

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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*The Editor will be glad to receive short Notes on Discoveries and matters of interest relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, for insertion in the "Collections," such communications to be addressed to him at Barbican House, Leves.*

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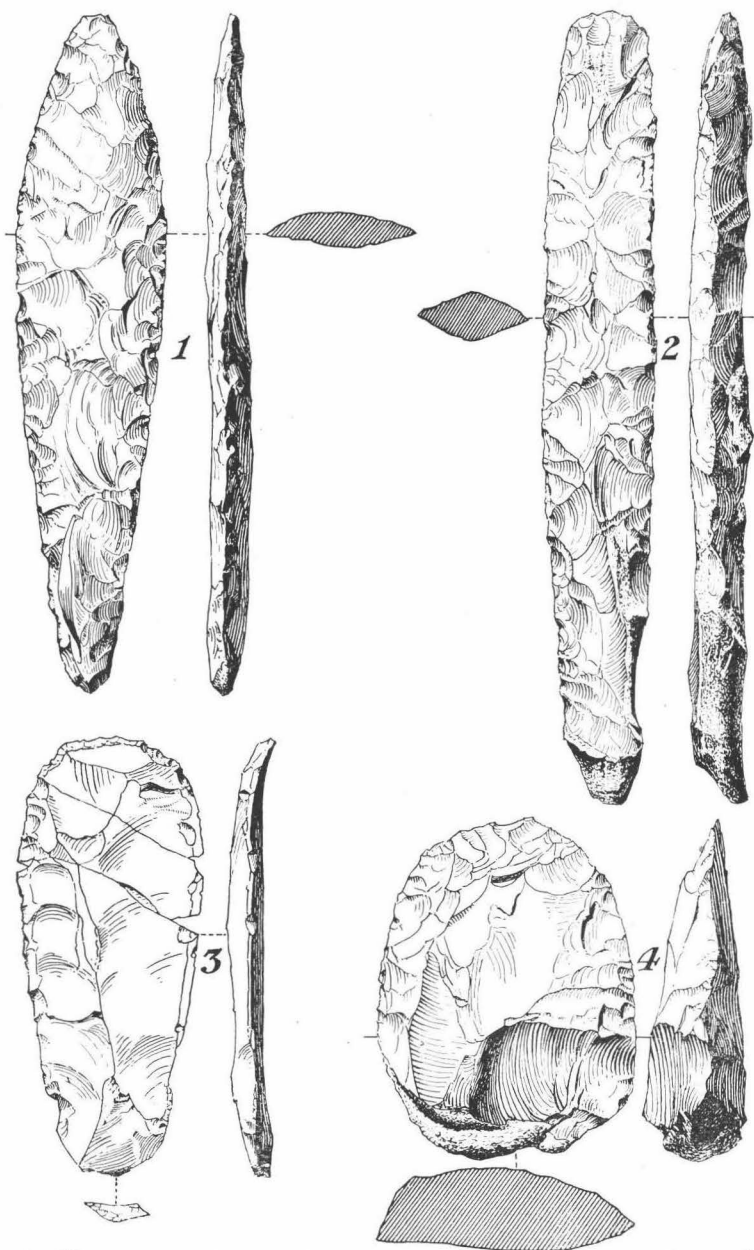
No. 1.

### *SOME NOTEWORTHY FLINTS FROM SUSSEX.*

Fig. 1 is the drawing of a flint dagger  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, found in a cart-rut on the Downs by Springhead Clump, in the parish of Parham, some twenty years ago. Its broadest part is in front of the centre, and measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The butt end is narrow and slightly thickened, and the surfaces are symmetrically convex. This dagger is of the early Danish type, and in Denmark would be late neolithic in point of date, which would correspond with the overlap between the neolithic and bronze periods in Britain, or say from 2000 to 1800 B.C.<sup>1</sup> Only 146 flint daggers have been found in England. They were originally brought into the country by the "beaker folk" who came from the north of Europe, and for the most part their distribution corresponds with that of Abercromby's A-C type of beakers. This distribution is mainly in the eastern half of England. In Sussex flint daggers are very rare; a fine example was found in the Horsham district,<sup>2</sup> and another, but of poorer workmanship, was discovered by Mr. Hurrell at Seaford, while a third, now in the Blackgate Museum, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was found at Brighton. The specimen here described is only the fourth perfect example from our county. In addition there are two fragments found near Newhaven, given to the Society's Museum by the late Mr. J. H. A. Jenner, and in the writer's own collection is a point from Crawley and portions of eight, probably unfinished, examples from what may possibly have been a local manufactory in the fields immediately to the west of the Dyke Railway Station.

