andrew Woodcock, who drew the Unit's attention to the site and carried out the resistivity survey; Mr. David Carr for granting permission for the excavations to take place; David Gregory, who helped with the excavations; and David Rudling for identifying the Romano-British pottery. The finds have been deposited at Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

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References

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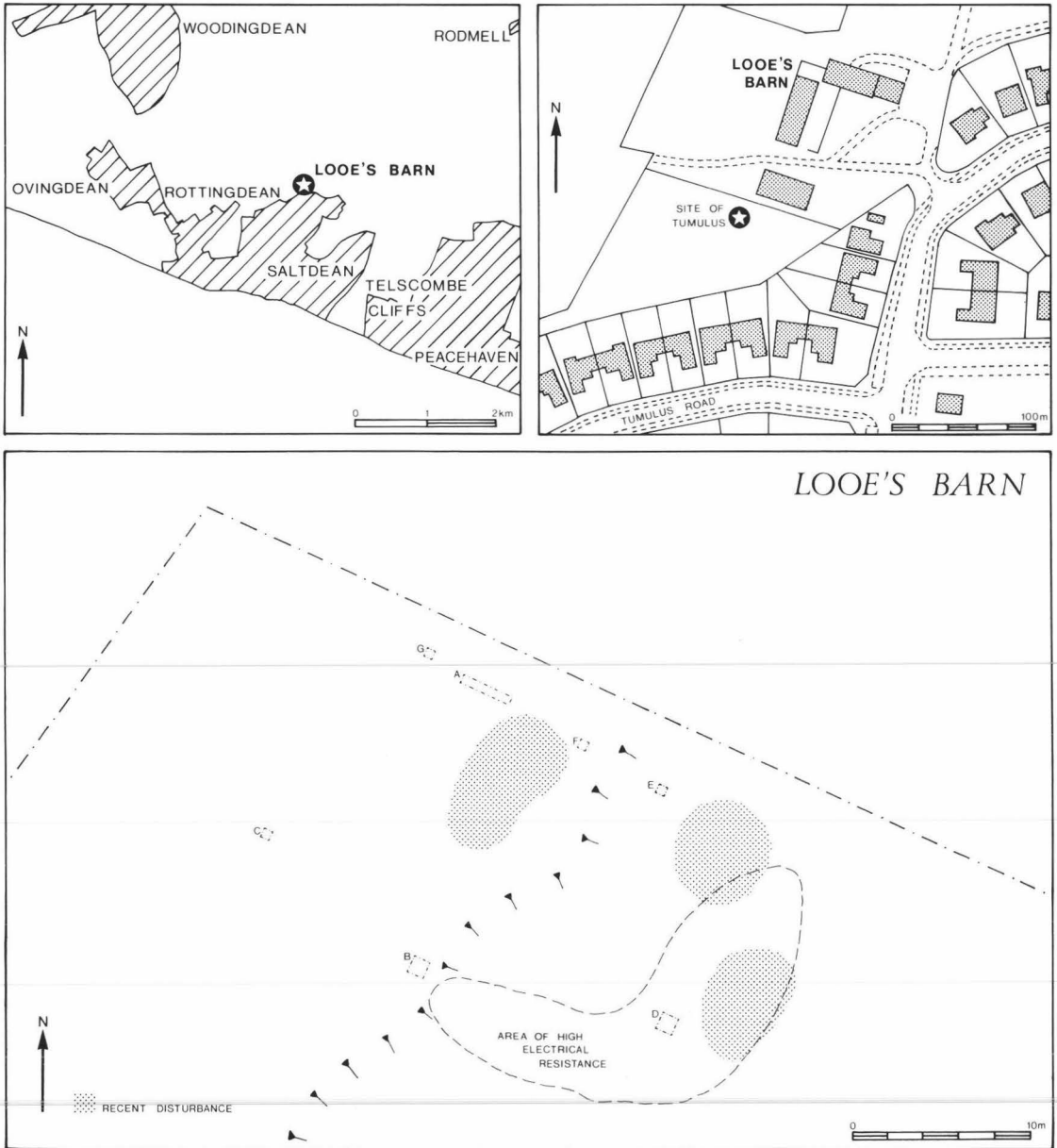


Fig. 5. Location map of Looe's Barn tumulus and the excavations.

TABLE 1
Flints and Pottery Recovered from the Excavations at Looe's Barn

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Flint flakes</i>	<i>Fire-fractured flints</i>	<i>East Sussex ware*</i>	<i>19th-century pottery</i>
A	6	10	4	—
B	2	11	2	—
C	—	2	—	—
D	—	3	—	2
G	—	2	1	—
Total	8	28	7	2

* 1st- to 2nd-century grog-tempered ware.

An Inurned Cremation from Black Patch Barrow 7, East Sussex

In the summer of 1984 fragments of pottery were picked up by Mr. Chris Gunner of Seaford from loose soil being thrown out of a rabbit burrow. The pottery forms part of an Early Bronze Age collared urn. Further investigation revealed that the rabbit burrow was cutting into a round mound (Black Patch Barrow 7: Fig. 6); in the process it had disturbed the collared urn, which had been inverted over a deposit of cremated bone. The pottery, being poorly fired, was starting to disintegrate as it became exposed to weathering agencies. It was decided, therefore, to salvage what remained of the pot and the cremation before further rabbit disturbance and weathering took place.

The Collared Urn

The base, much of one side and part of the collar were missing, presumed destroyed by rabbit burrowing and weathering. Both surfaces of the urn are orange-brown with a black core; the fabric includes large quantities of grog. The diameter of the rim is 28 cm.; the urn would have stood to a height of over 30 cm. There are three lines of twisted cord decoration on the internal rim bevel, and both horizontal and diagonal twisted cord lines on the collar (Fig. 7).

The urn belongs to Longworth's secondary series; the use of twisted cord decoration and its bipartite form (Form BI or BII) are typical features of the south-eastern style (Longworth 1984, 35–40).

The Cremation (by P.L. Drewett)

The cremated remains consisted of 1,027 fragments of bone weighing 1,150 g. All those large enough to be positively identified were of human origin. The majority of the bones were fairly uniformly white in appearance but the remainder exhibited variable degrees of calcination, several pieces being well blackened over part of their surfaces. Several of the long bones exhibited fissuring but there is no direct evidence to show that the remains had been deliberately broken up subsequent to cremation. There is

considerable variation in bone size, from 64 mm. down to 3 mm.

The 1,027 fragments could be classified as follows:

Skull and jaw	111
Teeth	4
Long bones	146
Ribs	47
Phalanges	4
Unidentified	715

One left and one right external auditory meatus was present in the skull fragments. Several skull fragments possessed clearly defined suture lines showing no sign of closure. The teeth consisted of two molars, a premolar and an incisor. Although in poor condition, the molars exhibited little wear.

It is apparent from the lack of duplications that only one individual is represented in these remains, but it is not possible for the sex to be determined. The weight of the sample suggests an adult but the minimal wear in the molars, together with the less reliable evidence of unfused cranial sutures suggests a fairly young adult. An individual in his or her late teens or early twenties appears probable.

Flint

One multiplatform flake core and two hard hammer-struck flakes were also recovered from the rabbit burrow. An Early Bronze Age date would be appropriate for these pieces.

Discussion

The inurned cremation is a satellite or secondary burial from one of the round barrows intervisible with the Black Patch Later Bronze Age settlement (Barrow 7: Fig. 6c). Sample excavations demonstrated that most of the barrows in the Black Patch 'cemetery' were Early Bronze Age (c. 2000–c. 1400 b.c.) in date (Drewett 1982, 352–61). The burial from Barrow 7 provides a *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the barrow, confirming Drewett's suggestion that the barrow was built before the Black Patch settlement was occupied (Drewett 1982, 361). The

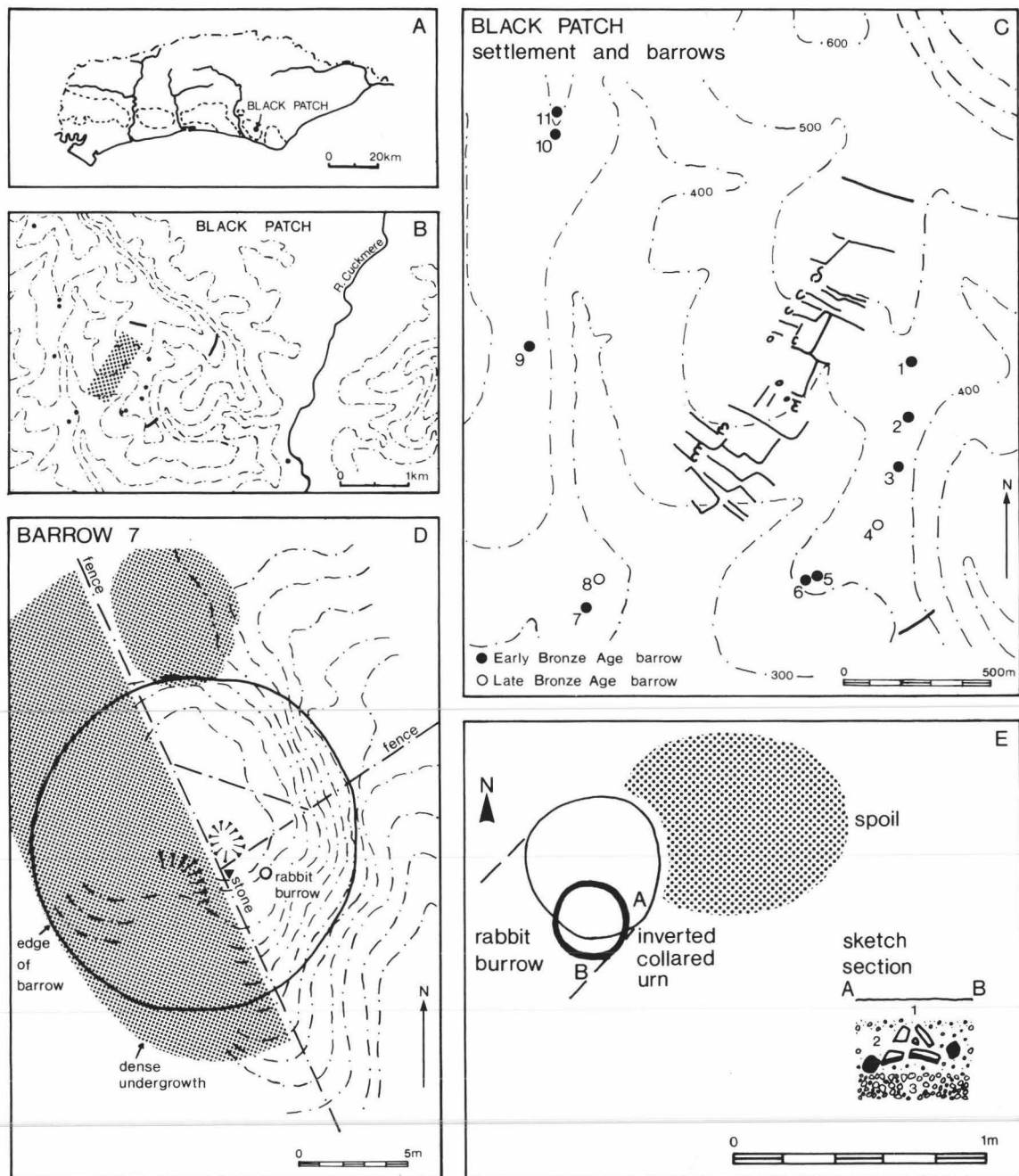


Fig. 6. A–C, location of the barrow in relation to the Black Patch Later Bronze Age settlement (contours in meters above O.D.); D–E, location of the inurned cremation within Barrow 7 (contours in 0.1-metre intervals). Key to layers: 1, turfline and worm-sorted horizon; 2, dark orange-brown loam; 3, compact chalk rubble.

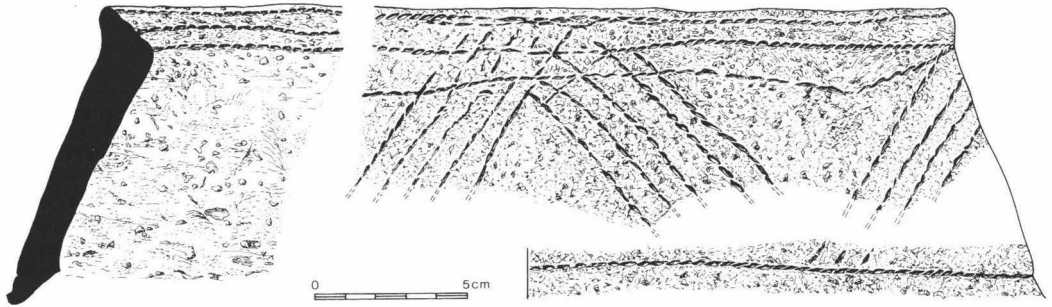


Fig. 7. The collar of the urn. (Drawn by Lys Drewett)

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement at Hobbs Hawth, situated less than 1 km. to the south of Barrow 7, could be associated with this and other Early Bronze Age barrows surrounding Black Patch. A surface collection survey of this block of downland and sample excavation of dry valley deposits would provide further settlement and environmental evidence to complement the extensive Bronze Age burial record that has been established for the area.

Acknowledgements

Mr. Chris Gunner took the collared urn fragments he had found to the Towner Art Gallery and Local History Museum, Eastbourne, where they were shown to Mr. Lawrence Stevens. I am grateful to Mr. Stevens for bringing this pottery to the attention of the Field Archaeology Unit; Chris Gunner for showing me the rabbit burrow and helping with the survey; Peter Drewett, who reported on the cremation; and Lys Drewett for drawing the collared urn. The finds have been deposited at the Towner Art Gallery and Local History Museum, Eastbourne.

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

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A Late Bronze Age Site on Fore Down, Litlington, East Sussex

Excavations took place intermittently between 1926 and 1931 near Winchester's Pond on Fore Down (c. TQ 540019) (Fig. 8) under the direction of the Revd. W. Budgen. Three hut sites were excavated; numerous pottery fragments were found, along with portions of a clay loom-weight of elongated type, a large pottery bead, fragments of quernstones, charcoal, animal bones and fire-fractured flints (Budgen 1927; 1928; 1932). In 1972, several saucer-shaped depressions and coarse pottery were

discovered immediately north of the area excavated by Budgen (TQ 54150209: East Sussex County Council sites and monuments record, TQ 50 SW 56). As the field covering this latter site is now under cultivation and had recently been ploughed, it was decided to survey it to define the limits of the site and collect samples of pottery and other artefacts to date it. This material could then be compared with that derived from Budgen's excavations.

Transects spaced at 20-metre intervals and divided into 20-metre collection units were walked, covering approximately a third of the field at the western end. A concentration of flint was found in the south-west corner, but the distribution then rapidly diminished. It was therefore decided to survey this corner in finer detail, and an area covered by seven grids each 20 metres square was laid out. Everything in each square was collected: in addition to flints, a small amount of pottery and a fragment of quernstone were found. Figs. 9 and 10 show the results.

The Transect Survey

A total of 184 pieces of flint were derived from walking the transects. These comprised 137 flakes, 22 blades, 7 cores, 1 hammer-stone, 1 miscellaneous retouched flake, 5 scrapers, 2 cutting tools, 2 rough-outs, and 7 fire-fractured flints. The material used was nodular flint, which occurs widely on the site. The examples are almost exclusively hard hammer-struck with an average butt width of 5–10 mm. There was no evidence of platform preparation. This simple sort of flintworking, with few implements being manufactured, is typical of late Bronze Age flint assemblages from Sussex downland sites (e.g. Black Patch: Drewett 1982, 371–7). The axe rough-outs are of typical Neolithic form, possibly originating from the nearby Windover Hill flint mines in view of the good quality of the flint used.

The Grid Survey

A total of 353 pieces of flint were found by grid-walking. These were similar in nature to those recovered during the transect survey and comprised 275 flakes, 28 blades, 23 cores, 1 miscellaneous retouched flake, 1 cutting tool, 3 rough-outs, and 22 fire-fractured flints.

A total of 27 sherds of pottery were recovered from Grid B10. Two fabric categories were found.

