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forum of the Sussex Place-Names Net

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• **ABBREVIATIONS OF FREQUENTLY-CITED WORKS**

<i>CDEPN</i>	V.E. Watts, <i>Cambridge dictionary of English place-names</i> (forthcoming 2001)
<i>DB</i>	<i>Domesday Book</i>
<i>DEPN (Ekwall)</i>	Eilert Ekwall, <i>Dictionary of English place-names</i> (-4 (1960) unless other edition flagged)
<i>DEPN (Mills)</i>	A.D. Mills, <i>Dictionary of English place-names</i> (1991, 1998)
<i>EPN</i>	Kenneth Cameron, <i>English place-names</i> (-5 (1997))
<i>EPNE</i>	A.H. Smith, <i>English place-name elements</i> (EPNS vols. 25/26)
<i>EPNS</i>	English Place-Name Society
<i>JEPNS</i>	<i>Journal of the English Place-Name Society</i>
<i>Lf</i>	<i>Locus focus</i>
<i>OED</i>	<i>Oxford English dictionary</i>
<i>PN X</i>	<i>The place-names of county X</i> ; EPNS volume
<i>PN Sx (Roberts)</i>	R.G. Roberts, <i>The place-names of Sussex</i> (1914)
<i>PN Sx (Glover)</i>	Judith Glover, <i>The place names of Sussex</i> (-2 (1997))
<i>PNIL</i>	Margaret Gelling, <i>Place-names in the landscape</i>
<i>STP</i>	Margaret Gelling, <i>Signposts to the past</i> (-2 (1988))
<i>VCH X</i>	<i>Victoria history of county X</i>
<i>VEPN</i>	D. Parsons, T. Styles, with C. Hough, <i>The vocabulary of English place-names</i> (1997-, appearing by fascicle)
-0	an edition-flag (e.g. <i>STP-2</i> , second edition of <i>STP</i>)

Main relevant local periodicals and series:

<i>SAC</i>	<i>Sussex Archaeological Collections</i>
<i>SASNL</i>	<i>Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletter</i>
<i>SFH</i>	<i>Sussex Family Historian</i>
<i>SH</i>	<i>Sussex History</i>
<i>SNQ</i>	<i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>
<i>SPP</i>	<i>Sussex Past and Present</i> (successor to <i>SASNL</i>)
<i>SRS 0</i>	<i>Sussex Record Society</i> volume, with volume number
<i>WSH</i>	<i>West Sussex History</i>

Passing interest

The *Evening Argus* of 20/12/1999 reports the new street-name *Millennium Close* on a mobile-home park in Lancing - not clear whether anyone spotted the double meaning. At the time of writing it was said to be "the only street in Sussex with the word *millennium* in its title".

offcentre I



A new spelling of Hollingdean

• EDITORIAL

The Editor's first duty is to apologize for the great delay of the millennial *Locus focus*. This can be put down to the coincidence of many other deadlines with that for our periodical.

Our main innovation in recent months has been the establishment in April 2000 of an electronic discussion forum for **Net** members. Email sent to spnn@cogs.susx.ac.uk will reach all members who have a declared email address. (Note that replies to emails should use whatever reply-to-all facility your software offers; a simple reply may not reach all subscribers.) Queries and observations sent to this address by non-members are very welcome. The traffic is archived, and will in due course be made readable through web-pages (more on this in the next number of *Lf*). In the meantime, those who can get into the COGS network can read the archive at </local/mail/archive/spnn>. Unconnected readers who fear that this facility may supplant some of the regular features of *Locus focus* should rest easy. The Editor will extract those items that appear worthy of wider dissemination and publish them (as for instance Q4.1.7 and .9 in this issue). The responses to Q4.1.9, in particular, in volume and in content, testify to the efficiency of the electronic ways of gathering information.

A related new feature in this issue, alongside the bibliography of recent publications, is the short list of relevant websites. After this first welcome to the genre, only such websites as are endorsed by a **Net** member as useful, or interesting in a positive sense, will be mentioned.