<sup>1</sup> References: *Report Camb. Museum of Arch.*, 1909; *Archaeologia*, XLIII. 413; *ibid.*, LXIX., 4 *et seq.*; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd S., XXXII., 6-12; *P.S.E.A.* VI., 340.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.*, LXIX., 78.



1" 1/2" 0 1" 2" 3" 4" 5" 6" 7"  
Richard Beard 1932

Fig. 2 is that of a flint implement found by the late Mr. J. E. Couchman at the lower greensand sand-pits at Hassocks, and presented by him to the Society. It is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch thick. The tip is broadly convex, and the sides parallel for six inches, and then narrow towards the butt, which is covered with the original crust. Each surface carries a flaked mid-rib from which the sides slope down to the edges, so that in section it is lozenge shaped. Each surface also carries islands of cortex showing that the implement was made from a long flat piece of flint. Fine secondary edge trimming is mostly confined to one surface.

An implement somewhat parallel to this one was found by Miss Nina Layard<sup>3</sup> at "a late Palaeolithic settlement in the Colne Valley, Essex." It is shorter and broader ( $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 2 inches), but the workmanship seems closely to correspond. Like the Hassocks sand-pits, Miss Layard's site has produced a large number of minutely worked flake implements. The Sturge Collection in the British Museum,<sup>4</sup> contains what looks like a somewhat similar specimen, found in the bed of the river Lea, but, unlike our implement, it has the tranchet cutting end. The sand-pit at Selmeston has produced two fragments of what appear to be other, but unfinished, examples, viz. four inches of a butt, and two inches of a distal end.

In the absence of further evidence, it is uncertain to what period this type of implement should be assigned. Neither example was taken direct from a stratified level. Like Miss Layard's site, both Hassocks and Selmeston sand-pits have yielded many examples of the microlithic industry, but the workmanship of this implement is much finer than that of any of the celts showing tranchet technique that have been found on any of the pigmy sites in Sussex. Moreover, the pottery found on these sites shows that their occupation was not confined to one period. Until a specimen is found in associated relationship to an object of known period, it will be safest tentatively to attribute this implement to the late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Fig. 3 is that of a thin scraper of grey flint, 5 inches long and 2 wide at its widest end. It was unfortunately broken into three pieces, and three small fragments are missing. The dorsal surface is covered by a few large flake scars; the ventral is plain and flat except for a slight concave curve towards the distal end; the bulb is large and the butt faceted. The widely convex distal end is steeply trimmed to a scraping edge. The left side is also steeply trimmed, but the right side is ground to a smooth and sharp edge throughout its length, most of the grinding, but not all, having been done on the dorsal surface. The ground surfaces are of the same patina as the rest of the implement.

<sup>3</sup> *Antiquaries Journal*, VII., 511.

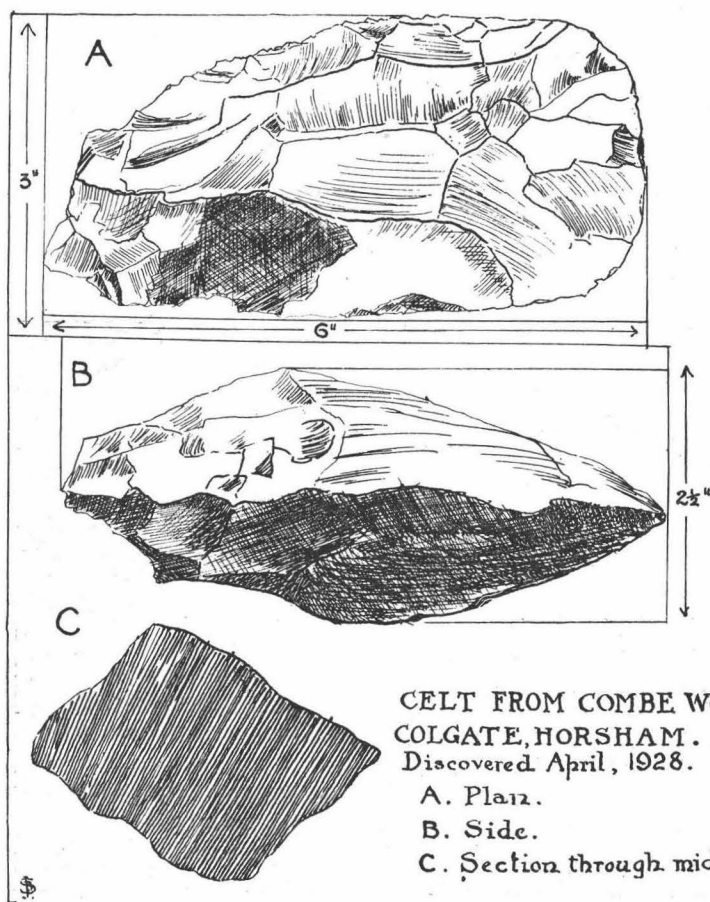
<sup>4</sup> *The Sturge Collection of Flints*, No. 301.