Fabric 1: reduced on inside surface and oxidized on the

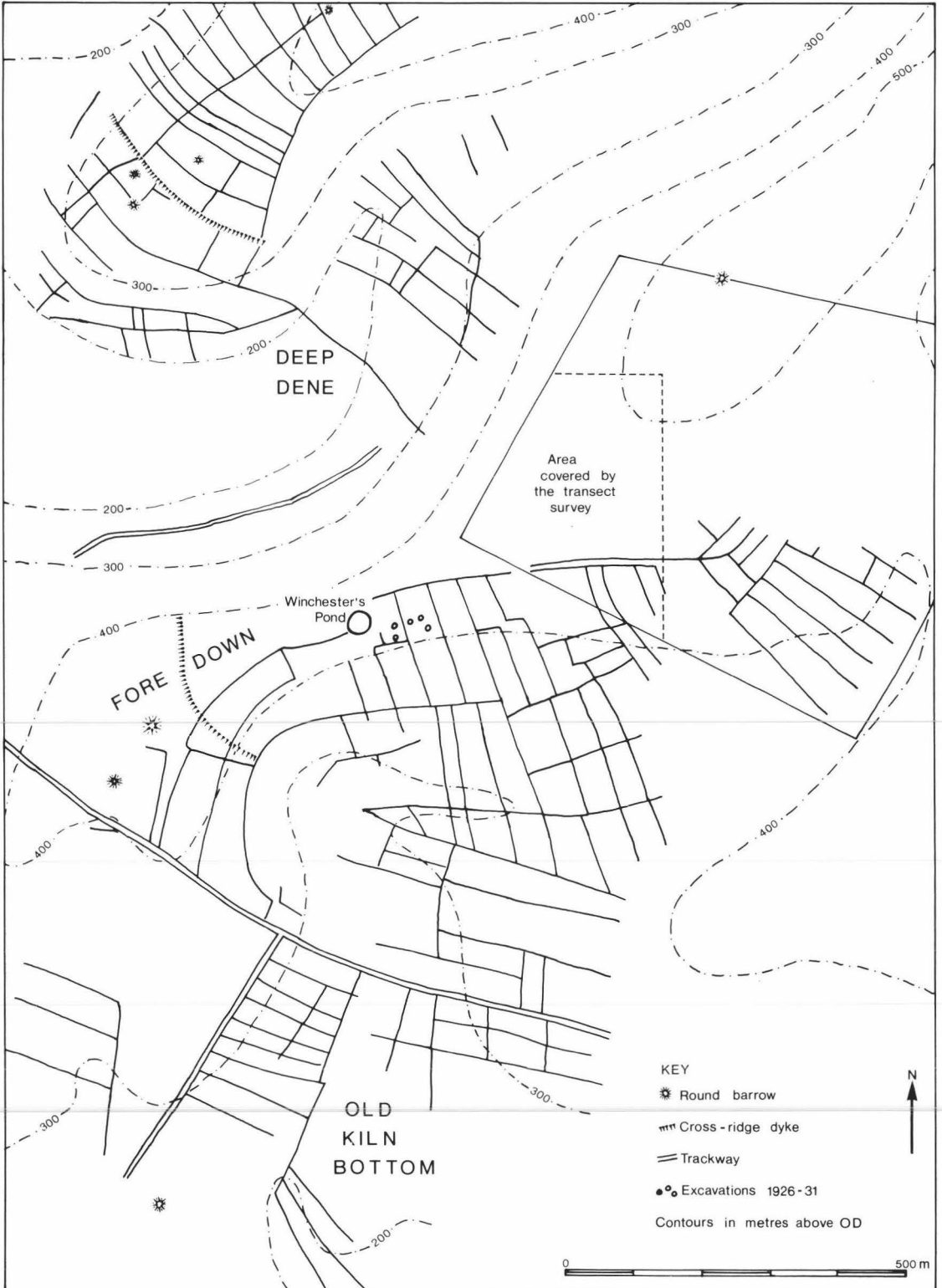
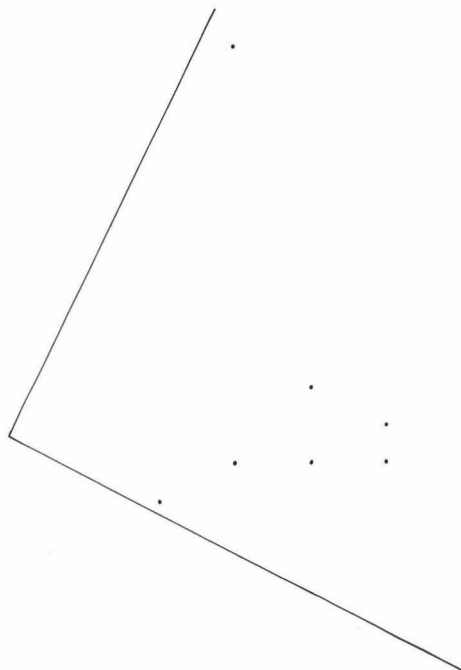
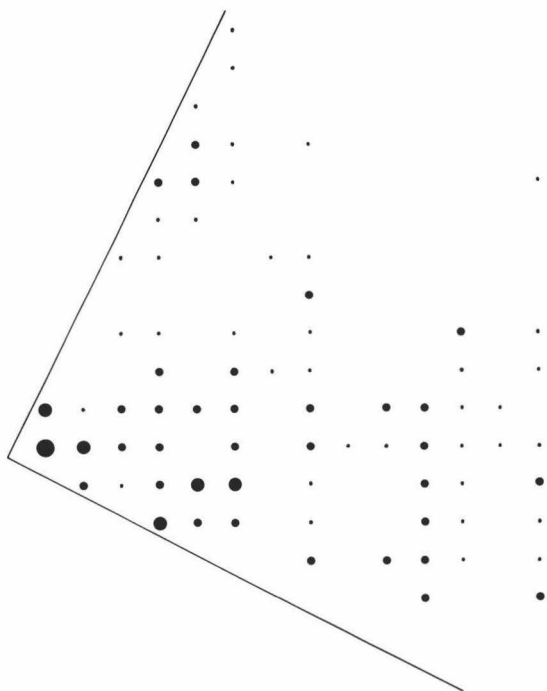


Fig. 8. Location of the Fore Down settlement in relation to surrounding field systems.

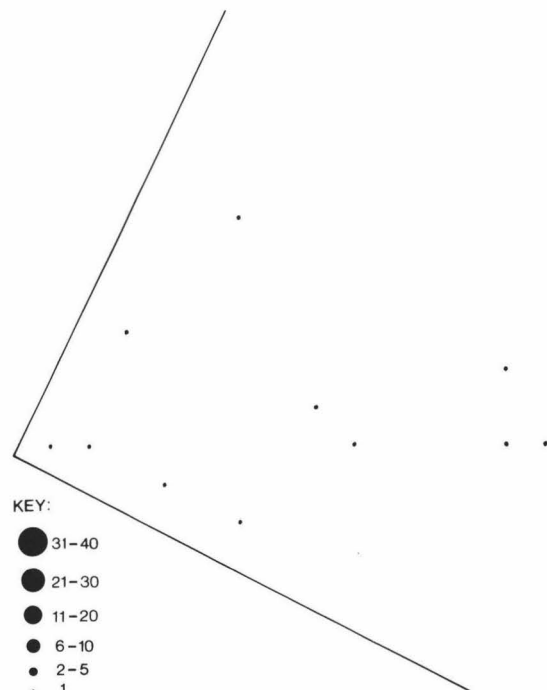
FORE DOWN: TRANSECT SURVEY

FLAKES AND BLADES

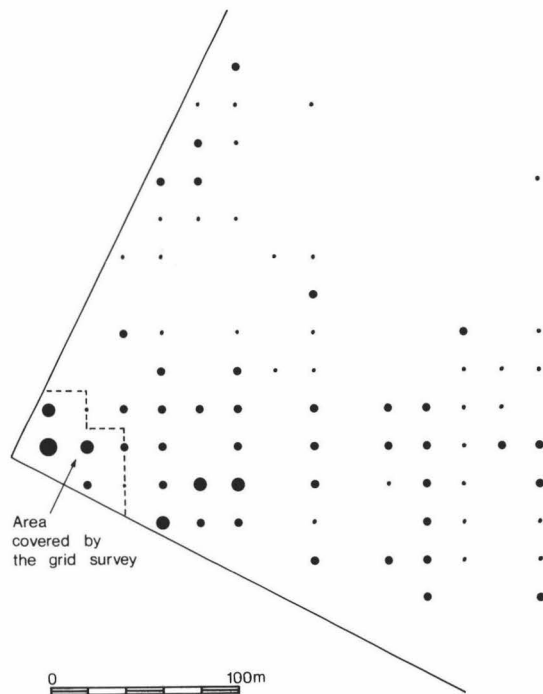
CORES



TOOLS



TOTAL FLINTWORK



KEY:

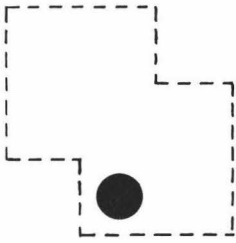
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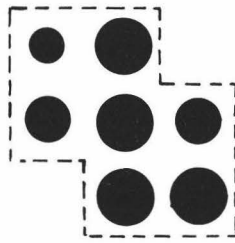
Fig. 9. Fore Down. Distribution of flintwork recovered by the transect survey.

FORE DOWN: GRID SURVEY

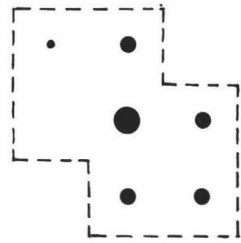
POTTERY



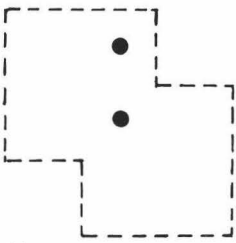
FLAKES AND BLADES



CORES



TOOLS



QUERN FRAGMENT

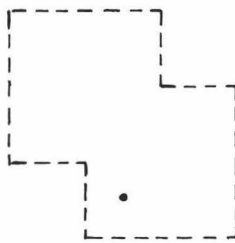
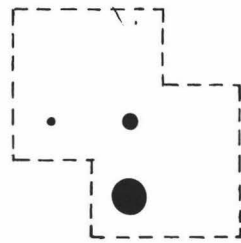
FIRE-FRACTURED
FLINTS

Fig. 10. Fore Down. Distribution of pottery, flintwork and quern fragments recovered by the grid survey.

outside surface, with medium/coarse-sized grade calcined flint of medium abundance (total 25 sherds); average sherd thickness 5–8 mm.

Fabric 2: as above, but with smoother outer surfaces with small-sized grade calcined flint of medium abundance (total 2 sherds); average sherd thickness 5–8 mm.

Fabric 1 includes 2 flattened rim sherds, 21 body sherds, and 2 base sherds. Fabric 2 includes 2 body sherds. All sherds were undecorated, but were too small and abraded for it to be deduced what forms they represented. These sherds date to the late Bronze Age (1000–700 B.C.); they belong to the post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Barrett 1980).

One quartzite quern fragment was recovered.

The pottery and flint date to the late Bronze Age. The pottery is comparable to that recovered by the Revd. W. Budgen, recently reassessed by Sue Hamilton (pers. comm.) and attributed to the late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, rather than Hallstatt ware as stated by Budgen (1928). It is therefore highly likely that the area surveyed defines the north-eastern limit of the site investigated by Budgen between 1926 and 1931. The site probably represents a late Bronze Age farmstead on Fore Down; the lack of Deverel-Rimbury and early Iron Age pottery suggests that it may have been a relatively short-lived settlement.

Acknowledgements

This project was undertaken by students attending a course on archaeology organized by the University of Sussex Centre for Continuing Education. The project was devised by the course tutor, Robin Holgate, and the report prepared for publication by Gregory Chuter, John Carreck, Peter Malley, Roger Hopkins, John Hinit, Lynne Morgan, G. Cole, Jane Street, A. Pritcher and J. Cranshaw. I should like to thank Mr. Ellis of Church Farm, Litlington, for permission to survey the field. All finds have been deposited in the Towner Art Gallery and Local History Museum, Eastbourne.

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An Iron Age Gold Coin Found at Ditchling

On 1 January 1986 a gold stater of Verica, King of the Atrebatas tribe c. A.D. 10–40, was found by Mr. A. Berry in 'Chitty's Field', Ditchling, East Sussex (TQ 329158). The discovery was subsequently reported to the Sussex police who, having obtained an identification report from the writer, informed the Coroner.

The obverse of the coin was struck a little off-centre and consequently the first two letters of the legend are missing. The complete obverse type should consist of the letters VI (or VE) RI, either side of a vine-leaf. On the reverse are the letters C O F, around a horseman leaping to the right carrying a shield and possibly a spear or quiver. This coin type (Mack 1975, no. 125) has been found over a large area including Berkshire, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Surrey and Sussex (Allen 1960; Haselgrove 1978; 1984). The other recorded Sussex find-spots are Pagham and Shoreham. The Ditchling example weighs 5.3 grams. The photographs of the Ditchling coin (Fig. 11) were taken by Mr. J. Chase, Manpower Services Commission photographer at Barbican House Museum, Lewes.



Fig. 11. Iron Age coin from Ditchling.

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

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The Romano-British Farm on Bullock Down

Since the publication of the main Bullock Down multiperiod landscape project (Drewett 1982), various new discoveries of Roman material have been made on Bullock Down farm (Fig. 12). In addition, further information is now provided about several of the items recorded in the main publication.

Field BD/0016

The farmer, Mr. E. Williams, has continued to recover coins and other artefacts from the ploughed surface of 'Wire Field', which lies immediately to the south of, and downslope of, the Romano-British settlement site BD/16 (Rudling 1982, 97–142). These items are catalogued below.

a. Coins

A summary of the new discoveries of Roman coins is provided in Table 1, and further details are catalogued on microfiche (p. 79). Of particular interest are the various 4th-century coins. When the main report was written only two 4th-century coins were known from Field BD/0016; the total is now 15. Eight of them were found within a fairly restricted area (approximately 12 metres square) in the south-west corner of the field. Previously, the scarcity of 4th-century coins and late Roman pottery had been viewed as indicating that the Romano-British settlement site BD/16 had gone out of use by the end of the 3rd century (Rudling 1982, 141). The subsequent increase in the number of 4th-century coins is not on its own a major reason to revise the dating of Site 16.

b. Copper-Alloy Objects

1. In the 1982 report, part of a ?handle of a jug was described and illustrated (Drewett 1982, 116–17, no. 124). Subsequently Mr. Williams discovered the rest of this handle, which is now re-illustrated.
2. A disc brooch with centre boss and four lugs equally spaced round the edge. The hollow-topped centre-boss contains white enamel, and the lugs contain red enamel. There are also two registers of enamelling, both segmental. The inner register has alternate blue and white enamel. The outer register has four segments of yellow enamel (in each case these are adjacent to the lugs) and one segment of blue

enamel, and there are the 'scars' of three missing segments of enamel, at least one of which was blue in colour; the other two may have been yellow. In between these various segments of enamel is a recess, coloured black: whether this ever contained enamel is uncertain.

3. Part of a brooch with a triangular bow. The centre of the bow is filled with white enamel and small 'beads' of black enamel.

4. (Not illustrated.) Plain bow brooch with a solid catchplate. Complete except for the pin. Length 49 mm.

5. (Not illustrated.) One half of a pair of tweezers. Length 63 mm. Compare with No. 10 from Field BD/0002.

c. *Lead Objects*

6. Counter with one surface decorated with raised concentric circles and a central pellet.

7. Small cone of lead with the remains of an iron shaft embedded in its centre. This shaft is perhaps the remains of a hook or suspension loop. A possible weight.

8. Piece of ?binding.

d. *Stone Objects*

9. (Not illustrated.) ?Mesolithic. Large fragment from an hour-glass perforated stone (quartzite). Incomplete perforation. Approximate diameter 85 mm. Compare with similar items in the main report (Drewett 1982, 44, nos. 4 and 5).

TABLE 1
Summary of the New Discoveries of Roman Coins from
Field BD/0016

<i>Emperor</i>	<i>No. of coins</i>
Trajan (A.D. 98–117)	1
Marcus Aurelius (161–80)	2
Faustina Junior (died 175)	2
Illegible (late 2nd-/early 3rd-century)	1
Gordian III (238–44)	1
Gallienus (253–68)	1
Barbarous radiates (c. 270–90)	2
Maximianus (286–310)	1
Constantine I (307–37)	2
Licinius II (317–24)	1
Commemorative issues (c. 330–46)	5
Constans (337–50)	1
Constantius II (337–61)	1
Magnentius (350–3)	2
Total	23

Field BD/0002

10. Copper-alloy tweezers. See also No. 5.

Site 43 (The Medieval Farm in Kiln Combe)

11. (Not illustrated.) Coin, 1st-century, illegible Ae As. Obverse: bust left. Pierced for suspension. Previously two other pierced Roman coins (both radiates) had been found in the field to the east of the medieval farm. These coins may have been found by the inhabitants of the farm and pierced for use as jewellery. Another pierced Roman coin from

Bullock Down is one of the new discoveries (a follis of Maximianus) from Field BD/0016.

Site 44 (The Romano-British Settlement on Frost Hill)

a. *Roller-stamped (relief-patterned) tile*

In the Bullock Down report (Drewett 1982) it was recorded that there were two pieces of roller-stamped tile from Bullock Down, one from Site 44 and one from Field BD/0016. Unfortunately this information is incorrect, since there are three fragments of roller-stamped tile from Site 44 and none from Field BD/0016. The three small fragments from Site 44, which were all found during fieldwalking, have since been examined by Mr. Ernest Black, who has identified them as follows:

11. A fragment of tile keyed with Die 21. Fieldwalking Square 14.

12. A fragment of tile keyed with Die 19. Fieldwalking Square 23.

13. A fragment of tile keyed on two faces: Die 21 on face 'a' and probably Die 22 on face 'b' (see illustration).

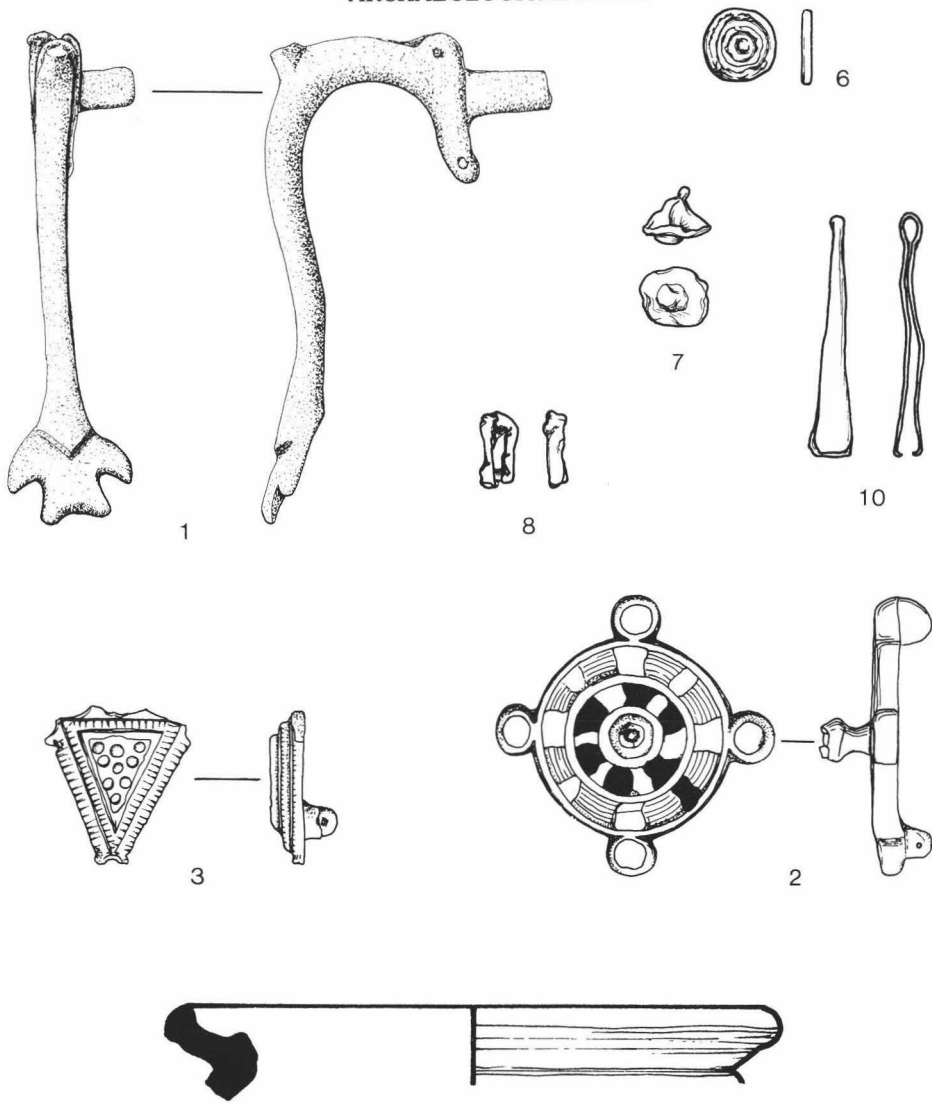
For illustrations (following the Lowther conventions) of the three tile fragments, see microfiche (p. 80). Dies 19, 21 and 22 all belong to Group 5 (Diamond and Lattice) of A. W. G. Lowther's classification (Lowther 1948). This group of dies has recently been renamed the 'London-Sussex Group' and dated to c. A.D. 75–85/90 (Black 1985), although Black is now of the opinion that it might be wiser to increase the date range to c. A.D. 75–100 (Black forthcoming).