Richard Coates
Editor

• CORRECTIONS

Apologies for the Editor's bizarre error which misplaced the well numbered W1 on the map accompanying Janet Pennington's note N3.2.2 on the water supply of Steyning in some copies of *Lf* 3, 2. It should be at the head of the stream close to the north end of Dog Lane, and not, detached from all flowing water, near the White Horse Inn. Please use Snopake on the latter place and move the well to the right spot using other second-millennium technology.

Also, in the same note, Tim Hudson (*VCH Sussex* 6 (i), 239) should have been acknowledged as the source of the form *Sewyngwell* dating from 1498.

Passing interest

The big onomastic event of recent months has been the decision of the Noble Organization to rename the Palace Pier in Brighton *Brighton Pier* (much lineage in the *Evening Argus*). In the longer perspective this furore is ironic. The building after which the pier was originally named was first called *Brighton House*, then, as it was architecturally transformed, *The Marine Pavilion* and afterwards *The Royal Pavilion*. William IV in 1830 decided to call it *The Royal Palace, Brighton*, but the name never really stuck and the "palace" has generally been called *The Pavilion* for the best part of 200 years.

• NOTICEBOARD: LITERATURE, THE WEB, NEWS, EVENTS

• RECENT LITERATURE

□ Abbreviations in references: see *Locus focus* 1 (3), 2.

□ Items in previous issues of *Locus focus* are not listed.

Coates, Richard (2000) [Untitled; about PNs in the area of the Long Man of Wilmington.] *Sussex Past* 90, 5. [A little speculation.]

Gelling, Margaret and Ann Cole (2000) *The landscape of place-names*. Stamford: Shaun Tyas. [This is a comprehensive reworking of the first author's well-known *Place-names in the landscape* (1984).]

Gwynne, Peter (2000) Wealden estates, parent manors and droveways. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 69, 4.

Leppard, Michael J. (2000a) Hundreds, tithings, hamlet: addenda. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 69, 5. [The sequel to an article in *BEGS* 68, 10-13.]

Leppard, Michael J. (2000b) The place-name *Saint Hill*. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 69, 7. [Reprinted in this number of *Lf*.]

Miles, Joyce (2000) *Owl's Hoot: how people name their houses*. London: John Murray.

Parsons, David and Tania Styles (2000) *The vocabulary of English place-names*, fascicle II (*brace - cæster*). Nottingham: University of Nottingham, Centre for English Name Studies. [This was wrongly cited in *Lf* 3 (2) as having already appeared in 1999.]

Rushton, Neil S. (1999) Parochialization and patterns of patronage in 11th-century Sussex. *SAC* 137, 133-52. [Much of interest on the evolution of the relation between the ancient minsters and the medieval parish system.]

The *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 69 also carries "Place-name news" on p. 16.

Readers might also be interested in:

Postles, David (1999) "Oneself as another" and Middle English nickname bynames. *Nomina* 22, 117-32.

Smith-Bannister, Scott (1997) *Names and naming patterns in England, 1538-1700*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. [About personal names; reviewed by L.R.N. Ashley, *Names* 48 (2000), 79-80.]

• WEBSITES OF INTEREST

Kelly, Susan E. (1999) "The Electronic Sawyer",
<http://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/users/sdk13/chartwww/eSawyer.99/eSawyer2.html>
[electronic new edition of Sawyer 1968; see Paul Cullen's article on Sussex charters in this number of *Lf*]

Net member Mark Gardiner's web-page may be found at www.qub.ac.uk/arcpal/staff/gardiner/, updated 08/05/00.

The following URL (Nick Austin's website) accesses Mark Gardiner's contribution to the enquiry into the Hastings western bypass route (1995), which contains significant place-name material:

<http://www.cablenet.net/pages/book/corresp/gardiner.htm>

The full title of the Gardiner piece is: "Working Paper: a review of the *Secrets of the Norman invasion*, submitted by Mr N. Austin to the Highways Agency". It may lead you to the wilder climates found in the following pages on the website:

<http://www.cablenet.net/pages/book/index.htm#INDEX>

<http://www.cablenet.net/pages/book/corresp/critique.htm>

As this exchange illustrates, the Web is the most open of institutions, and there are now, inevitably, numerous sites with place-name information of varying quality, often taken from the standard reference-books. Several contain Sussex information, for example:

Horton, Andy (1997, 1998) "Shoreham-by-Sea: toponymy", www.ourworld.com-puserve.com/homepages/BMLSS/Shoreh10.htm

Jolly, Stephen (1997) "Place-names of Findon", www.findon.com/names.htm

Schwa (pseud.) (as of 08/04/00) "[Sussex] Place-name derivations", www.homeusers.prestel.co.uk/aspen/sussex/namelist.html

Smith, Gavin (1996) Recovering the lost religious place-names of England. *At the Edge* (electronic journal) 3, indexed at www.indigogroup.co.uk/edge/ateindex.htm [Includes some overenthusiastic assignment of religious significance to PN elements.]