The general character and the flaking of the implement suggest a Northfleet date if not provenance, but the ground and polished edge probably pushes it forward to the Neolithic period, although there are a few examples of Palaeolithic implements showing polish.<sup>5</sup> This interesting implement was found at Wiggonholt, and bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. Alban Head.

Fig. 4 is likewise a flake implement, 4 inches by 3 inches, oval in outline except at the lower right-hand region, where the presence of the platform gives it an angular appearance. The dorsal surface is mottled bluey white, and shows a few moderately large flake surfaces; the ventral surface is black with large grey cherty inclusion, it is flat and even, except near the platform, where a little flaking has removed the bulb. The distal end is convex, thin, and has a keen edge; the proximal consists of original crust, and has the unfaçetté platform to its right. Secondary flaking and trimming has produced a sharp keen edge all round except at the butt end. The left side of the tool is much thicker than the right, and consequently on this side the flaking is steep. The implement probably dates from middle Palaeolithic times, and may be contemporary with Levallois (late Acheul) or with Le Moustier. It was found by the late Dr. Harley at Beedings, Pulborough, and it is with Miss Harley's permission that it is here published.

ELIOT CURWEN.

<sup>5</sup> See *S.A.C.*, LXIX., p. 79, and footnote.



CELT FROM COMBE WOOD,  
COLGATE, HORSHAM.  
Discovered April, 1928.

- A. Plan.  
B. Side.  
C. Section through middle.

No. 2.

*A NEOLITHIC CELT FROM ST. LEONARD'S FOREST.*

There was recently presented to the Horsham Museum a fine specimen of neolithic celt found at Combe Wood, Colgate, near Horsham. It is a heavy flint implement of creamy-white patina, measuring 6 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the curved cutting edge, and 2 inches thick at the centre. It is pointed oval in section and bluntish at the butt end, where there seems to be fracture for hafting. Partly polished, it is not of the latest Neolithic type, and dates probably about 3000 B.C. Mr. J. B. Shrewsbury kindly supplies drawings.

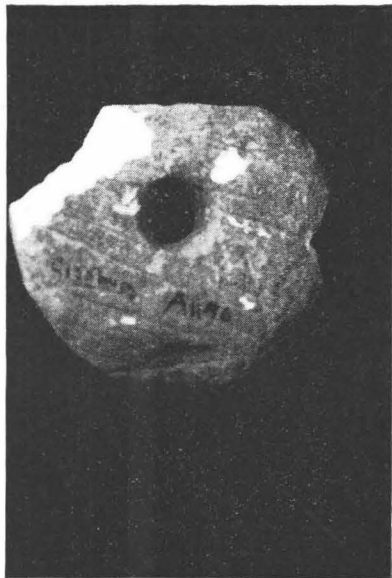
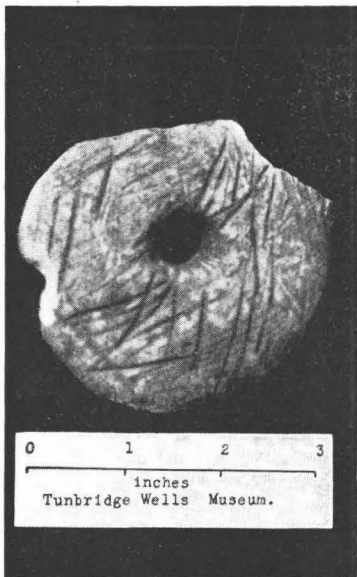
S. E. WINBOLT.