The importance of the roller-stamped tile fragments from Bullock Down is that they are presumably evidence for a link with a nearby villa. Such flue tiles would not have had a primary use on a downland 'peasant' settlement, and the small size of the Bullock Down specimens suggests that they may have been brought to the site as rubbish, probably as part of a load of manure for the fields. The nearest known villa to Bullock Down is at Eastbourne, which lies some 5.5 km. from Site 44. Unfortunately very little is known about the Eastbourne villa (Sutton 1952), but flue tile from the site includes examples keyed with Die 19. The occurrence of tile stamped with Die 19 at both Site 44 and the Eastbourne villa thus adds support to the theory that there may have been economic or social links between the two sites (Drewett 1982, 213).

The fabrics of the London-Sussex Group roller-stamped flue tiles from Bullock Down (and also from other sites in Sussex) are very distinctive in that they are chaff-tempered. The Bullock Down tiles were submitted to Mrs. Pat Hinton, who reported that the organic impressions include 'two glume apices, two rachis internodes with glume bases, and one spikelet: all undoubtedly *Triticum spelta*. There are numerous impressions of glume and awn fragments of *Triticum* species and it is reasonable to assume that they are all spelt.' Currently a programme of petrological analysis of roller-stamped tile fabrics is being undertaken by the Relief Patterned Tiles Research Group, and samples of the Bullock Down examples have been submitted for study (see microfiche, p. 81).

b. *Pottery*

14. An additional surface find from Site 44 (Fieldwalking Square 3) is of great interest. It is a rim sherd from a



14

Fig. 12. Bullock Down. Romano-British metalwork and pottery ($\times \frac{1}{2}$ except Nos. 2 and 3 which are 1 : 1).

grey-coloured lid-seated jar of Mayen ware, which was produced in the mid-Rhenish Eifel of West Germany. This ware is currently being studied by Mark Redknapp, who reports that the Bullock Down example is of a type classified by him as Form R1 (Redknapp forthcoming). He further comments that 'the majority of examples of Mayen ware from Continental sites belong to the second half of the 4th century, and this dating is reflected in the British evidence. Over 440 sherds have been identified in Britain, mostly from post-A.D. 350 deposits (when not residual), notably from a deposit at the Tower of London containing coins of

Theodosius I and Arcadius (A.D. 388+). While Canterbury, Colchester and London have produced 36%, 30% and 15% respectively of the British total, small settlement sites along the eastern coasts of Kent, Essex and East Anglia, and southern coastal sites such as Winchester, Porchester, Chichester and West Blatchington, were also supplied with small amounts of Mayen ware. The Bullock Down sherd helps to define this western coastal distribution. The lid-seated jar, which may occasionally bear decoration on the shoulder in the form of horizontal and wavy lines and rouletting, is the commonest form. Its export as a container

rather than as a commodity has been postulated, but the appearance of other forms in this country suggests that Mayen ware vessels achieved their widespread distribution on their own merits as highly fired, and therefore very sturdy, functional pots.'

Prior to Redknap's confirmation that the Bullock Down sherd is definitely Mayen ware, it had been suggested that the sherd might be of Derbyshire ware, a pottery tradition which also includes similar forms of lid-seated jars. In order to test this theory Ms. Ann Woods of the Department of Archaeology, University of Leicester, kindly agreed to thin-section the sherd. Her analysis (see microfiche, pp. 82-3) concluded that it was highly unlikely that the sherd was a product of the Derbyshire kilns, and led to the suggestion from Ms. Anne Anderson that the sherd was German in origin.

Contents of Microfiche

Coins: catalogue of the new discoveries of coins from Field BD/0016 (p. 79)

Tile: illustrations of the three roller-stamped tile fragments from Site 44; thin-section report on a piece of roller-stamped tile, Die 19 (by Angela Hodgkinson) (pp. 80-1)

Pottery: petrological report (by Ann Woods) (pp. 82-3)

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr. E. Williams who kindly loaned me his recent discoveries of Roman coins and metalwork; Mr. E. Black, Mrs. P. Hinton, Mr. M. Redknap, Ms. A. Hodgkinson and Ms. A. Woods for their specialist contributions; and Mrs. L. Drewett who produced the illustrations.

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A Late Roman Grave Group from West Blatchington

A late Roman cremation group (Fig. 13), comprising a cinerary urn accompanied by a bowl, two beakers and a bottle, together with a single sherd from a further vessel, was found in February 1954 during building work on a new housing estate at Elizabeth Avenue, West Blatchington. The site, at TQ 285071, was recorded on the Ordnance Survey 6-in. maps in the Society's library at Barbican House, Lewes, by Eric Holden, who noted that the group was found at a depth of 2 ft. The vessels are now in Brighton Museum (accession nos. R4956/1-3 and R4895/1-2), and have not previously been published. Other pottery found nearby in Cobton Drive (centred at TQ 283072) was unfortunately disposed of before Mr. Holden was able to record it.

1. R4956/1: Cinerary urn of East Sussex ware. The surface is somewhat abraded and the fabric is yellow-brown to black in colour. The decoration, which consists of a series of burnished crosses around the girth of the vessel, and inclusions, which are similar in their coarse consistency to examples from Ranscombe (Green 1976), place this vessel in Green's (1980) later category, c. A.D. 250-400+. The base of this vessel is marked by a series of crossing lines which were applied before firing. This is again similar to some of the Ranscombe material (Green 1976), especially Vessel 19 from Context 6 which has a simpler pattern on the base. The sgraffito on Vessel 21 has even more similarity although it seems to have been applied after firing. The cremation noted below was contained in this urn. Found covered by R4956/2.

2. R4956/2: Bowl of sandy orange ware occasionally with a thin grey core. Traces of a red/brown colour coat are still adhering and there is internal rouletted decoration. This vessel is probably Oxford ware, and the form is much like Young's (1977) Type C48.5, with a date range of A.D. 270-400+. However, similar vessels were manufactured elsewhere. Fulford's (1975) Type 61 has affinities and is dated to A.D. 340-70, although this is a rare form in the New Forest kilns. Another possibility is that this is an example of one of the locally produced fine wares, such as the industry now believed to exist in the Pulborough area. Found placed over the top of R4956/1.

3. R4956/3: Globular beaker of sandy orange fabric very similar to R4956/2 and also with a similar colour coat. The body is decorated with rouletted or stamped decoration, the application of which has created an indented effect. This is again probably Oxford ware. This form was produced in large quantities by the Oxford potters. Young's (1977) Types C22 and C23 are similar in form if not in decoration. However, this is a common form throughout the 4th century and so another source, for instance the New Forest kilns, cannot be ruled out.

4. R4895/1: Bottle of fine hard sandy fabric, light grey in colour. The form of the neck and rim is very similar to Fulford's (1975) New Forest Type 8 with a date range of A.D. 300-30. The base of this vessel has what appears to be a batch marking which was inscribed before firing.

5. R4895/2: Small beaker of fine hard buff/brown fabric,

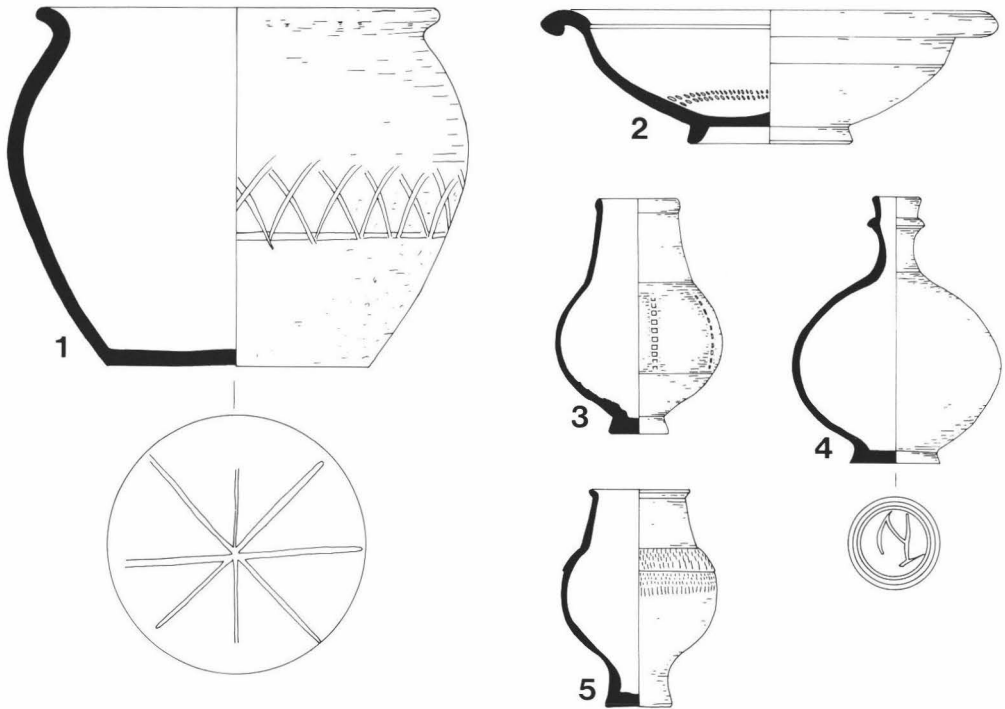


Fig. 13. A late Roman grave group from West Blatchington ($\times \frac{1}{4}$).

with the remains of a black colour coat now only present around the base. Globular form with a small foot, with rouletted decoration over the upper part of the body. An exact parallel for this vessel exists in Hull's (1963) Form 395 manufactured in Kiln 26 at Colchester. To this form in general Hull gives a 4th-century date.

6. A single badly burnt and abraded sherd of a sandy fabric. Found associated with the cremated remains in the cinerary urn.

The cremation was kindly examined by Dr. Philip Armitage of the Booth Museum, Brighton. The remains, which were heavily burnt and broken, consisted of over 927 fragments. Providing an age was difficult due to the unusual absence of dental material, but Dr. Armitage tentatively identifies the remains as that of a female aged at least 21 years at death.

This group comes from an area which over the years has revealed considerable evidence of Romano-British occupation. Across Goldstone Valley lies the villa excavated by Norris & Burstow (1950; 1951-2) and now under a housing estate. Nearer at hand is the hoard of barbarous radiates discovered in Woodland Avenue during building work in February 1939 and reported on by Mattingly (1938-9). He considered that this could not be dated conclusively but was certainly 3rd- or 4th-century, with a preference for the former. Also in Woodland Drive, a Dupondius of Hadrian was found in the back garden of No. 13 in 1958 (maps in the Society's library at Barbican House). A 'coin of

Faustina' was found below the topsoil at the north end of Hove Park in the earlier half of this century (information from Brighton Museum).

All this would tend to indicate that the area of the Goldstone Valley was host to a population which may have been connected with the villa. Norris & Burstow (1950) suggested that the large number of corn-drying ovens excavated in close proximity to the villa might have served the needs of a population over a considerable area. It is unfortunate that the entire area has been developed without any archaeological survey having been attempted. Most evidence of occupation will have now been obliterated.

Acknowledgements

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A Medieval Site at Shinewater, Eastbourne, East Sussex

In the summer of 1983 the writer was informed by Mr. Stan Woods of the discovery of a fairly large collection of what appeared to be medieval pottery found during building operations of levelling and trenching on Area 1c, Stage 3, Shinewater Estate, Eastbourne. A further collection of pottery had been gathered by Mr. Ian Kerr, who subsequently handed it to the writer for inclusion in this report.

The site is situated on the Eastbourne borough boundary with Westham parish to the west of the B 2104 at Friday Street (TQ 617037). The Shinewater Estate and Friday Street lie on Weald clay just above the West Langney Levels. The area is within the boundary made by the branch railway line to Westham and Pevensy; Shinewater Lane and Friday Street are on the extreme east edge of the West Langney Levels. Shinewater Lane itself lies on the 15-metre contour and the land slopes fairly steeply down to 5 metres; most of the land below this level is reclaimed marsh. Site 1 (Fig. 14) lies approximately at 9 metres O.D. and Sites 2 and 3 between 8 and 8.5 metres O.D.

Documentary Evidence

The name Friday Street appears as 'Fryday stret' in 1527. Mawer & Stenton (1930) suggest that the term found elsewhere in Sussex denotes a small collection of houses standing apart from a village. It may be that the dwellings were set apart for some sinister reason since Friday was a day of ill omen during the Middle Ages (Glover 1975). Some Friday Streets marked a road to the gallows, while under-productive fields were sometimes called 'Friday Furlongs'. The foregoing comments are of interest as the area is still mainly a group of houses set apart from a village, and the latter comments too provoke interest from the fact that at the top of Lion Hill at Stone Cross, a continuation of Friday Street, is a Gallows Lane. Coates (1982) mentions the fact that Friday Streets are often on boundaries, as is the case with the Friday Street here which was originally on the Willington–Westham boundary and is now on the Eastbourne borough and Westham parish boundary.

Referring to the area of Shinewater on the Westham tithe map, it will be seen (Fig. 14) that Field No. 67 is called Carter Kiln Marsh and Field No. 68 Kiln Field. These two fields lie at the lower end of Friday Street and on Lion Hill respectively. Sites 1 and 2 lie to the south of these in the unnamed field, No. 58.

The 1875 Ordnance Survey 25-in. map shows little change in the field patterns and it is easy to superimpose the tithe map details. The main differences are that the railway line and embankment bisected Kiln Field (No. 68) when it was built in 1846 and immediately south of the railway embankment is a field marked 'Brick Works'. It may be that the names Kiln Field and Carter Kiln Marsh marked an earlier use of the Weald clay.

Site Observations

The area was closely examined in the company of Jennifer Hallam, Museum Assistant from the Towner Art Gallery and Local History Museum, Eastbourne, and numerous other fragments of pottery were recovered from three areas, namely Sites 1, 2 and 3.

Site 1 lay between a series of foundation trenches for modern housing and consisted of an approximately 12-square-metre area of heavy clay with what appeared to be perhaps fallen flint walling or a cobbled area with a possible foundation to the north. To the west of this, but still in the same area, was a burnt area with what might have been burnt wattle and daub, but this area was so badly disturbed that it was impossible to sample. A second area of pottery scatter, Site 2, was found to the north of Site 1, but there did not appear to be any building rubble associated with this scatter. Site 3 is the area of spoil heaps which lay to the north of the newly built Wroxham Road. The pottery from these spoil heaps was thought to have come from Site 2 as the heaps appeared to have been made from the material scraped from that general area.

A further visit was made to the site in order to plot the discoveries and to see if any further features had become visible. Apart from some further pottery sherds from Sites 1 and 3, nothing further was recovered.

The whole of Stage 3 of the housing development was complete at May 1986, and the area of Field No. 67, Carter Kiln Marsh, which at the time of investigation had large spoil heaps over it, had been levelled and covered in chalk ready for the next building stage, so it is very unlikely that there will be further discoveries in the immediate area.

The Pottery

A total of 6.62 kg. of pottery sherds were recovered from three sites:

Site 1: 5.83 kg.

Site 2: 0.06 kg.

Site 3: 0.73 kg. (spoil heap associated with Site 2).

None of the sherds were stratified. Some showed signs of recent breakage so that it was possible to join a few. However, most of the sherds had weathered edges so that it was not possible to join any more. Since there were no obvious differences between the groups of sherds collected from the three sites, only the largest group from Site 1 is described in this report.

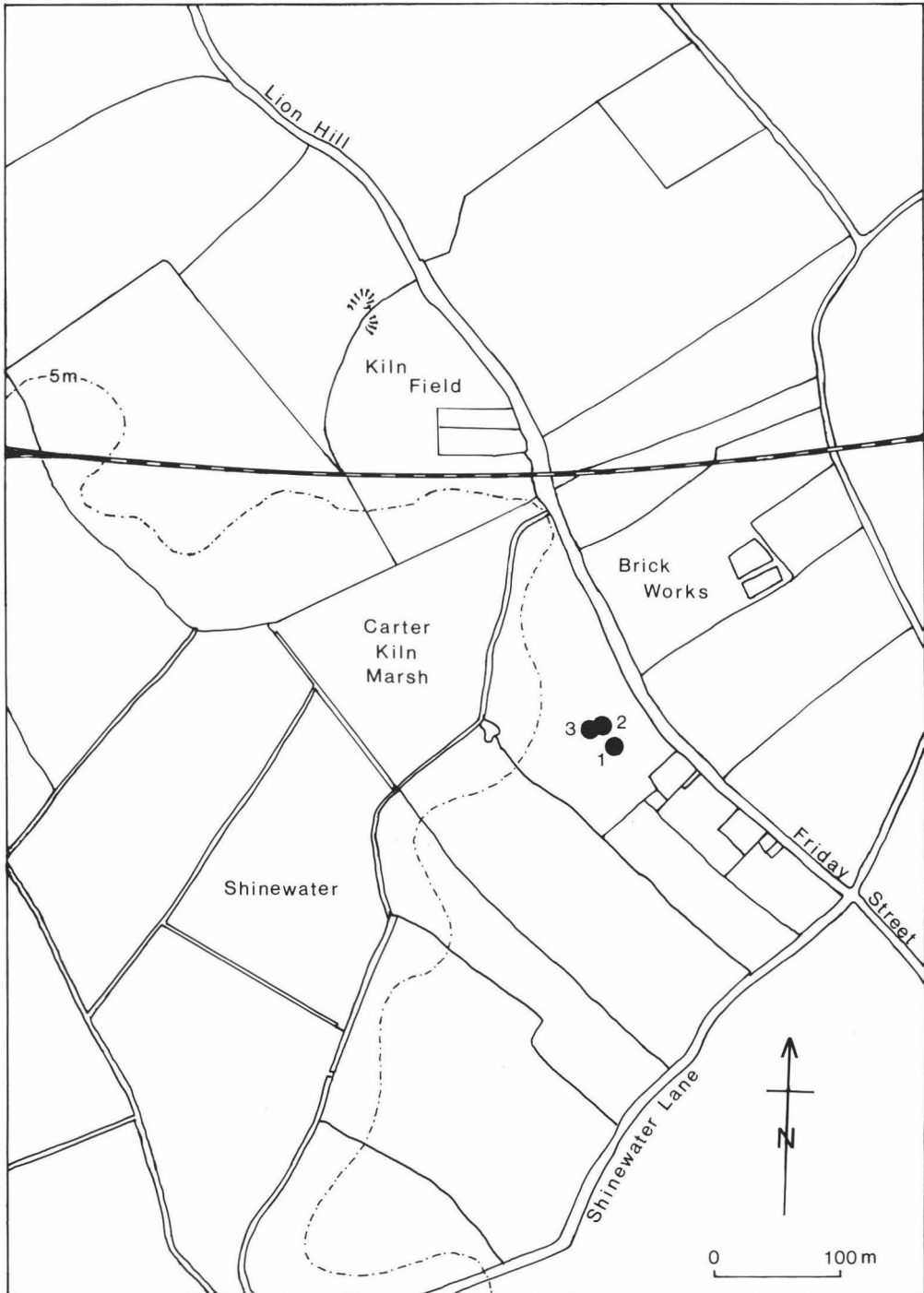


Fig. 14. Plan based on the 1875 Ordnance Survey 25" map showing the three find-spots of medieval pottery on Stage 3, Shinewater Estate, Eastbourne, and their relation to Friday Street and Carter Kiln Marsh.

Fabric types

It was possible to identify at least six different pottery fabrics.

Fabric A: Poorly fired, coarse sand temper with numerous angular quartz grains, some up to 3 mm., and red clay pellets also up to 3 mm. Many sherds showed signs of cracking.

Fabric B: Medium sand temper with sparse quartz grains not more than 2 mm. Some sherds showed signs of cracking.

Fabric C: Hard, fine sand temper with sparse quartz grains up to 2 mm. and red clay pellets up to 1 mm.

Fabric D: Similar to Fabric C but with no red clay pellets.

Fabric E: Hard, well-fired, fine sand temper with sparse quartz grains up to 1 mm.

Fabric F: Hard, well-fired, with very fine sand temper.

The addition of crushed pre-fired clay to the fabric in the form of red clay pellets is also known at the medieval pottery kiln at Mill Green in Essex (Pearce & *al.* 1982), although the fabrics described are not from that kiln.

The bulk of sherds were evenly distributed between Fabrics A, B, C and D, with only a small quantity of Fabric E and only one green-glazed base sherd from a jug (No. 11) of Fabric F. A few sherds had a patchy black deposit on one surface, possibly from used cooking pots.

Rim sherds

Rim sherds from Site 1 amounted to 3.07 kg., all of which came from cooking pots, bowls or storage jars. These are only illustrated where stated. The plain everted rims, without flange, of the late 11th and 12th centuries (Down 1978; Rigold 1971; Tester 1972) were absent, with the exception of two sherds in Fabric B from the spoil heap. These were probably from the same vessel and showed signs of body stabbing just below the lip of the rim. They may represent the end of an earlier form in the 13th century. Square rims (Nos. 2, 5, 7 and 8) of the 13th century (Rigold 1971; Trimby 1982) were present, one with vertically applied strip in Fabric D. The wide flanged rim (Nos. 6 and 17) of the 14th century (Rigold 1971; Trimby 1982) is also present. No rims were recognized as belonging to the late 14th or 15th centuries.

Base sherds

Site 1 produced 0.51 kg. of sherds from sagging-base cooking pots (No. 21). Two base sherds were green-glazed on their inner surfaces, which is thought to be a typical 13th-century development (Pearce & *al.* 1982; Trimby 1982). There were two thumbled jug bases (Nos. 11 and 22), one of which had olive-green glaze on the outer surfaces. Glazed jugs first appeared at Eynsford Castle, Kent, in the mid 13th century (Rigold 1971) while glazed jugs with thumbled bases were produced at Mill Green from the same date (Pearce & *al.* 1982).

Miscellaneous sherds

There were 2.25 kg. of miscellaneous sherds from Site 1. Most had a grey core with a red or reddish-buff surface. In many cases the surfaces on Fabrics A and B had been weathered away, revealing the grey core beneath and exposing the quartz grains. Some sherds, in Fabrics B and D, showed signs of glaze on one surface. A few others, in Fabrics C and D, had a buff slip. None had any recognizable feature.

There were two small pieces of floor tile from Site 1, one having an olive-green glaze.

Later finds

During 1985 a further 3.89 kg. of unstratified pottery sherds were recovered. These were very similar to the pottery from Sites 1, 2 and 3. The edges of many sherds showed signs of recent breakage, so that it was possible to join a larger proportion. The best of these are illustrated. Although nearby fields have names suggesting association with a pottery kiln, none of the sherds appear to be kiln wasters. The pottery appears to indicate occupation during the late 12th to early 14th centuries.

Illustrated sherds (Figs. 15 and 16)

(1 to 23: Site 1; 24 to 32: later finds)

1. Simple everted rim with flange. Grey core with buff surface. Fabric D. Possibly late 12th or 13th century.
2. Squared-bowl rim. Light brown core with reddish-buff surface. Fabric B. Showing signs of cracking. 13th century.
3. Cooking-pot rim with flange having a bead on the upper, outer edge of flange and a well-formed inner shoulder. Grey core with red outer surface under a thin grey slip. Fabric D. 13th century.
4. Similar to 3 but without slip. Fabric D. 13th century.
5. Squared rim with wide flange. Grey core with reddish-buff surface. Fabric A. 13th century.
6. Wide-flange bowl rim. Grey core, blackened outer surface below flange, with reddish-buff upper flange and inner surface. Fabric E. 14th century.
7. Squared bowl rim with well-formed inner surface. Fabric A. 13th century.
8. Squared cooking-pot rim. Grey core with reddish-buff outer surface. Patchy black deposit on outer surface below rim. Fabric D. 13th century.
9. Small bowl rim. Grey core with reddish-buff outer surface. Fabric C.
10. Triangular rim. Fabric D. Possibly late 12th or 13th century.
11. Thumbled base of jug. Grey core with buff inner surface and reddish-buff outer surface under olive-green glaze. Fabric F. Late 13th or early 14th century.
12. Base of bowl or cooking pot. Grey core with red outer surface under thin grey slip. Similar appearance to 3. Fabric D. 13th century.
13. Thinly potted rim with outward-sloping flange. Grey core with buff outer surface. Fabric A. 13th century.
14. Wide outward-sloping flange, sharply undercut. Grey core with grey outer surface. Fabric D. 14th century.
15. Cooking-pot rim with flange. Small bead on the upper, outer edge of the flange and well-formed inner shoulder. Buff core with reddish-buff outer surface. Fabric A. 13th century.
16. Triangular outward-sloping flange. Grey core with red outer surface. Fabric E. 13th century.
17. Wide-flange rim. Grey core with grey outer surface. Fabric E. 14th century.
18. Outward-sloping-flange bowl rim, with well-formed inner shoulder. Grey core with reddish-buff outer surface. Showing signs of cracking. Fabric A. 13th century.
19. Cooking-pot rim. Grey core with red outer surface. Showing signs of cracking. Fabric A. 13th century.

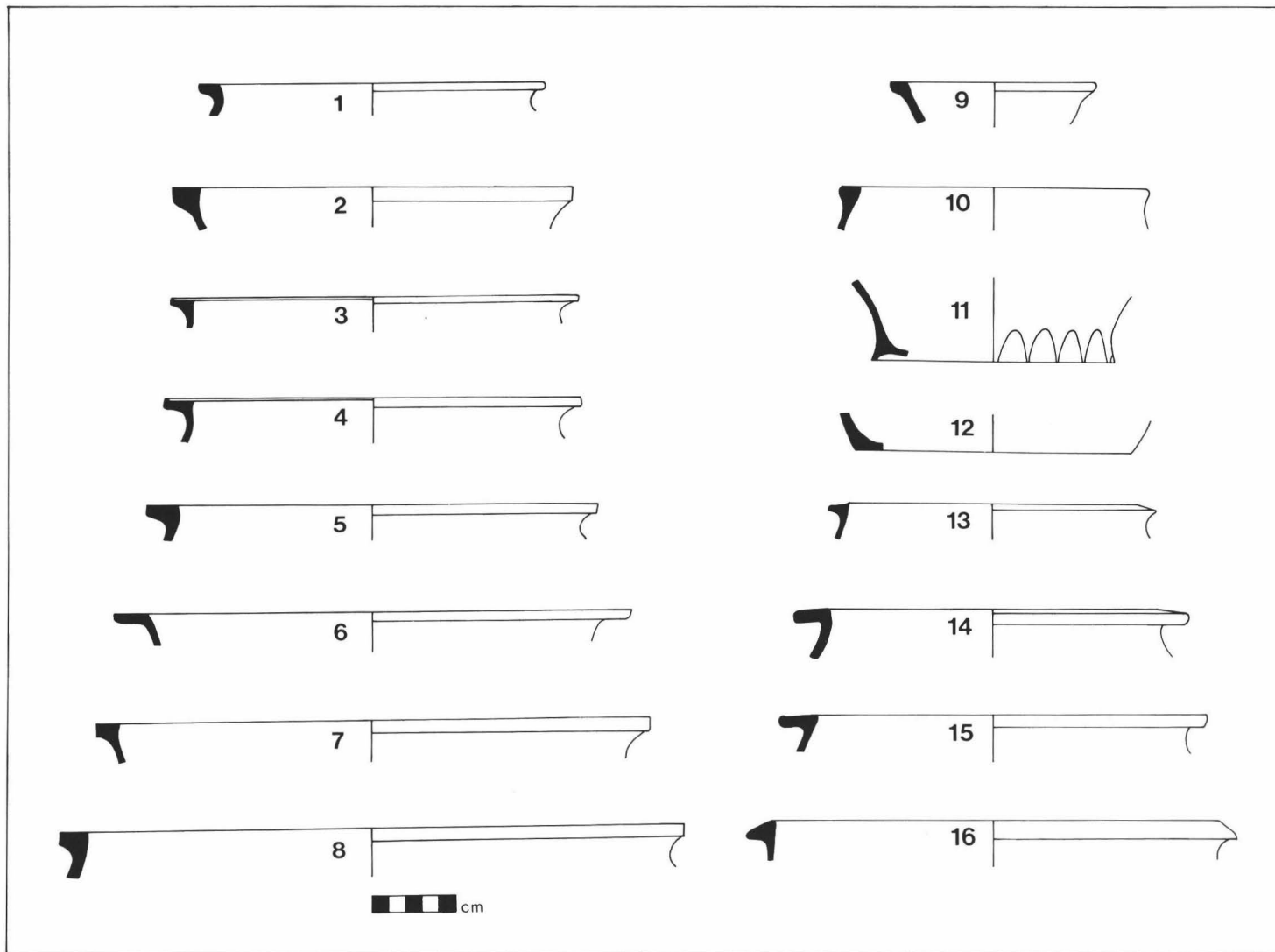


Fig. 15. Pottery, Nos. 1-16. (Drawn by J. Dove)

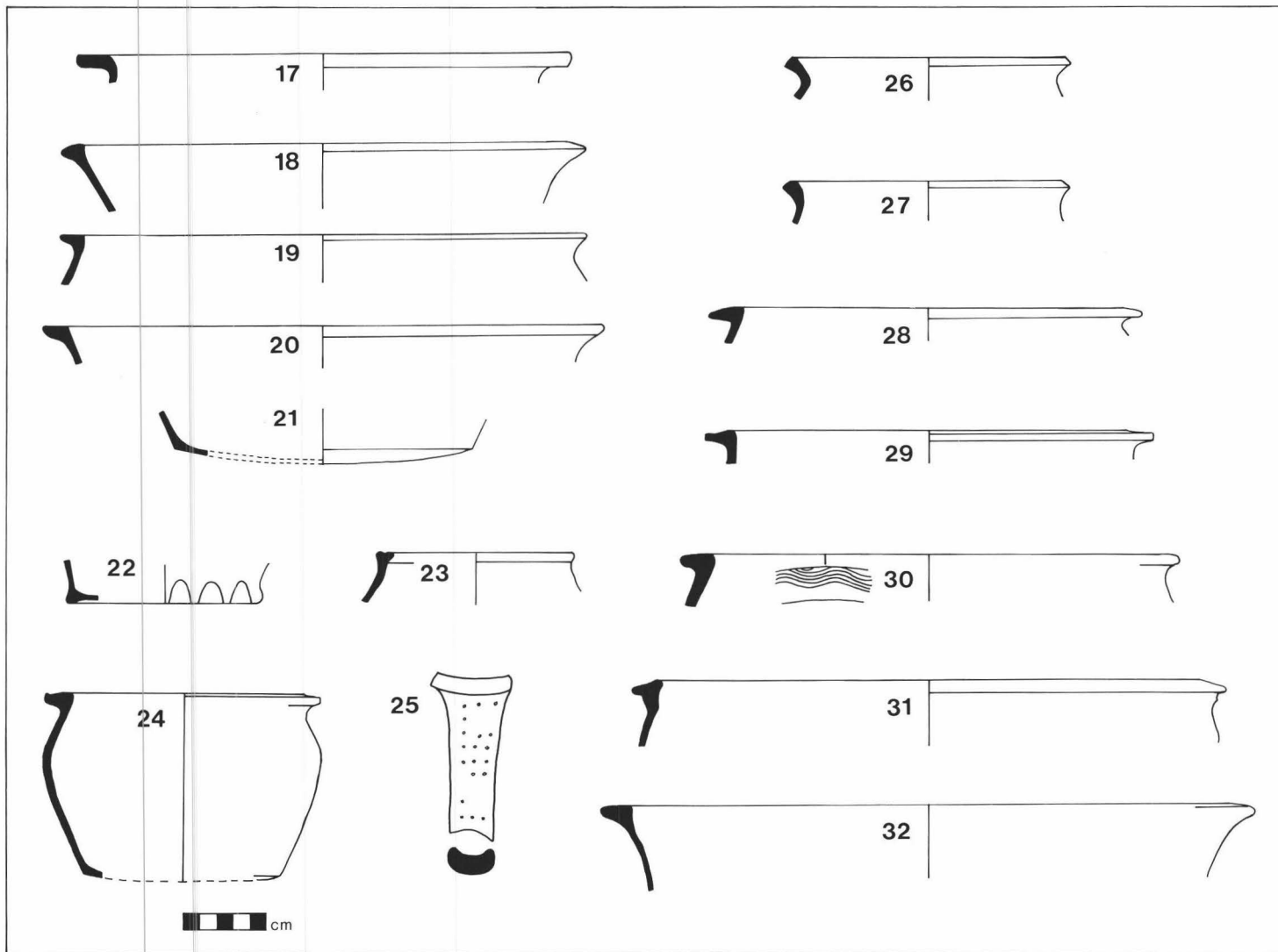


Fig. 16. Pottery, Nos. 17-32. (Drawn by J. Dove)

20. Bowl rim. Buff core with red outer surface. Fabric C. 13th century.
21. Sagging-base cooking pot. Buff core and buff outer surfaces. Showing signs of cracking. Fabric C. 13th century.
22. Thumbed base of jug. Grey core with red outer surface. Showing signs of sparse light green glaze. Fabric C. 13th century.
23. Groove in upper surface of rim. Thinly potted considering the coarse fabric. Buff core, blackened on the outer surface with buff inner surface. Fabric B. Late 12th or 13th century.
24. Small cooking pot. Flat rim with bead on outer edge. Grey core with buff outer surface. Fine sand temper with red clay pellets up to 2 mm. 13th/14th century.
25. Strap jug handle with stabbing. Red and grey core with buff outer surface. Fabric E. 13th century.
26. Everted rim. Grey core with buff outer surface. Fabric B. 12th century.
27. Everted rim. Red core and outer surface. Fabric A. 12th century.
28. Outward-sloping-flange rim with stabbing under rim. Red core and outer surface. Fabric C. 13th century.
29. Wide-flange rim with bead on outer edge. Grey core with buff outer surface. Fabric F. 13th/14th century.
30. Wide-flange rim, with comb decoration on upper surface. Fabric C. 13th/14th century.
31. Outward-sloping rim, with stabbing on under side. Grey core with red outer surface. A number of base sherds with splashes of clear glaze on the inner surface appear to be part of this vessel. Fabric F. 13th century.
32. Large bowl with wide outward-sloping-flange rim. Grey core with red outer surface. Fabric C. 13th/14th century.

Conclusion

The site located on the north-facing slope above the area known as Shinewater produced little evidence to indicate what it had been used for. The flints uncovered in Site 1 could belong to a fallen wall or a flint-metalled area, although one section within this area could have been part of a foundation. Also within the area of Site 1 there appeared to be extensive burning, perhaps pointing to a destruction period. There is no indication from the two other sites, Sites 2 and 3, to indicate that they were anything other than a possible spread from Site 1.

The pottery evidence suggests the area uncovered may have been that of a small habitation site occupied sometime during the late 12th to early 14th centuries. Although there is a tradition of the use of the local clay for brick- and tilemaking and the element 'kiln' is used in nearby field names, it is not established that this was the case in the 12th to 14th centuries. It may therefore be the site of a marshland farmstead at the foot of the marsh, which at the period of occupation suggested by the pottery would be fairly new farmland.

Acknowledgements

I gratefully acknowledge the assistance given by J. Dove, who has kindly identified and reported on the pottery from the site, and J. Hallam, T. Morey, A. Sayers and L.

Stevens; William Ellis, Etchingam, Ltd., for allowing me access to the site and Mr. S. Wood who brought the pottery to my notice, thereby allowing a further record of medieval pottery to be made for the Eastbourne area. I also thank Dr. A. Woodcock, Archaeological Adviser to the East Sussex County Council, who visited the site and provided plans enabling the site to be plotted accurately.

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Wooden Figure Found at Chailey

A description, by Mr. A. Fayle, and a photograph of the object depicted in Fig. 17, A, was published in *Sussex Notes and Queries* in 1951,¹ with a request for any reader to explain the purpose of the curious wooden figure that had been found earlier during alterations to Markstakes, a timber-framed farmhouse at Chailey. No answer was printed subsequently. I have been in touch with Mr. Fayle recently who informed me that no-one had thrown any light on the matter. I have now seen the object at Barbican House Museum, Lewes, and after a lapse of some 36 years venture to suggest a practical use for the shaped piece of wood.