No. 3.

*A CHALK DISK FROM CISSBURY.*

In the *Sussex Archæological Collections* for 1931, Vol. LXXII., p. 152, Dr. Cecil Curwen figures and describes a decorated chalk disk from the Caburn, and gives references to other examples.

In the Tunbridge Wells Museum there is a similar, but smaller, chalk disk, which is said to have come from Cissbury, and to have been obtained from a lapidary, W. Wells, in Worthing. It is



scored deeply on both sides, but not in a radiating fashion. It is 3 inches in diameter,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick, with a central perforation  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch across, which is splayed out on each side; the surface of the perforation is smooth and shows no trace of grooving, such as might be caused by a cord suspending a loom weight. It is weathered to a light brown, the incised lines show the same patination, but there are some small recent fractures showing fresh white chalk. It would seem to be too light for a loom weight, too large for a spindle whorl, and hardly the right shape for a "mace head."

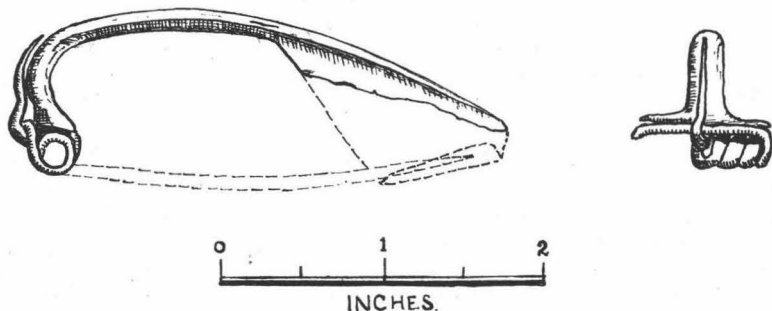
Its age could apparently be anything from Neolithic to early Iron Age.

J. C. M. GIVEN.

## No. 4.

*A LA TÈNE III. TYPE BROOCH FROM OLD PORTSLADE.*

The bronze brooch here illustrated was found this month (Feb. 1932) on the open downs above Old Portslade, by my brother, Mr. J. G. Ward. The spot where it was found has yielded many fragments of pottery, and during the last few years I have collected shards of grey, red and buff Romano-British; a piece of New Forest; and fragments of Samian ware. Recently a grey lid handle, oyster shells, a flanged Roman roof tile, and the brooch have turned up.



It is an early and interesting type of brooch, and is to be compared with one found at Richborough, Kent, and referred to in Richborough Report No. 1, plate 12, No. 1. It is really, however, of La Tène III. type, and may be dated within the first half of the first century A.D. (see Swarling Report, Plate 13, and Plate 15, Nos. 14 and 15).

The slightly arched bow tapers to the foot and rested in a catch-plate, the nature of which cannot be determined. Probably it was perforated with small holes or some similar design. It has a bilateral spring which is secured to the head with a loop and covered by two winged flanges.

Mr. Christopher Hawkes, B.A., of the British Museum, who has seen it, has kindly confirmed my view, and adds that "this type lasted probably till somewhat after the middle of the first century A.D., though it had died out by the beginning of the Flavian period."

I have not yet had an opportunity of dating the pottery found in the same place, but it will be interesting to see what relation the date of the brooch bears to that of the pottery. It seems certain that hereabouts was the site of a Romano-British settlement, which may well have lasted into the Roman period long enough to have been in existence at the same time as the Roman villa at Southwick was inhabited, but confirmation of this must await further examination.

C. RICHARD WARD.

## No. 5.

*SUSSEX DEEDS.*

The collection of Sussex deeds in the possession of the late Mr. Wallace H. Hills, of East Grinstead, was calendared in *S.A.C.*, vols. lxiv. and lxvi. By the generosity of Mr. I. D. Margary the greater part of these deeds have now come into the possession of the Society.

The Editor takes this opportunity to remind members that he would be glad to publish similar calendars of Sussex deeds in private possession.

## No. 6.

*REPORTS OF HON. LOCAL SECRETARIES.*

## BOGNOR.

Mr. W. PAGE reports:—

Middleton, near Bognor. During the gales of November, 1931, some of the clay cliff was washed away, and exposed two small pockets, 18 inches from the surface, containing Roman potsherds, at the end of the footpath from Middleton Church to the shore. In the one were fragments of a common cooking pot, and in the other were pieces of more than one pot of black ware. No bones or coins were found.