It is recorded that the man who found it 'lying on a beam' (in the roof) said: 'It's something to wind string on, isn't it?' I believe that his guess was right, and that the object is a line reel or winder for use with one, or perhaps two, lead plumb-bobs of differing sizes. In 1974 I published a note about a medieval plumb-bob found at Ansty² with an illustration (after Salzman, dating to c. 1180) showing a workman using a plumb-bob suspended from a line, where a piece of wood held by the operative at the top of the line is used to test whether the string is parallel to the wall.³ The same principle can be applied to the Markstakes object, especially where a long drop is involved. The longer the drop the heavier must be the lead bob, to prevent undue movement of the line in windy conditions.

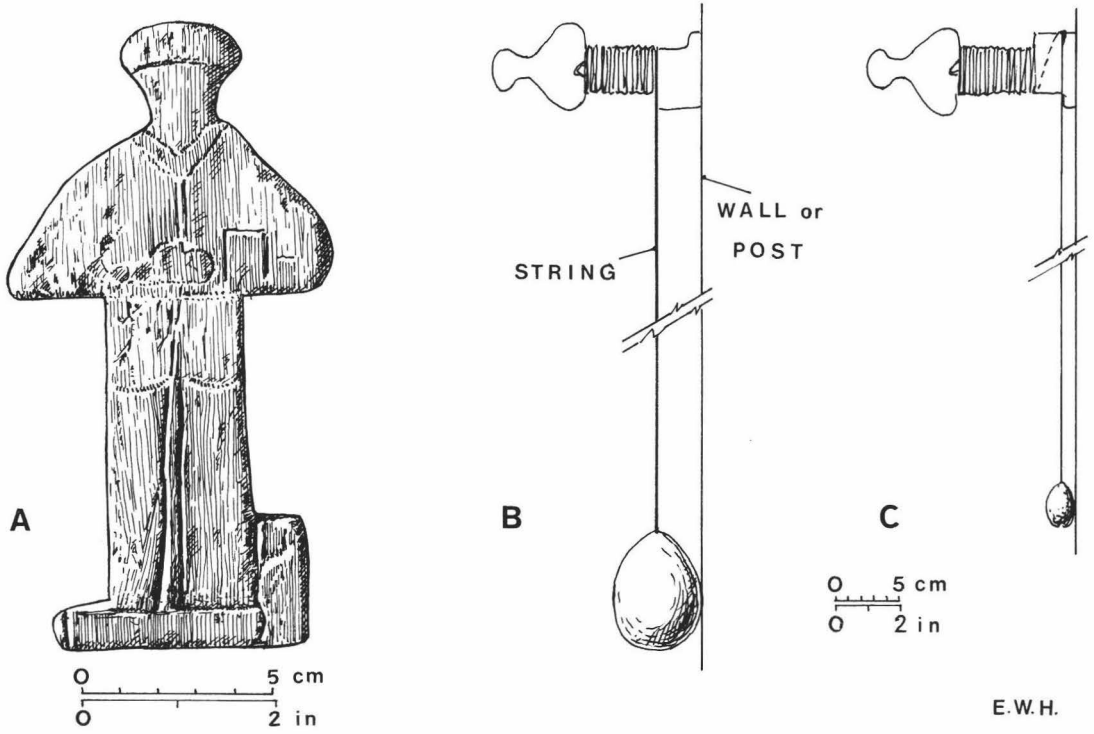


Fig. 17. Wooden figure found at Chailey.

If the wider projecting piece of wood at the foot of the Markstakes reel (Fig. 17, B) is equal to half the width of the bob, a wall, post, or other vertical part of a structure may be tested for uprightness (plumb) from a considerable height by one man. Without this equivalent of a gauge two men are necessary, one to hold the line at the top a certain distance from the part being plumbed, while the second measures the space at the bottom. Alternatively, one man can use the plumb-bob by attaching the top of the line temporarily to a part of the building, but he then has to descend, say, from the roof to the ground to check the measurement. The gauge saves labour. The narrower gauge (Fig. 17, C) could be for shorter drops when a lighter, smaller bob was used.

The object is carved into the likeness of a human figure on one face only, apparently wearing some form of gown, and bears faint traces of colours. Most carpenters and

joiners took pride in their tool-kits, which were personal possessions, also in accessories such as tool-boxes, grease-boxes, containers for sharpening-stones and the like, many of which were passed down through more than one generation. It could be that a line reel or winder was considered by its owner to be such a modestly prized possession but through some unknown circumstance was lost in the roof space of Markstakes farmhouse.

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Notes

- ¹ *Suss. N. & Q.* 13 (1951), 139-40.
- ² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 112 (1974), 161-2.
- ³ L. F. Salzman, *Building in England* (1952), pl. 5.

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.

Harlot's Wood, Northiam

In *The Place-Names of Sussex*, vol. 2, p. 524 (1930), it is suggested that this difficult name should be linked with the early forms *Hane(l)holt*. This suggestion is withdrawn in an addendum to *The Place-Names of Surrey*, p. xlii, following the discovery of Tudor references to the place having the form *Erlattes, Erlets*. The note at that point recommends that 'the etymology must remain an open question'. A further addendum, at *The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire*, p. xxxvi, points to the difficulties in the etymology of *Foxearle* hundred (likewise in the rape of Hastings), and resolves them by postulating, in effect, a West Germanic **arilō* becoming Old English **erle* ('alder'), alternating with the regular *alor*. If that is right, then *Harlot's Wood* must be from **erlett*, an instance of the familiar *-ett* derivatives of a tree name, and meaning 'alder grove'. This is not unreasonable ecologically, as it is a streamside wood. The forms may be plural, or possibly, mistakenly, possessive ('manorial').

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Ellingsdean, A Viking Battlefield Identified

The recent mention of the rabbit warren of Ellingsdean in Binderton, West Sussex, adjacent to that of West Dean, allows the completion of a line of argument first begun more than 50 years ago. It is very likely that this Ellingsdean, recorded in the late 16th century and later,¹ can be identified with the *Æðelingadene* mentioned in the Old English Chronicle (Parker (A) text only), for we now have place-name forms dating from the intervening period and right through to modern times. *Æðelingadene* was the place where on 23 May 1001 the men of Hampshire fought with

party of Danes whom they had presumably pursued across the county boundary about five miles distant. A total of 81 of the English were killed and, although the Danish casualties were greater, they were left in possession of the battlefield.²

Mawer and Stenton, considering this name in *The Place-Names of Sussex*, were unable to locate it beyond suggesting that it should be near Singleton, or to find any later forms for it.³ They reasoned it was the same place as *Edelingadene* mentioned in an *inspeximus* of 1259/60 of a charter of Æðelræd II (the 'Unready') granting 60 hides to the abbey of Wherwell (Hants.).⁴ Such a large estate they suggested must have formed part of the vill of Singleton assessed in Domesday Book at 97½ hides and held *tempore regis Edwardi* by Earl Godwin.⁵

The Old English place name means 'the valley of the princes', suggesting that it was formerly a royal possession.⁶ Either East or West Dean, which are nearby, are the most likely sites of the royal vill of *Dene* where Asser, the royal biographer, first met his subject, King Alfred.⁷ This estate, or one of an identical name, was later granted in Alfred's will⁸ to his younger son, Æðelweard. Mawer and Stenton reasoned that the first element of the name would, or could, have disappeared when it left royal possession. In later centuries the most important place in the area appears to have been Singleton, which lies between and close to West and East Dean. This was the site of a minster church and the meeting place of the Domesday hundred of *Silletone*.⁹ It is not surprising that Ellingsdean, close to this important estate centre, should have been the place at which the Viking band were finally engaged in battle by the pursuing English. The marauders might well have been heading for the *villa regia*; it still was one in 1001, for it was in the following year that Æðelræd granted it away to Wherwell Abbey (Hants.).

Partly thanks to the Tittensors, we have a sequence of forms guaranteeing the connection between the Old English and the modern name:

Elingedune	}	c. 1230	Boxgrove chartulary (<i>Suss. Rec. Soc.</i> 59, no. 308)
Elingeden'		'15th-century hand'	Liber Y, Chichester chartulary, f. 92v. (<i>Suss. Rec. Soc.</i> 46, no. 153).
Elyngden			
Ellingsdean(e)	{	c. 1510	B(ritish) L(ibrary), Add. MS. 5701.
		1583	W(est) S(ussex) R(ecord) O(ffice), WD 1086.
		c. 1590	W.S.R.O., WD 1312.
Ellesden		c. 1570	B.L., Add. MS. 5701.
Ellingdeane		1612	W.S.R.O., WD 1291.
Ellins-Dean		c. 1686	A(rundel) C(astle) M(uniments), PM 116.
Ellendean		1731	W.S.R.O., WD 1301.
Ellingdown		c. 1789	W.S.R.O., WD 1299.
Ellinsdean		c. 1790	A.C.M., MD 773.
Ellinsdeane		1791	W.S.R.O., WD 1322; A.C.M., A 1505.

(The 16th-century and later forms are taken and rearranged in tabular form from the Tittensors' article. They see some present-day names containing the simplex *Dean* as representing the location of Ellingsdean.)

It will be seen that, although the name stabilized as a form with a medial *-s-* in the Tudor period and later, there is enough evidence from the same period to link the name with the Old English and Middle English forms without *-s-*.¹⁰ There is also no phonological difficulty about the loss of the *ð* before the *l*.

It remains to find a suitable site for the battle. Binderton and West Dean parishes are relatively hilly, and the choice appears to rest between the valley floor, partly occupied by the river Lavant, and the relatively gentle slopes of Heathbarn Down in, or just to the north of, Binderton parish, including the site of Ellingsdean Warren.

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Notes

¹ A. M. and R. M. Tittensor, 'The Rabbit Warren at West Dean near Chichester', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 123 (1985), esp. 163–5.

² Old English Chronicle (A text), *sub anno* 1001; B. Dickens, 'The Day of the Battle of Æthelingadene', *Leeds Studies in English*, 6 (1937), 25–7.

³ A. M. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Sussex*, 1 (1929), p. xlv; *Victoria County History, Sussex*, 4 (1953), 94.

⁴ P. H. Sawyer, *Anglo-Saxon Charters: an Annotated List and Bibliography* (1968), no. 904; W. Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum* (1846 edn.), 2, 637–8.

⁵ J. Morris (ed.), *Domesday Book: Sussex* (1976), 11, 3.

⁶ On the precise significance of the word *æðeling*, cf. D. Dumville, 'The Æðeling: a Study in Anglo-Saxon Constitutional History', *Anglo-Saxon England*, ed. P. Clemoes, 8 (1979), 1–33, esp. 5–6.

⁷ *Asser's Life of King Alfred*, ed. W. H. Stevenson (1904), c. 79, 7, argued for East/West Dean near Eastbourne, and Dorothy Whitelock in her reissue of Stevenson's edition (1959) apparently felt no need to contradict this. This view hinges largely on whether the *Sifforde* mentioned in *The Proverbs of Alfred* is Seaford (cf. J. E. B. Gover and others, *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire* (1933), p. xlviii), but it is now usually taken to be Shefford in Berkshire. In her edition of the *Old English Chronicle* (1961), Whitelock and her co-editors D. C. Douglas and S. I. Tucker favour the Chichester Deans, and this view is virtually universal now.

⁸ Sawyer, *Anglo-Saxon Charters*, no. 1509.

⁹ *Victoria County History, Sussex*, 4, 120.

¹⁰ The appearance of an *-s-* in such circumstances in medieval times is not unusual, though no full analysis of the phenomenon has ever been offered. See, for instance, in Mawer and Stenton, *Place-Names of Sussex*, Shermanbury (pp. 212–13), Thistleworth Farm (p. 187), Dumpford (pp. 33, 44–5), and Graylingwell (pp. 11–12).

A New Site for Steyning's Port?

In her article in the previous volume of this journal¹ Jane Evans puts forward the hypothesis that the port of Steyning lay at King's Barn ½ mile to the east of the town on the edge of the Adur floodplain. King's Barn is certainly an important early site, as its name suggests,² but two things suggest that this hypothesis is unlikely. First, the port would have been a long way from the site of settlement, which would be both inconvenient and difficult of defence. Second, and more importantly, when the reversion of Steyning was granted by King Edward the Confessor (d. 1066) to Fécamp Abbey (Seine Maritime), he retained the future King's Barns manor for himself. Though Steyning was briefly in the hands of King Harold in 1066, it was given back by William I, and the two estates remained thereafter in different ownership, King's Barns belonging to the Braoses and their successors as lords of Bramber rape.³ It is difficult to see how Steyning could have been given to the abbey without its port or how the abbey could have tolerated the port being in other hands, especially in view of the strong rivalry which developed between Fécamp and the Braoses not long afterwards.⁴

Author: T. P. Hudson, *Victoria County History, Sussex*.

Notes

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 124 (1986), 79–95.

² *Victoria County History, Sussex*, 6(3), 35.

³ *Ibid.* 6(1), 227; 6(3), 35. King's Barns manor in the late 11th century was evidently part of the lands of William de Braose described as lying in Steyning, which were later divided to become the manor and Bidlington manor in Bramber: *ibid.* 6(1), 206; cf. *ibid.* 6(3), 35.

⁴ *Southern Hist.* 2 (1980), 11–29.

Further Notes on St. James's Hospital, Chichester

The hospital of St. James and St. Mary Magdalen lay just outside the city boundary to the east of Chichester (SU 873055). A basic history of it was given in the *Victoria County History*.¹ The renewed interest in the hospital which is being aroused by the current excavation of part of its burial ground makes this an appropriate time to bring together such additional information as is now available. It is not possible to write a comprehensive history of the hospital since none of its administrative records have survived. In 1604 a petition was presented to James I, stating that all evidences relating to the hospital had been lost, and begging that the King might command a search of the records in the Tower of London to find some evidence of the revenues due to the hospital. Such a search was ordered, both at the Tower and at the Bishop's registry in Chichester. When the Charity Commissioners enquired into the hospital in 1835² the then Master produced a manuscript book of copies of documents, which was presumably the product of the researches of 1604. Unfortunately this book does not survive. Any history of the hospital must therefore

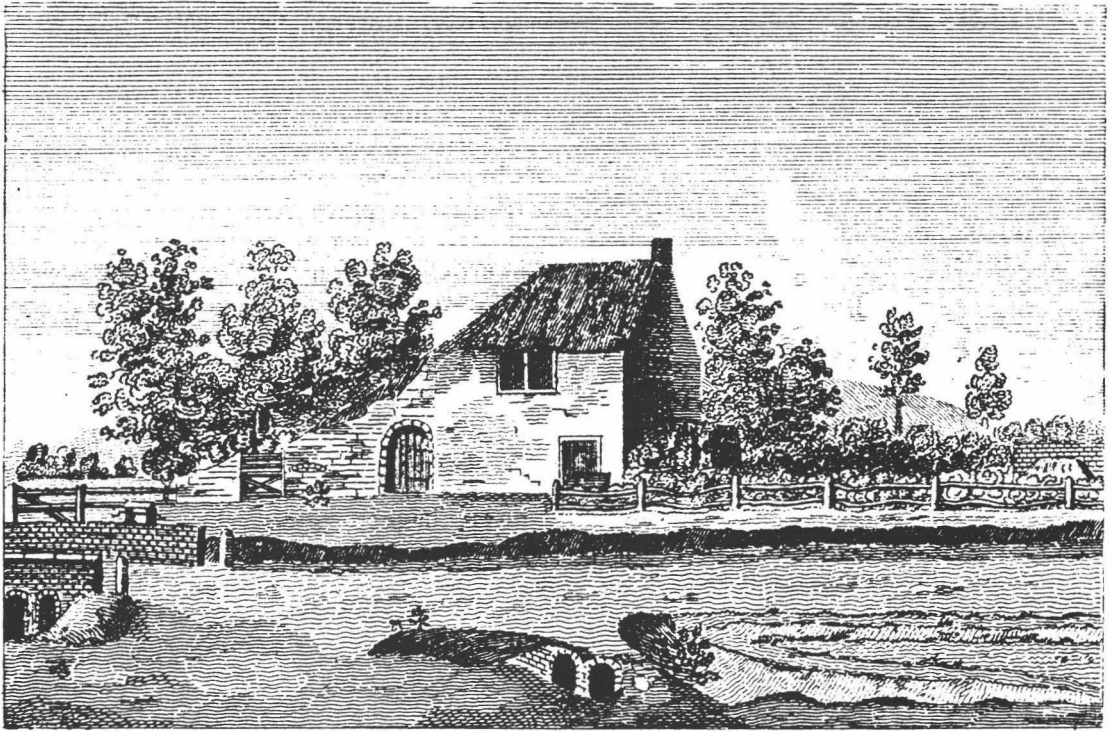


Fig. 1. St. James's Hospital, Chichester, in 1792 (from *The Gentleman's Magazine*).

be gleaned from other sources, including the records of episcopal visitations, the second-hand information recorded by the Charity Commissioners, and the wills of local testators.³

Bequests to the inhabitants of St. James's Hospital occur in many wills, alongside bequests to the other hospitals in Chichester, from the 13th century onwards. The latest reference to the inhabitants as lepers is of 1418.⁴ After that date they are referred to as the poor men or the almsmen. Indeed, the hospital's original function as a leper hospital had presumably been abandoned by 1442. A Visitation in that year revealed that six of the eight inhabitants were married, usually spending the night at home with their wives, and that all the inhabitants had made simoniacal payments for admission to their places: in the margin of the Bishop's register is recorded the sentence 'uxorati et simoniaci expelluntur'.⁵ At the next Visitation for which records survive, in 1478, a Prior and five brethren are listed, and the Prior exhibited the Statutes of the hospital.⁶ By 1488 the Prior, John of London, and two confrères of the hospital were being summoned before the court of the Dean's Peculiar and warned to observe the customs of the hospital.⁷

Bequests to the inhabitants of the hospital occur regularly in the wills of local testators until the mid 16th

century. A list of inhabitants in 1594, quoted by the *Victoria County History*,⁸ gives some idea of the sort of person living in the hospital at that date. Most of the inhabitants were crippled, and there were two 'idiots'. By this time the hospital housed both men and women.