## BRIGHTON.

Mr. A. F. GRIFFITH reports:—

The Corporation of Brighton have set up a small Committee (named the Archaeological Amenities Sub-Committee) to report on any matters which merit attention on the score of their archaeological interest within the now-extended boundaries of the borough.

This Committee has recommended, and the Council have approved, the safeguarding of the fine pigeon house at Patcham. This is a round dormer for the entrance and exit of the pigeons, a small pitched roof surmounts the truncated cone. Most of the nesting places are still complete, a few still with the old chalk construction, but most now of brick; and the revolving ladder, to give access to the nests, is intact. The building is, however, in need of repair.

The Committee has also recommended the safeguarding of some early features, notably a Queen Anne balustrading and doorway, at Patcham Place (which belongs to the Corporation) in case the house itself has to be demolished.

It is in contemplation to set up two tablets at Hollingbury Castle (why is it now so usually called Hollingbury Camp?) to explain the posts which have been set up in the old stockade post-holes into the chalk and through the vallum made by the prehistoric constructors of the Castle.



## CHICHESTER.

The Rev. A. A. EVANS reports:—

During an eight days' digging in South and North Pallant the following articles of interest were thrown up by the workmen:—Boars' tusks; horn of ox, *Bos longifrons*; a coin of Trajan, having also name of Nerva on it; tiles of a concave pattern and showing the presence of site of a hypocaust; Samian ware and other domestic pottery; a piece of Samian stamped "DONNAVEUS"; a bronze pin; portions of a bone hair comb of Roman period; a counter of Edward II.; a small hone stone of early type. Digging in a street on the outside and adjacent to the north wall, a Roman jar was found and several coins of Constantius II. and other periods.

An effort is being made just now by the local Rotarians, assisted by the school authorities of the city, to induce the Mayor and Corporation, also the officials employed by them, also, and not least, the citizens of the place to take some interest in objects frequently being found which throw light on the long history of Chichester. Whether anything worthy and definite will come of the effort is at present uncertain. Visitors come in increasing numbers to the city, drawn by the appeal of antiquity, and it may be that the citizens will be induced to see that a local museum of local objects would be in the nature of a business asset to the place.

## EASTBOURNE.

The Rev. W. BUDGEN reports:—

In my report last year I mentioned the discovery, in the course of laying out a road on Horsey Bank, near the Eastbourne Electricity Works, of a pit which produced a considerable number of fragments of Roman-British pottery. Excavation for a sewer in the road has given a further opportunity of examining this pit. It appears to have been a water hole, lined with clay and about 8 ft. deep; the filling was still very wet and black. Among the additional fragments of pottery collected were some pieces of a good quality Samian dish of small size.

Further excavation work has been done by several members of the Society at the Early Iron Age site on Fore Down, Lullington, mentioned in a previous report. (1927.) The pottery found was of the same Halstatt type as before, and the evidence seems to indicate that the site was not occupied for a long period, and that it was peacefully deserted.

The making of a new road in the Hampden Park district—from Brodrick road in a westerly direction—has led to the finding of what seem to be Roman coins, but, according to my informant, the one coin that I saw—which was certainly Roman (1st brass)—was the only one out of 9 that had any visible image.

## HASTINGS.

Mr. J. E. RAY reports:—

The wall painting found at Church House Guestling, referred to in my last report, has been cleaned and protected under a glass panel. It has been described and illustrated by Mr. P. M. Johnston in Vol. XXXVII., Part I. of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*.

During the work of extending the Parade at Hastings a line of timber piles was discovered opposite the west end of George Street, extending in a south-easterly direction. This formed part of the old harbour destroyed in the reign of Elizabeth. One of these timber piles has been preserved at the Hastings Museum.

In October, Mr. Gilbert Ray found a bronze coin of Vespasian (A.D. 69–79) on the side of the Footlands Romano-British Bloomery at Sedlescombe. This is the second Roman coin found on the site, the other being of the reign of Domitian (see Straker's *Wealden Iron*).

## HORSHAM.

Mr. S. E. WINBOLT reports:—

A proposal has been put to the Urban District Council by Mr. W. Albery to open to view the façade of Horsham Park House by lowering the old stone wall in front by two courses, or a quarter of its height, for about 50 yards.