Questions about the status and qualifications of the inhabitants are raised by the surviving will of an apparent inmate, John Redfern, a snyder (tailor), who described himself in his will of 1589 as 'of the poorhouse or Hospital of St. James near Chichester'.⁹ Redfern was, however, a man of some substance. He owned the lease of a house in St. Pancras, which he left to his wife, and he names two servants in his will. He left 11 bushels of barley to the use of the poor of St. James's, and gave six shirts and smocks to 'six poor folks' of the house. It is of course possible that Redfern had contracted some contagious disease or suffered from some crippling infirmity which led to his taking up residence in the hospital, but he was certainly not a 'poor almsman'.

In 1609 Charles Lasselles, then Master of the hospital, died, and his probate account gives a little incidental information on the hospital.¹⁰ His administrator had paid 10s. to John Lambert, his successor as Master, for dilapidations. There had also been a dispute over 8 qr. of barley which were stored in the hospital at the time of Lasselles's death, and which had been included in his

inventory as his own property. The barley was subsequently claimed to belong to the poor of the hospital, and 'for avoiding further troubles, the accountant has given John Lambert to the use of the poor there 36s.'

The *Victoria County History* suggests that the hospital ceased to exist shortly after 1618, in which year the Justices of the Peace agreed to resume a former payment to the hospital of £10 per year, provided that they should have the nomination of the inhabitants, whose number was to be reduced to eight. However, when the Cathedral verger, Humfrey Knapp, made his will in 1637, he included in it a bequest of 12d. 'to the poor of St. James his House',¹¹ which he would surely not have done if the hospital had ceased to function by that date. It seems more likely that the hospital went into decline during the unsettled years of the Civil War and the Interregnum. Certainly in c. 1685–9 Peter Edge, then Master, reported to the Archbishop of Canterbury that the hospital was 'of small revenue', and 'there is one inmate only, but she is a miserable idiot'.¹² This was possibly the 'Ann Dested from St. James's Hospital' whose burial is recorded in the St. Pancras parish register on 7 February 1704/5.¹³

The impending death of the last inhabitant may have prompted the Bishop's commission on 1 February of a report on the hospital which was given by the rector of St. Pancras and the prebendary of Highleigh on 10 February.¹⁴ They reported that 'the house of the Hospital of St. James is in a very ruinous condition for want of repairs and that an ancient piece of building called the Chapel hath been for many years past used as a Barn and is now also become very ruinous being without a roof, and the walls thereof only standing, that the east end of the said house may be conveniently taken down for the repair of the residue of the said house, there being sufficient room in the said house besides the said east end for the poor of the said Hospital and to lay up the corn thereof'.

However, they estimated that it would cost £47 at least to put the house into proper repair, which could not be provided from its own revenues, 'the greatest part thereof having been long since concealed and lost'. Order was duly given for the east end of the house to be taken down, and its materials used to repair the rest. It was also ordered that the chapel should no longer be used as a barn, but its doorways were to be blocked up and the building abandoned. The work on the house was to be paid for by the rents and profits of the hospital, which had apparently not been paid since the death of Peter Edge, the last Master, in 1702.¹⁵

Perhaps these were not sufficient to put the house into a habitable condition, so that a hospital of some sort could be re-established there. Certainly there are no more references to St. James's Hospital as a working institution. The mastership became a perquisite of successive members of the Cathedral establishment. In 1835 the Master's income was £42 per year, which was derived from the rents of five tenements in St. Pancras street, a storehouse in Little London, and the tithes of 75 a. at Colworth in Oving. The leases were still granted in the name of the Master, brethren and sisters of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen and St. James, and sealed with the hospital seal. The then Master

distributed £5 of his income annually to the poor. In 1825 a plan had been put forward to transfer the property of the hospital to the Chichester Infirmary. Unfortunately this had had to be abandoned, since it would have necessitated an Act of Parliament, although the transfer had been considered 'a most useful and appropriate application of the property'.¹⁶

In fact the Royal West Sussex Hospital, as the Chichester Infirmary later became, did eventually receive the benefits from the property of St. James's. Under a scheme of the Court of Chancery of 1856, varied by schemes of the Charity Commissioners of 1890 and 1909, the net income of the former hospital was to be paid to the Royal West Sussex Hospital.¹⁷

Very little survives of the building of the hospital and its chapel. According to James Spershott's memoirs, the walls of the chapel were still standing in 1721 'and till some years after'¹⁸ but were demolished by the time at which Spershott was writing (c. 1784). On Yeakell and Gardner's map of Chichester of 1769¹⁹ foundations are shown to the north-east of the one surviving building. That building is presumably the one which was burnt down in 1781, the remains of which are incorporated in a cottage then built on the site (Fig. 1).

Author: Alison McCann, West Sussex Record Office.

Notes

- ¹ *V(ictoria) C(ounty) H(istory), Sussex, 2* (1907), 99–100.
- ² *30th Report of the Charity Commissioners* (1837), 646–7.
- ³ See Chichester wills in *Transcripts of Sussex Wills vol. 1* (Suss. Rec. Soc. 41), 366–7.
- ⁴ Will of William Neal of Chichester in *Suss. Rec. Soc. 41*.
- ⁵ 'The married men and simoniacs are expelled': *W(est) S(ussex) R(ecord) O(ffice)*, Ep. I/1/2, ff. 78v.–79.
- ⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/1/3, f. 12.
- ⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. III/4/1, f. 30.
- ⁸ *V.C.H. Sussex, 2* (1907), 99.
- ⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, STCI/14, f. 124.
- ¹⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. III/9/1.
- ¹¹ *W.S.R.O.*, STDI/3, f. 250.
- ¹² *Suss. Arch. Coll. 13* (1861), 305.
- ¹³ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 43/2/1.
- ¹⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/1/10, ff. 34–5.
- ¹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, STCI/III/M, f. 38.
- ¹⁶ *30th Report of the Charity Commissioners* (1837), 646–7.
- ¹⁷ *V.C.H. Sussex, 3* (1935), 167.
- ¹⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 2791, p. 57.
- ¹⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, PM 2.

Roof Bosses at St. Mary's Church, Billingshurst

The church has a panelled wooden ceiling with 117 carved bosses, nine of which have been halved and used at either end of the ceiling, which thus requires 126 terminations and junctions. The bosses are made in two pieces: the upper pieces are fashioned as square cushions of stylized leaves; the lower pieces are mostly leaves, roses and

tablets containing heraldic or religious devices. There are approximately 30 different designs. The heraldry alludes to the Percy, Neville, Beauchamp, Beaufort and Garton families.

Some of the heraldic bosses still elude identification. There were five significant marriages between the Neville and Percy families between the 14th and 16th centuries; combinations of Percy and Neville arms appear in the chapel at Petworth House. Wooden roof bosses displaying the Neville arms are also to be found at Cuckfield church. Nine of the Billingshurst bosses show the pomegranate, frequently found as the badge of Katherine of Aragon but also symbolizing fruitfulness, a most apposite attribution for the Neville family: Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland (whose mother was a Percy), fathered 23 children, most of whom made great marriages (including marriages with the Percys) or achieved high ecclesiastical office. It is likely that the Neville-Percy marriages were intended to cement the short-lived truces in the continuous bloody rivalry between these two great houses.

It is unlikely that the bosses were made for Billingshurst church. How they came to be there is uncertain, but the two bosses which show the Garton arms suggest that a member of this family acquired them from a great building elsewhere, possibly Petworth House or Arundel College. The Gartons were a very wealthy family, who acquired estates from, principally, the Earl of Arundel; they soon outgrew their Billingshurst connections and in 1586 built a mansion at Woolavington (replaced in 1794 and now occupied by Seaford College).

Author: John Hurd, Groomsland Cottage, Parbrook, Billingshurst.

Quarter Sessions in Early Tudor Sussex

In a note on Quarter Sessions in Elizabethan Sussex which I contributed to *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 118 (1980), 388–9, I showed that the regular custom throughout the reign was for joint midsummer Sessions to be held in the assize town a day or two before the Assizes and separate eastern and western divisional Sessions at the other three times.

References in the recently published *Sussex Coroners' Inquests, 1485–1558*,¹ and in Dr. Hunnisett's articles on Sussex coroners² suggest that the same arrangements obtained under the earlier Tudors. The evidence is slight, but it is all consistent with this pattern and there is no contradictory evidence: it is therefore reasonable to assume that the system described as having been 'vsed tyme owte of mynde' in 1585³ was indeed by then about a century old, if not older.

Thus the midsummer Sessions mentioned (15 July 1499 and 13 July 1507)⁴ were both at Horsham in the western division, but each concerns an East Sussex case, so they must be joint Sessions. Unfortunately there is no evidence where the summer Assizes were held in those two years but it is more probable that they would have been at Horsham than elsewhere. There are five years for which the inquests

refer to summer Assizes at Horsham (and six at East Grinstead but none at Lewes).

All the Sessions at the other times are concerned with cases from the divisions in which they were held and may therefore reasonably be concluded to be divisional Sessions: 6 April 1497⁵ and 7 October 1507⁶ at Lewes, 9 April 1521⁷ at Chichester, 13 April 1526⁸ at Lewes, 8 January 1529⁹ at Chichester and 5 October 1543¹⁰ at Lewes.

It may finally be noted that there are no references to Lent Assizes held in Sussex; the Lenten deliveries of Lewes gaol whose location is mentioned were all at Southwark: 15 February 1508,¹¹ 21 February 1511, 14 February 1527 and 18 March 1536.¹² (There are three references with no place specified.) The most probable reason is the difficulties of road travel—so great in winter that the judges would not venture into Sussex and in summer no better than to permit reaching the nearest Sussex towns to London, East Grinstead and Horsham.

These conclusions, though consistent, must be provisional on such fragmentary evidence. It would be good if further references could be found, either to challenge or to confirm them.

Author: M. J. Leppard, 20 St. George's Court, East Grinstead.

Notes

¹ *Sussex Coroners' Inquests, 1485–1558*, ed. R. F. Hunnisett (Suss. Rec. Soc. 74).

² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 95, 42–58; 96, 17–34; 98, 44–70; 102, 39–51; 103, 49–52.

³ Justices' reply to letter from Privy Council, printed in *A Descriptive Report on the Quarter Sessions, Other Official, and Ecclesiastical Records in the Custody of the County Councils of West and East Sussex* (Chichester and Lewes, 1954), 199.

⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* 74, nos. 4, 23.

⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* 74, no. 2.

⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 103, 52.

⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 102, 39.

⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* 74, no. 64.

⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* 74, no. 72.

¹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* 74, no. 125.

¹¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 103, 52.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* 74, nos. 37, 64, 72.

No. 39 High Street, Steyning

The ground floor of this property was converted in 1984 from an empty shop into offices for a building society and an estate agent. As much stripping of plaster and flooring was about to proceed the opportunity was taken to record timber framing and other features which had been invisible to Mr. and Mrs. Lacey when they recorded the building in the 1960s.¹ Permission was readily given by the owners, the Regency Building Society. Copies of a detailed report, with plans, have been deposited in the Sussex Archaeological Society's library, Steyning Museum, the Weald and

Downland Open Air Museum at Singleton, the National Monuments Record and the West Sussex Record Office (as a Miscellaneous Paper). A brief summary follows.

No. 39 High Street seems to have been erected as an L-shaped timber-framed house in the latter half of the 16th century. Not long afterwards one and a half, or perhaps two, bays were added to the rear of the north-east/south-west (main) range. The building was used by the Chequer inn (next door at No. 41) for a long time, and may have belonged to it. A carriage entrance was formed between the two properties, probably in the 17th century, by removing the ground-floor north-west room of No. 39, which necessitated the room over being raised. In the 18th century the High Street elevation was replaced with brick and the front roof remade. At about the same time, because of the natural slope of the ground, the front part of the ground-floor room was lowered for conversion into a shop (although a shop could have been there before the alteration). From at least the mid 19th century the business was that of a harness maker. The existing shop front and windows above look like later 19th-century work. Some of the timber framing at the sides and rear of the building has been replaced by brick and flint.

An interesting find in the cellar was a copper-alloy reckoning counter of Nuremberg type, which dates to the late 16th or early 17th century. The Chequer inn is thought to have taken its name from the use of a counting (chequer) board or cloth kept at the inn, for use by traders to settle their accounts. From below the floorboards on the ground floor came a copper-alloy 'token' with the initials IC poorly stamped on one face. This is probably to be assigned to the early 19th century. Both objects are now in Steyning Museum.

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

Note

¹ H. M. and U. E. Lacey, *The Timber-Framed Buildings of Steyning* (1974), 129–30.

The Glydebourne Legend

The legend that Glydebourne and its estate have belonged to the Christie family and their ancestors for eight centuries or more appears in sources as varied as the Ringmer village guidebook,¹ the *Sussex County Magazine*,² M. A. Lower's *Compendious History of Sussex*³ and R. F. Dell's normally authoritative *Glynde Place Archives*.⁴ The explanation usually given is that it was originally part of the Glynde estate (which has indeed belonged to the Waleys/Morley/Trevor/Brand family throughout recorded history), but was taken as her jointure by Mary Morley when she married an ancestor of the Christies, John Hay of Herstmonceux, in 1589.

Some minor variations on the basic legend are to be found. Nairn and Pevsner⁵ imply that Glydebourne was actually the original seat of the family until William Morley built Glynde Place in 1569. Dell identifies Mary Morley's jointure as the manors of Bosts and Bosses in Glydebourne purchased by the Morleys in the 16th century,⁶ despite clear

evidence elsewhere in his calendar that Bosts was settled by Mary's brother Herbert on his own heirs male in 1586, and that Bosses still belonged to the Morleys in the 17th century when the Hays were certainly established at Glydebourne.⁷ Indeed, the major elements of both Bosts and Bosses remain part of the Glynde estate to the present day.

The true history of the Glydebourne estate is more prosaic. When Mary Morley married John Hay she went to live on his estates in Herstmonceux, and she died there in 1598. Her husband John is described as 'of Herstmonceux' when he acts as a trustee in settlements of his brother-in-law's Glynde estate in 1599 and 1602,⁸ and when he died in 1605 he held the manor of Belhurst, the rectory of Wartling and property in Herstmonceux, Hellingly, Wartling and Mountfield, but nothing in Glynde or Ringmer.⁹ His young sons, Herbert and William, were then left orphans, and their uncle Herbert Morley became their guardian. They perhaps came to Glynde Place to live. They certainly preferred this area to Herstmonceux, and as adults both purchased local estates. Herbert Hay bought the estate of John Puckle of Glydebourne in August 1618,¹⁰ the year of his marriage, while his brother acquired the Horsted Place estate a few miles away in Little Horsted.

John Puckle's estate contained two major units, each about 200 a. in extent. One was the house and farm where he lived in Glydebourne called Woods tenement in the hole, which he had purchased in 1610 from Nicholas Aptot. The other was the manor and farm of Gote, purchased from Thomas Langworth in 1615. Both had previously belonged to the Thatchers of Broyle Place, and their earlier history can be traced in detail from the estate deeds. There seems no doubt that the present Glydebourne House is on the site of Woods tenement in the hole. It is described in the 1839 rental of the manor of Ringmer and in the court books of the manor (documents that came into the possession of the Christie family when William Langham Christie later purchased the manor) as the freehold capital messuage called Glydebourne with the barns, buildings, land and appurtenances in Glynde and Ringmer, formerly Tutte's, Hay's, Puckle's and Aptot's.¹¹ The oldest part of the house probably dates back to the period early in the 16th century when the A Wood family owned it.

How then did the legend come about? In fact a version quite close to the correct story appears in the Revd. T. W. Horsfield's *History of Lewes* published in 1824.¹² Horsfield writes that Herbert Hay removed to Glydebourne in 1616 (two years before the actual date of purchase) and adds that the property had been purchased for him by his guardian Herbert Morley. This last detail must be wrong, as Morley had died some years earlier, in 1610. The date of 1616 has occasionally been repeated, most recently (in addition to the more common legend) in Spike Hughes' history of the Glydebourne Opera.¹³ M. A. Lower gives the correct date of 1618 in his *Worthies of Sussex* published in 1865.¹⁴

It seems that we owe the legend to a Victorian vicar of Glyde, the Revd. W. de St. Croix. It first appears in his 'Parochial History of Glyde' published in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* in 1868.¹⁵ William de St. Croix was not only the Vicar of Glyde, but also a stalwart of the Sussex Archaeological Society, restorer of the Long Man of Wilmington, a close friend of Lower, and subsequently

Editor of *Collections*. He obviously convinced his friend of the validity of his version, and once Lower had included it in his *Compendious History of Sussex* in 1870 the legend was established. What led de St. Croix to this conclusion must remain conjectural, but it cannot have been inconvenient for the vicar of a small downland parish dominated by two prominent landowning families to have been able to accord each equal antiquity.

Author: **John Kay, Sadlers End, Sadlers Way, Ringmer.**

Notes

- ¹ C. P. Tritton, *The Village of Ringmer, its Church and Glyndebourne* (n.d.), 20.
- ² Laurence Dopson, 'Opera on the Sussex Downs', *Suss. County Mag.* **29** (1955), 312.
- ³ M. A. Lower, *Compendious History of Sussex* (1870), **1**, 197.
- ⁴ R. F. Dell, *Glynde Place Archives* (1964), p. xvii.
- ⁵ I. Nairn and N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: Sussex* (1965), 511.
- ⁶ Dell, p. 150.
- ⁷ Dell, pp. 25, 32.
- ⁸ Dell, p. 27.
- ⁹ Inquisition post mortem in *Suss. Rec. Soc.* **14** (1912), 118.
- ¹⁰ The inheritance of the Glyndebourne estate was the subject of extended Chancery proceedings in the 1830s, with the result that most title deeds prior to this date were lodged with the Court and are now located in the Public Record Office; P.R.O., C 109/15–18. I am most grateful to Mr. Christopher Whittick for locating these deeds, which allow the history of many of the component parts of the estate to be traced back to the medieval period. The purchase of the estate of John Puckle by Herbert Hay is the subject of a series of the deeds.
- ¹¹ East Sussex Record Office, ADA 35.
- ¹² T. W. Horsfield, *History and Antiquities of Lewes* (1824), **1**, 324.
- ¹³ S. Hughes, *Glyndebourne* (1965), 17. See also M. S. R. Goggs, 'Opera in a Downland Setting', *Suss. County Mag.* **8** (1934), 398–400.
- ¹⁴ M. A. Lower, *Worthies of Sussex* (1865), 236.
- ¹⁵ W. de St. Croix, 'Parochial History of Glynde', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* **20** (1868), 64.