Since the publication of my article in the *Sussex County Magazine* I have re-discovered two more sites of sixteenth century glasshouses, one in a copse in Petworth Stagpark, the other (south-east of Loxwood House), almost certainly that plotted in by Speed in his map of 1610—the only one he marks in Sussex, and probably, therefore, the only one being worked at that date. This discovery makes it certain that the woods east of Loxwood were Carré's "Fernefol," a name which had vanished from the maps. The evolution has been:—Fernefol, Farnefold, Varnvol, Barnfold. I should greatly welcome any clue to the identity of the Petworth glassmaster; the glass is of late sixteenth century.

At Storrington was recently found a Roman-British bronze finger-ring, with thin ends, which just meet, but do not overlap. It was brought with gravel from a pit near Parham.

Mr. W. Albery, of Horsham, is writing, for publication, the history of the County Gaol at Horsham (1775–1845), and lectured on the subject in Horsham on Feb. 15, 1932. The last execution there, in 1844, was attended by some 3000 sightseers, who made a gala day of it. On the line of Stane Street, between Rowhook and Monks Farm, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles, there are three fence obstructions which bar the pedestrian. This stretch is all in Sussex. The question whether a right-of-way for pedestrians can be established is being taken up with the Footpaths Preservation Society. It may be added that the Society of Sussex Wealdsmen continue their policy of calling attention to any such obstructions observed during their rambles.

## LEWES.

Mr. SIDNEY SPOKES reports:—

The carved stones, originally part of Lewes Priory, and discovered at Plumpton, which were referred to in the 1931 report, have been now placed in a small room in Barbican House, awaiting more adequate accommodation. They have been supplemented by a large number of similar relics from the Priory, presented this year by Councillor J. C. Kenward. In addition to this a fragment of one of the carved marble shafts, believed to have formed part of the Cloister lavatory, has been given by the Southern Railway, who kindly allowed it to be removed from a modern wall adjoining the subway leading to the ruins. Mr. Percival Bridgman has collected, stored and delivered the three collections of stones at his own charges, and removed the last-mentioned stone, beside making good the wall without expense to the Society.

The Barbican at Lewes Castle has developed serious cracks in its walls, in part owing to the vibration from the railway tunnel, and a large piece of greensand stone fell from one of the corbels of the machicolations. With the concurrence of the Chief Inspector of Ancient Buildings, a shield has been erected above the main archway for the protection of pedestrians pending the collection of funds for the necessary repairs.

No. 21, Cliffe High Street, is in course of alteration, and some mediæval stonework with the reveal of a window has been disclosed. The chimney-stacks, which are of sixteenth century date, show elliptical brick relieving arches, beneath which one of the original fireplaces of greensand stone, with two-centred arched lintel, was found in position. This, unfortunately, has been removed. The oak timbers which form the main structure of the interior are of fine size and in good condition.

During some alterations to Malling Deanery in the past few months, a sixteenth century 2-light stone window has been brought to light in the south wall of the Tudor (north) range of building. The evidence seemed to point to this room as having been to the west of the original hall. The cased beams traversing the ceiling were found to be formed of elaborately moulded, but much mutilated, Tudor timber, all of which, with the exception of that at the west end, were evidently brought from other parts of the building. Records have been taken, since there was nothing perfect enough to be worth leaving exposed.

A series of deeds respecting South Malling Mill have been presented by Messrs. Lewis and Holman to the Society. They cover the period from 1625 to 1737, and give the names of the following millers:—1625, John Bayley and John Kenner; 1634, Cornelius Fox; 1675, John Fox; 1676, Anthony Penifold; 1699, James Miller; 1737, James Souch. A copy of the Will of the last-named is included.

During the preparation for foundations in widening Lewes Bridge, Mr. E. H. Fuller observed that at a depth of ten feet below

the surface, and about one foot below the present river bed, a roadway was found on each side of the river twelve inches in thickness, made of small flints, and, apparently, ashes. Probably under the present bed this road could be traced right across the river, and may suggest that it is the remains of an ancient ford. Amongst the objects recovered from the bed were several cast-iron cannon balls, and Mr. J. C. H. Martin has kindly promised to present two of these, framed in some of the old timber, to our Museum. Mr. Wayte has already given an ornamental knife (? eighteenth century) and a mediæval horseshoe. A fine pewter plate is in the possession of the East Sussex County Council, and it is hoped that this, too, may find a place in Barbican House.

#### RYE.

Mr. L. A. VIDLER reports:—

The Neolithic site at Playden has now been worked out, as regards the one habitation site, that Mr. H. J. Cheney discovered some two years ago. There are probably others in the same field. The results have proved of the greatest interest, and it is hoped a full report will be made later. In the meantime it is safe to say that it has proved an association of pigmy flints such as are found along the greensand ridge, with pottery similar to that found in the camp at the Trundle.

Camber Castle, built in 1538 by Henry VIII., has now been scheduled as an Ancient Monument, and closed to visitors. The owner, Mr. Arthur Piper, of Cranbrook, has commenced clearing away the accumulations of sand and fallen masonry from round the central keep. Stone cannon balls and other relics have been found, also the position of the well from which the garrison drew their water has come to light, but the well itself has not yet been cleared.

Rye Museum continues to attract visitors, and has now on view the discoveries both from the Playden Neolithic site and the Rye Pottery Kiln, an account of which appears elsewhere in this volume.

The Landgate Tower, which is a scheduled building, has during the year been under repair by the Corporation, and with the advice and assistance of the Office of Works.

The machicolations have been made secure, and the portecullis chamber has been cleared of rubbish. Work has been commenced in clearing the Eastern Tower, and the presence of a dungeon, beneath the ground level, has been disclosed, the floor being found at about eleven feet depth.

#### SHOREHAM.

Mr. E. F. SALMON reports:—

During some work on the West Hove Golf Course, at Hangleton, the remains of a Saxon warrior, buried with his weapons, were found. Dr. Cecil Curwen reported the find in *Sussex N. & Q.* for August, and the relics have been presented to the Hove Museum.

About the same time as the above discovery an early form of breech-loading cannon was dredged up off Hove; it now finds a home in the Hove Museum. Mr. Fred. Harrison considers that it was probably from a vessel wrecked off Hove in 1590, another piece from which was found at the end of the eighteenth century.

St. Botolph's Church. In this little building of Saxon origin mural paintings were said by our hon. member, P. M. Johnston (Vol. XLIII., p. 226), to be concealed under whitewash. The greater part of this has now been removed, and the above statement substantiated. Unfortunately the result has not been so gratifying as in many cases. The subject over the arch was probably a "Doom"; figures of our Lady and St. John are discernible. On the lower part of the wall to the left are remnants of a Bishop grasping his staff and beneath a canopy.

Southwick. The excavation of the site of the Roman villa here is described elsewhere in this volume. It is, I believe, generally known that the site had been previously excavated in 1845, and it is most regrettable that what was done then was not placed on permanent record.

The first annual report of the Society records that at a meeting held at Shoreham, 5th May, 1847, there was: "Ancient Roman pottery, mosaic, etc., from the Roman Villa at Southwick, belonging to Mr. L. Hall, exhibited by the Rev. C. Gaunt, who explained the plan and situation." To this was appended a note: "(The Committee hope to publish some details on a future occasion.)" This the Committee failed to do, and, furthermore, the whereabouts of the plan, which twice subsequently was exhibited, is unknown, although enquiries have been made in all likely places.

#### WORTHING.

Miss MARIAN FROST reports:—

When the Rectory of Tarring was pulled down recently a thirteenth century grave cover was found, having been used as part of the foundations. It is broken, a large part of the centre piece is missing; when mended this will be on view in the Worthing Museum.

The Worthing Archæological Society continues to progress favourably. It has contributed to the funds in connection with Cocking, Easebourne and Warminghurst Churches, and the work at Hollingbury Camp and the Roman Villa at Southwick. Mr. C. H. Goodman has unfortunately left the town, and his ready and practical help is continually being missed. He has been made an Hon. Life Member of the Society, so will retain some interest in Worthing.

We were pleased to welcome a party of members of the Sussex Archæological Society to the Tarring Cottages and the Worthing

Museum on the 12th of September. The Worthing Museum has lent some Sussex bygones to the cottages in the hope of increasing the number of visitors. The Curator is writing a pamphlet describing the cottages, which will, we hope, give further publicity to them.

The Morton Palmer collection of bygones has recently been presented to the Worthing Museum.