Our 'Dear Sister' Anne Threele and the Catholic Recusancy of the Threeles of Leasam

What fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? What communion hath light with darkness? What concord hath Christ with Belial? Are not all the tenets of the papistical religion for the most part egregious and pernicious errors, derogatory to the honour and dignity of Christ and that in a high degree?¹

It would be a sad irony if the Threele family of Rye were remembered only because Anne Threele was the object of Samuel Jeake's celebrated anti-Catholic outburst, when the Protestant minister of Rye church buried her with

the words 'dear sister'. There has been much recent research on the Jeake family as exemplars of Puritanism in 17th-century Sussex,² but the Threele family provides a contrasting example of Catholicism, which is unusual because the eastern half of the county was considerably more hostile to Catholicism than the western half, and Rye was one of the two urban centres of Puritanism at the time.

There were branches of the Threele family at Loxwood and Wisborough Green in the west of the county, as well as at Rye, Pevensey and Bexhill in the east, but the Catholic branch of the family came to prominence in Sussex in 1598 when John Threele became lord of the manor of Leasam in the north part of Rye Foreign.³ For most of the 16th century the manor was held by the Fenys family, and John Threele received the interest from his mother, who was the sister of Joan Fenys the wife of Thomas Culpeper.⁴ John Threele was succeeded by his son Thomas, who married Margaret, one of the recusant family of Gifford from Chichester and London. Thomas and Margaret had a large family of eight sons and one daughter,⁵ of whom John Threele and his wife Anne inherited the manor for a short time in the 1650s, before being succeeded by Laurence Threele and his wife Frances. Laurence Threele and his wife finally sold the manor to Robert Burdett in 1676.⁶

Under the penal laws the Crown allowed private citizens to enforce the penalties for recusancy for their own profit, and the Threele family first fell foul of these laws on 8 December 1609, when the benefit of the recusancy of John Threele and Anne his wife, William Threele and Thomas Threele his brothers, Elizabeth Threele and Anne Threele his sisters, Agnes Threele his mother and Elizabeth Threele the younger, was granted to Claud Hamilton, Walter Allison, John Colcole, Francis Taylor and James Roodes, described as 'His Majesties Servants'.⁷ Although John Threele was lord of the manor of Leasam at the time, the family were described as living 'in the Spittle in the county of Middlesex', and they had probably been attracted to Spitalfields because of its reputation as a Catholic enclave, being within the liberty of Norton Folgate.

Notwithstanding their shelter in the liberty, the family probably owed their notoriety to 'one Threele that is crept in to be warden of the Fleete, no doubt but to plague Protestants & to anymate the Papists, for this man is devoted that way & a principall Instrument for the Popes practices'.⁸ The London prisons were notorious as 'very Noursseryes of Papists', and Threele as the warden of the Fleet Prison and sometime guardian of Edmund Campion and of Francis Tregian, the courtier and poet, was mentioned in four letters of complaint addressed to the Lord Keeper. William Lee denounced him as a 'subtile, proud & skoffinge Papist', and added that he would never have thrust himself into the office 'but of purpose to afflict her Faythfull Subjects & to anymate the obstinate'.⁹

At home in Rye the Threeles suffered the common fate of 17th-century Catholic families in Sussex in being persecuted by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. Throughout the 1630s Thomas Threele, who was then holding the manor of Leasam, his wife, and their children were the only parishioners in Rye presented by the churchwardens for not attending their parish church.¹⁰ In the next decade his family became the centre of rumours of a

'popish plot', when three small boys reported seeing 31 men armed with muskets driving up cows, shooting at conies and drilling in the fields below Thomas Threele's house at Leasam.¹¹ In 1644 Threele suffered the indignity of having his house searched by the Mayor of Rye and a parliamentary captain, in an unsuccessful attempt to discover priests and Jesuits.¹²

The family were typical in their isolation from their neighbours. The Rye churchwardens often presented that there were others of Thomas Threele's household 'whose names we know not' who did not come to church, and they did not appear to know the name of Thomas's wife or of his children.¹³ The fact that Thomas Threele kept himself and his family apart from the affairs of the town enabled rumours of a plot to sweep Rye unhindered in the 1640s. But although they differed in religion from their Rye fellow-citizens, the Threeles, like the vast majority of their co-religionists, were politically loyal. The local Justice of the Peace, William White, warmly commended Thomas Threele to the government in London, as a man known in the locality for his 'faire and honest Carryage'.¹⁴ The Mayor of Rye quickly ended the rumour-mongering in the 1640s with a proclamation that all the stories were untrue 'wherby we conceive Mr. Threele is grievously injured'.¹⁵ 'I am confident there was no such thing', declared White in a letter to the Earl of Arundel.¹⁶ He explained that Threele's fields were clearly visible to townsmen crossing the Rye ferry, which had been busy on the Saturday evening in question, that the 'armed men' were nothing more sinister than Threele's men working in the fields, and that no-one gave support to the tales of the three boys.

Anthony Fletcher has suggested that when they moved, recusant gentry gravitated to each other, and he added that the Threeles, for example, abandoned their lonely outpost just outside the Puritan town of Rye in the 1640s in favour of Rotherfield, where the Marsh and Middlemore families were long established as Catholics.¹⁷ Certainly that was a trend that made sense in terms of access to the sacramental life, and there is no evidence that the Threeles ever sheltered a priest at Rye. However, the family did not sell the manor of Leasam until 1676, and 'Mr. Threele' is described as 'of Lewson in Rye' in a 'List of all the Papists and Reputed Papists within the County of Sussex in 1680'.¹⁸ In fact the Threeles were typical in forming a large gentry establishment with Catholic dependants rather than a centre of recusancy. The churchwardens in the 1630s suggest that a number of co-religionists, whether servants or friends, were sheltered at Leasam.¹⁹

Although they led isolated lives in Rye, the Threeles were kept in touch with the wider Church through their Catholic education. In 1637 Thomas Threele was presented by the Rye churchwardens for keeping 'one Mr. Sleight who teacheth his children in his house',²⁰ and at least three of his sons were educated in seminaries on the Continent. Maurice Threele was admitted to the college at Douai in March 1651²¹ and, although he was forced to return home to Rye for nine months in June 1652 by illness, he went back to France and completed his studies. Henry Threele, who like his brother used the alias Webb to avoid discovery by the pursuivants, studied first under the Jesuit fathers in Rome, before joining his brother at Douai in October 1653.²²

Another brother, Charles Threele, was educated by the Jesuits at St. Omer between 1664 and 1668.²³ Maurice Threele was the only one of the three brothers to go on to the priesthood. He was ordained in 1655 and, after serving as prefect-general at the college, went to England as a missionary in July 1661.²⁴

Paradoxically when Samuel Jeake denounced Anne Threele as 'an infidel being a Papist' at her burial by a tolerant minister in 1641, he ensured that one Catholic gentry family settled in a Puritan stronghold would be remembered for their loyalty to the faith of their fathers.

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

Notes

¹ Samuel Jeake to John Coulton: E(ast) S(ussex) R(ecord) O(ffice), FRE 4223, nos. 46–7.

² See for example T. W. W. Smart, 'A Biographical Sketch of Samuel Jeake Senior of Rye', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 13 (1861), 57–79; A. J. Fletcher, 'Puritanism in Seventeenth Century Sussex', in *Studies in Sussex Church History*, ed. M. J. Kitch (1981), 141–55; and M. Allison, 'Puritanism in Mid 17th-Century Sussex: Samuel Jeake the Elder of Rye', in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 125 (1987), 125–38.

³ L. A. Vidler, 'Rye Foreign', in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 92 (1954), 125–56.

⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* 19, 275.

⁵ *Visitation of Sussex* (Harleian Soc. 53), 75.

⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* 19, 276.

⁷ B(ritish) L(ibrary), Add. MS. 34765, f. 41. See Alan Davidson, 'Persecution or Protection?', *Essex Recusant*, 11 (1969), 42–51.

⁸ William Lee to Lord Keeper Puckering: B.L., Harleian MS. 7042, ff. 227–8. See Alan Davidson, 'The Laying-Open of Mr. Threele', *Essex Recusant*, 11 (1970), 109–14.

⁹ William Lee to Lord Keeper Puckering, 25 April 1595: B.L., Harleian MS. 7042, ff. 227–8.

¹⁰ W(est) S(ussex) R(ecord) O(ffice), Ep. II/15/1, p. 78.

¹¹ P(ublic) R(ecord) O(ffice), SP 16/467/104.

¹² E.S.R.O., RYE 47/137.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/1, p. 41.

¹⁴ P.R.O., SP 16/467/104.

¹⁵ E.S.R.O., RYE 47/137.

¹⁶ P.R.O., SP 16/467/104.

¹⁷ A. J. Fletcher, *A County Community in Peace and War: Sussex 1600–1660* (1975), 98–9.

¹⁸ House of Lords Record Office, Main Papers, Papist Returns (Sussex), 3 Dec. 1680, no. 321 C 42.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/1.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/1, p. 21.

²¹ *Douai College Documents, 1639–1794*, ed. P. R. Harris (Catholic Rec. Soc. 63), 17.

²² *The Douay College Diaries, 1598–1654*, ed. E. H. Burton and T. L. Williams (Catholic Rec. Soc. 11), 528.

²³ *St. Omers and Bruges Colleges, 1593–1773*, ed. T. G. Holt (Catholic Rec. Soc. 69), 264.

²⁴ *Catholic Rec. Soc.* 11, 511, 519, 523.

The Building of Three Streets in Chichester

Parchment, Cavendish and Washington Streets are the surviving part of Somers Town, an early 19th-century development of artisan character about which very little documentary evidence is known (Figs. 2, 3). The aim of this study was to determine the dates of the building of the original houses in the three streets; using the 1986 numbering, the houses considered are: 1 to 13 Parchment Street (south-east side); 1 to 21 Cavendish Street (south-east side); 21a to 27 Cavendish Street (south-west side); 28 to 50 Cavendish Street (north-west side); 1 to 17 Washington Street (south-east side); and 22 to 40 Washington Street (north-west side). Nos. 18 to 21 Washington Street, now missing, are mentioned, but not investigated. The study does not include the corner houses which belong to St. Paul's Road.

Architectural Evidence

The houses were built in groups of varying sizes (17 Washington Street was originally two very small houses, probably built at different times, and 32 to 39 Cavendish

Street were built as a symmetrical group of 8 houses). Certain obvious features provide the evidence for this: materials (flint or brick; types of brick; types of bonding); height (changes in height of eaves or roof ridges); roof (in some cases the roof runs parallel to the street, in others there is an additional ridge at right angles to the road); lintels (differences in design of window or door lintels); and chimneys (position of chimneys and sharing of stacks). However, the most important evidence is that provided by straight joints. This is sometimes obscured, or even obliterated, by stucco, paint or pebble dash, but when the straight vertical edge can be traced, it may provide evidence of the position of the party wall, and hence of the order in which neighbouring groups were built. Four examples are illustrated in Fig. 4.

Manuscript and Printed Sources

The following maps were consulted: 'Plan of the Liberties of the City of Chichester from an actual survey taken April 1812 by George Loader, Surveyor';¹ 'Plan of that part of the Parish of St. Peter the Great otherwise Subdeanery of Chichester which is to be assigned as a



Fig. 2. Washington Street, Chichester. (Photo. Mrs. R. Blakeney)



Fig. 3. Somers Town in 1932 (from O.S. Map 25", Suss. LXI.7 (1932 edn.)).

district Parish of the new church of St. Paul's (Signed E. Fuller 1836);² title map of St. Peter the Great dated 1846;³ the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 25-in. map (1875). Unfortunately the 1836 map is not very reliable, and cannot be used for any accurate detailed information. Census returns for 1841 were also used.⁴

The most reliable sources are the original deeds of the houses, but occupiers do not always have access to them. Each group of houses appears to have only one set of deeds going back to the original sale of the land for building, the others consisting of abstracts of title which may only go back to the turn of the century. The original deeds usually detail the original sale of land for building and the first sale of the house. As they also include details of the neighbouring plots, they may help to date the building of other groups. It was often specified that the group of houses was to be built in six months. For this reason it is assumed that a group was built within a year of the sale of the land unless there is evidence of a delay. Individual deeds are not cited here in order to preserve privacy.

Building Sequence

The land for Cavendish Street, and possibly for the other two, was bought by Richard Dally from the Mayor

and Corporation in 1809. It had previously been pasture but in 1809 it was 'garden ground'.⁵ The land for all three streets, except 8 to 13 Parchment Street (built by 1812), continued to be market garden until Cavendish Street was cut in the early 1820s and Washington Street in the late 1820s. In 1822 Cavendish Street, and in 1827 Washington Street, were described as 'intended'. The date of the building of 1 to 7 Parchment Street is unknown, but by 1841 all the houses seem to have been completed, except two out of Nos. 17 to 21 Washington Street; the rest of Parchment Street remained market garden until well into the 20th century.

Dates of Building

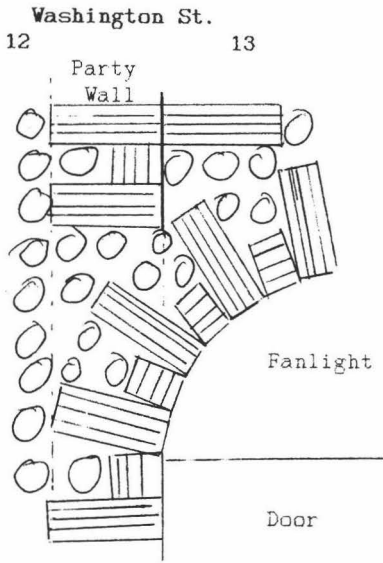
(*dating not certain, but probably before 1841)

Parchment Street

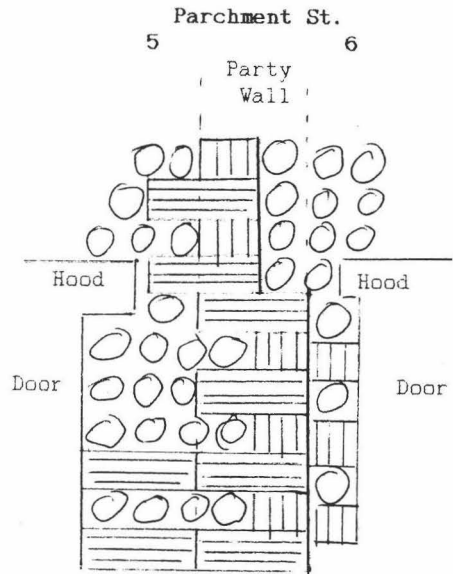
(south-east side, starting from north-east)

1/3	built as a group before 4 *
4/5	built as a group after 3 and before 6 *
6/7	built as a group after 5 *
8	built separately in 1810
9/11	built as a group in 1810
12,13	each built separately before 1812

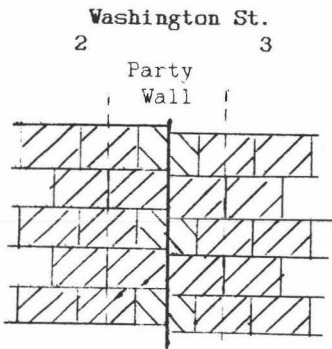
Four Straight Joints



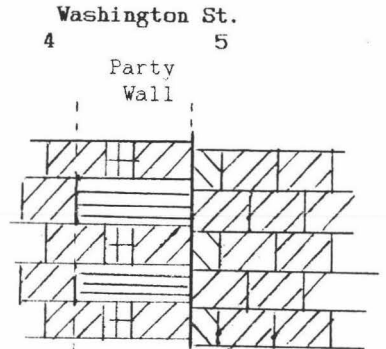
12 built before 13



5 built before 6



2 and 3 built at same time



4 built before 5



Fig. 4. Straight joints in Washington Street and Parchment Street, Chichester.

Cavendish Street

(south-east side, starting from north-east)

- 1/2 land sold 1821; built as a group in 1821/2, before St. Richard's Hall
 3/4 built as a group in 1822/3
 5/6 built as a group in 1822/3
 9/11 built as a group in 1822/3
 12/13 built as a group *
 14/15 built as a group *
 16/21 land sold 1823; built together, but in sub-groups 16/18, 19/21 between Dec. 1823 and March 1825

(south-west end)

- 21a initially appears to have been the whole length of the frontage down to the extreme southern corner; only became its present size after the First World War; now incorporates the extra room from 22 (see below) *
 22/24 built as a group in 1823/4; extra room added to 22 later
 25/27 built as a group in 1823
 (north-west side, starting from south-west)
 28 built separately shortly before May 1828
 29/31 built as a group before May 1828
 32/39 built as a group probably before 31 and 40 *
 40/43 built as a group *
 44/47 built as a group in 1823/4
 48/49 built as a group after 1825
 50 built separately after 1825

Washington Street

(south-east side, starting from north-east)

- 1/5 built together but in sub-groups 1/2, 3/4; 5 may have been built just after or at the same time; 1/2 built before Washington House *
 6/7 built as a group *
 8/9 built as a group *
 10 built separately before 1833
 11/12 built as a group before 13 in 1833
 13/14 built into the gap between 12 and 15 in 1833
 15/16 built as a group before 14 in 1833
 17/18 (now 17) built separately *
 19/21 built in the garden of 22 some time before 1875; two of 17/21 appear to be missing from the 1841 Census *

(north-west side, starting from south-west)

- 22 built separately, possibly before 23 *
 23 built separately, possibly before 24 *
 24 built separately in 1834/5
 25/29 built in sub-groups 25, 26/29 in 1834/5 *
 30/31 built as a group before Dec. 1832.
 32 built separately in 1833
 33/36 built as a group before Dec. 1832; 36 might have been built separately from the other three
 37/40 built as a group in early 1827 before 53 St. Paul's Road

Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to the inhabitants of the three streets who have borne my prying with fortitude, and, in particular, to those who made their deeds available, at times even at their individual expense. I also owe much to Mrs. R.

Blakeney, who was working on a more detailed history of Somers Town, and made her information available to me. The staff at the West Sussex Record Office gave me their customary good-natured co-operation.

Author: **Walter Greenway, 21 Cavendish Street, Chichester.**

Notes

- ¹ W(est) S(ussex) R(ecord) O(ffice), PM 154.
² W.S.R.O., Par. 43/6/1.
³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 29.
⁴ W.S.R.O., MF 500.
⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 35554.

A 19th-Century Dame School from West Wittering

A group of 19th-century buildings at West Wittering which for a short period before 1851 had served as a dame school was recorded and dismantled in 1981 for re-erection at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum. Excavations and a study of the standing remains showed that the former schoolroom had been an open-ended cart shed prior to conversion and extension for use as a school. A summary of the history of the school follows; a more detailed account is retained in the museum library at Singleton.

The buildings stood on the north side of the main West Wittering to Chichester road (A 286) about one mile east-north-east of the parish church and about 800 metres south-west of Redlands Farm at N.G.R. SZ 79219915, and comprised a former schoolroom and a stable on either side of the remains of a smaller building, perhaps a privy, and three yards (Figs. 5, 6).

In his will, dated 16 February 1702, Oliver Whitby bequeathed his properties in West Wittering as an endowment for a charitable trust—the Oliver Whitby Foundation—to set up a school in Chichester for 12 boys, four each from Chichester, Harting and West Wittering, and to make an annual payment to the parish of West Wittering for the teaching of six poor children.¹

In 1712 the trustees rented a building in West Street, Chichester, and opened Whitby's school, later called the Bluecoat school. They purchased the property in 1721 and rebuilt it in 1904. The Bluecoat school closed in 1950, but the trust funds have since been used for scholarships to Christ's Hospital, Horsham. The south façade of the former school building is incorporated in the frontage of the Army and Navy Stores.

The first record of a school at West Wittering occurs in the trustees' accounts with the parsonage where in 1712 the vicar is given credit for £1 14s. paid to Goody Light (also called Goodwife Light) for the schooling of six children for one year, and also 7s. 11d. for books. Payments to Goody Light continued until 1721 after which payment was to 'the School Dame' at 1s. per week, and records of annual payments for the schooling of West Wittering children are included in account books until 1851.²

By 1823 the trustees found that their income from the charity properties and investments far exceeded their

THE DAME SCHOOL, WEST WITTERING

LOCATION ELEVATIONS A-B & C-D

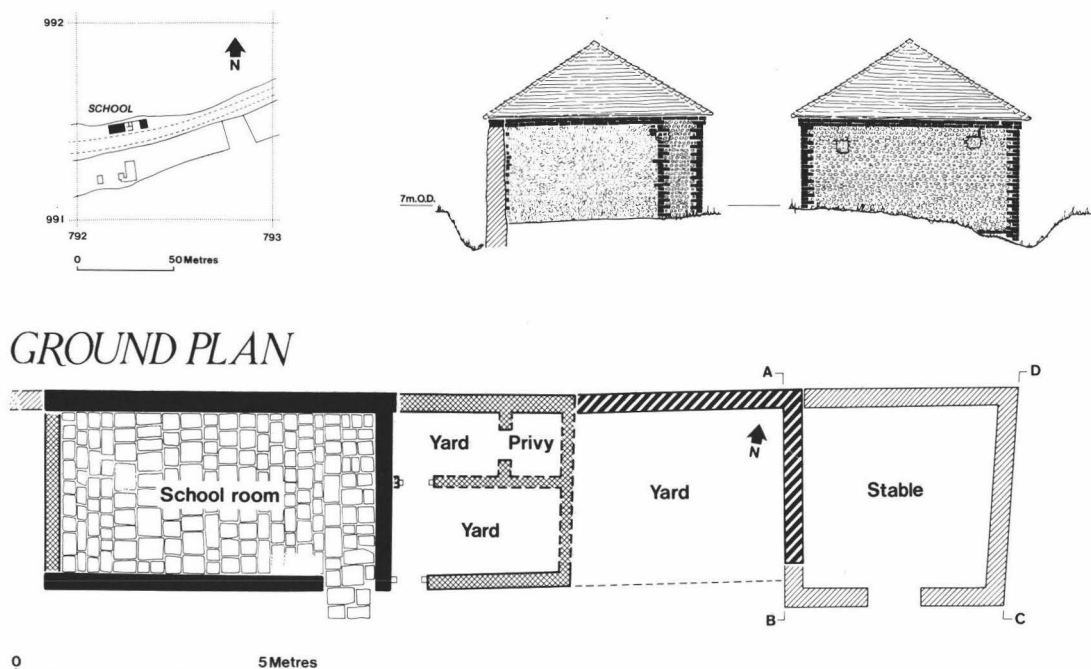


Fig. 5. Location map and reconstruction drawings.

expenditure. They proposed to the Master of the Rolls that they should be allowed to expand their work to increase the number of pupils beyond that laid down in the Whitby will, either by establishing a separate school at Harting or West Wittering, or at both places, or, alternatively, by paying for the maintenance of a separate school already established.³ This arrangement was agreed, but the payments for the schooling of the West Wittering children did not increase, although some of the profits may have been used to build the new National school at West Wittering in 1849.

In 1826 the Master of the Rolls confirmed that the trustees were carrying out the terms of the will, including the yearly payment for the teaching of six children at West Wittering,⁴ and in about 1830 the Commissioners on Education for the Poor confirmed that the trustees were making an annual payment of £3 to a schoolmistress to teach six poor girls of the parish reading and needlework.⁵

It is evident, therefore, that there was some form of school in West Wittering from 1712 at least until 1851, when the new National school was opened near the parish church. It seems likely that for much of this period the children would have been taught either in the home of the teacher or in a building belonging to the Whitby charity but there is no specific mention of a school building in charity property at that time.

The buildings dismantled in 1981 do not seem to be shown on small scale maps of 1778, 1795, 1813 and 1825 but they do appear on the West Wittering tithe map of 1846, and this is the only record of the use of the buildings as a school. They are described under plot number 205 in the Apportionment as school and stables owned and occupied by Richard Phillips, who lived in the property on the opposite side of the road, then owned by James Phillips. *Kelly's Directory of Sussex* for 1845 lists Richard Phillips as a baker and there is no mention of a school in this source.

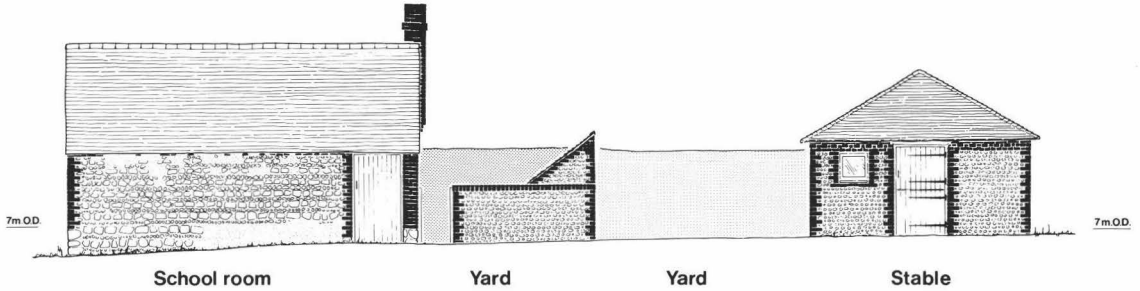
After the new school was opened in 1851 the old buildings were presumably no longer needed for this purpose, and in correspondence it is suggested that the old dame school was used as a chapel in 1856.⁶ All the buildings recorded in 1981 are shown but not described on the Ordnance Survey 6-in. maps of 1876 and 1898.

The schoolroom (Figs. 7, 8), built of local stone and flints, was the earliest structure on the site. In its original form it was an open-ended cart shed, 7 metres long and 3.9 metres wide externally with walls 32 cm. thick, with its open end to the west and a door at the east end of the south side. The building had been erected on a former roadside verge with its north wall built into a pre-existing drainage ditch. The form of the original roof is not known.

The floor of the shed comprised two layers of gravel

THE DAME SCHOOL, WEST WITTERING

SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

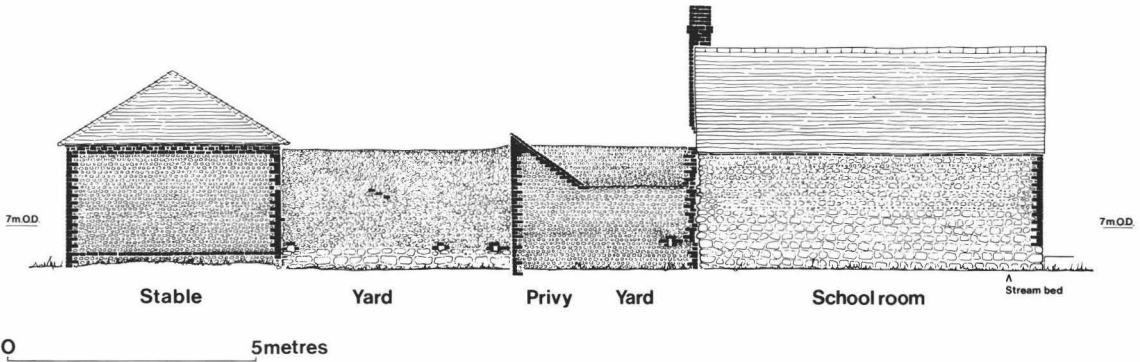


Fig. 6. Reconstruction drawings.

(Fig. 8, Section A-B, Layers 1 and 2), and these were cut by the later west wall which had been inserted to convert the structure into a schoolroom. The north and south walls had originally terminated at their west ends in brick dressings $1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick, and these had been carefully cut back to allow for the insertion of the new brick and flint wall for a gable roof (Fig. 7). The inserted west wall contained the brick jambs for a window, but the latest window frame was clearly itself an insertion and the gable above it had been rebuilt entirely in brick. In the east wall was a window, a stove and a chimneystack, all contemporary with the gable which was probably built when the building was converted for use as a schoolroom.

The internal faces were plastered and inscribed with a pattern of lines imitating stone blocks 36 cm. long and 18 cm. high.

The floor of the schoolroom was stone slabs laid over about 20 cm. of loose beach shingle, which may have been inserted to raise the level of the floor above the water level

in the adjoining ditch. The diagonal tooling on the slabs showed signs of having been worn down by use, but there was no obvious pattern to the wear to indicate how the classroom was arranged; indeed it seems likely that the slabs had been relaid following use in this or another building.

The north wall of the classroom may have extended eastwards beyond the east wall when first built, but the extension was replaced by a flint and brick structure incorporating the remains of two small yards and a small building, measuring 1.3 metres by 1 metre internally, with a single-slope roof. The small building may have served either as a privy for use with the schoolroom, or as a pigsty for the building when in agricultural use prior to its use as a school.

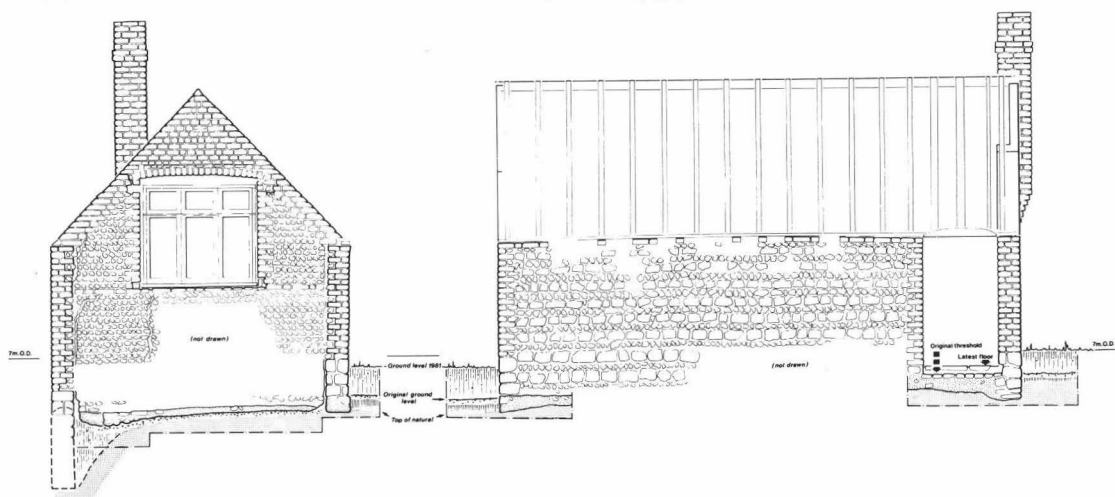
To the east of this a flint and stone wall was added forming a further, open-sided yard or shed and this was later partially incorporated into a small square brick and flint stable, 3.7 metres square internally, with a single window on the south side and a pyramidal roof.

Apart from a few sherds of late 18th- or early

THE DAME SCHOOL, WEST WITTERING

WEST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

PLAN

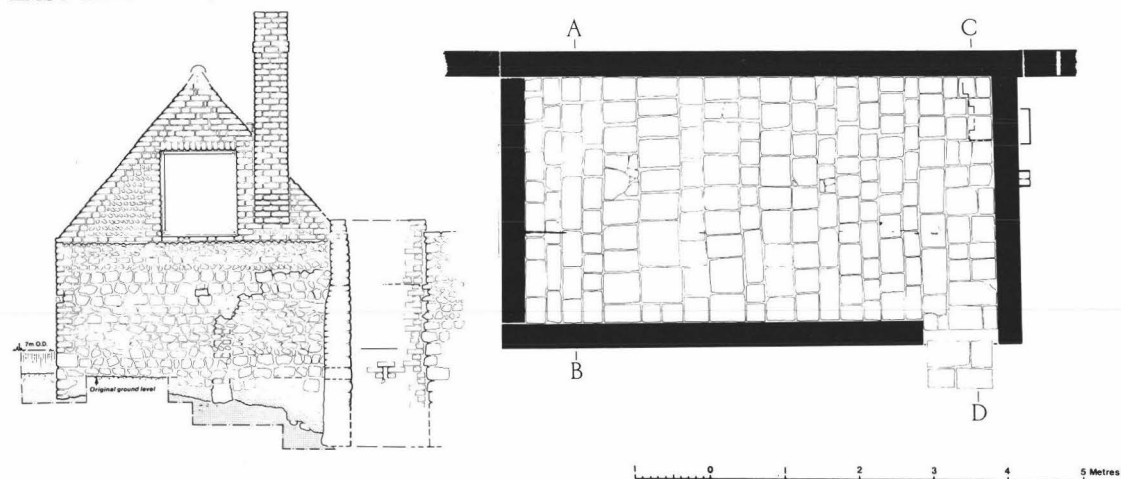


Fig. 7. The schoolroom (for Sections A-B and C-D see Fig. 8).

19th-century pottery scattered among the topsoil and in the gravel floors of the cart shed (Layers 1 and 2), no dating evidence was encountered during the excavations, but on architectural grounds the buildings all appear to belong to the first half of the 19th century.

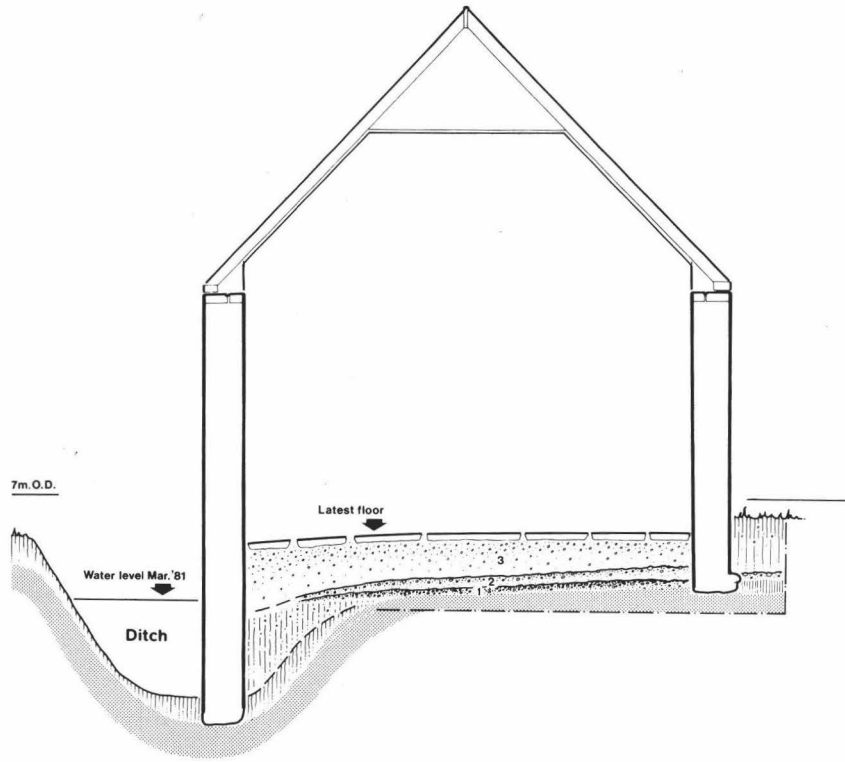
The authors would like to thank Messrs. Brian Bosely and Maurice Smith for their help with the excavations and Messrs. Richard Harris and Chris Zeuner of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum, where the buildings were re-erected in 1984, for their advice during the excavations.

Authors: F. G. Aldsworth, Archaeological Officer, West Sussex County Council.
Caroline Hallam, formerly of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum.

Notes

- ¹ W(est) S(ussex) R(ecord) O(ffice), Add. MS. 7101.
- ² W.S.R.O., E 35D/3/1. ³ W.S.R.O., E 35D/8/2.
- ⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 213/24/2.
- ⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 213/24/3. ⁶ W.S.R.O., E 35D/6/6.

SECTION A-B



SECTION C-D

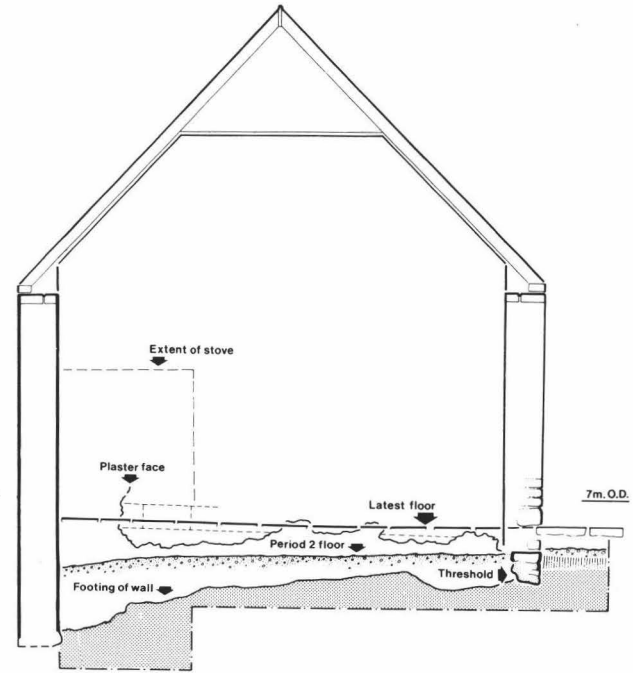


Fig. 8. The schoolroom: Sections A-B and C-D (cf. Fig. 7).