In future, entries here will only appear if endorsed as valuable by a member of the Net.

offcentre II

Paradigm place-name? *Puzzling Ham* (book of reference to William Figg's survey of Eastbourne, 1816; ESRO GIL 3/17/2).

Christopher Whittick

• NEWS ITEMS

Sadly, we must record the death of John Field in July 2000. He was very well known for his work on English field-names, and especially for his *English field-names: a dictionary* (1972) and *A history of English field-names* (1993), both of which remain invaluable companions for students of place-names.

The annual conference of the Institute of Field Archaeology was held at the University of Sussex on 6 April 2000. There was a section devoted to place-names and archaeology, and the abstracts of the papers read are printed below as a supplement to this issue of *Lf*.

• FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Richard Coates is giving a talk on the origins of English ethnicity to the Chichester Archaeological Society at 1930 on 27 September 2000 (venue to be announced), and on place-names to the Hurst Green Historical Society at 1945 on 13 December 2000 at Hurst Green Village Hall.

Paul Cullen and **Richard Coates** will be contributing to a day conference at the University of Nottingham on 18 November 2000, discussing results of their AHRB-funded project to digitize the Sussex and Hampshire place-name archives of the EPNS.

Paul Cullen will be giving a talk at 1930 on 12 December 2000 to Worthing Archaeological Society on "Sussex place-names" at Worthing Library Lecture Theatre, Richmond Road, Worthing.

□□□□

• INTERXCHANGE: NOTES, QUERIES AND RESPONSES

• NOTES

John Bleach

N4.1.1 A note about some street-names in Hove and Preston

The following letter was found whilst browsing through a copy of Charles Thomas-Stanford's study of Wick (1923) in a bookshop in Tunbridge Wells. It is from Thomas-Stanford to a Miss Gordon, who presumably had enquired of him for an explanation of the Wiltshire place-names appearing as street-names within the urbanizing development of the Stanford Estate in Hove and Preston. The letter confirms that some of these street-names are due to Stanford-family associations in Wiltshire (Beevers n.d.: 37), and / details the reason behind the previously unexplained street-names in *Wilbury* (eight are listed in Hove in the most recent edition (1997; reprinted 1998) of the OS street atlas for East Sussex), which is also a place in Wiltshire but of no known connection hitherto with the Stanfords.

Preston Manor
Brighton

14 July 1927

Dear Madam,

Sir Henry Malet of Wilbury, Wilts was one of the first purchasers of a plot on the Stanford Estate. He built a house on it and called it 'Wilbury' [named between 1874 and 1878 - J.B.] - and the name was given to neighbouring roads.

'Tisbury' and 'Semley' are names derived from places in Wiltshire adjacent to my wife's property there.

In more recent developments - in Preston Rural, now to become part of Hove, - I have endeavoured to give the roads names which have some historic connection with the locality.

Yours very truly
Charles Thomas-Stanford

Amongst the names used in the "more recent developments" are *Etrington* and *Shirley*, both recalling local landowners (Farrant 1981: 40, 63, fn. 21). Thomas-Stanford's feelings regarding the important role of street-names in maintaining the historic associations of a given area are fully expressed in his study of Wick (1923: 40-1).

○ *Acknowledgement*

I am grateful for the staff at the bookshop for allowing me to take a transcript of the letter, and to the owner, Antony Whittaker, for allowing publication.

○ *References:*

Beevers, D. (n.d.) *Preston Manor* [first edition]. Brighton: Royal Pavilion, Art Gallery and Museums. [The second edition of this guidebook (1999) omits making the connection between street-name and family property in Wiltshire.]

Farrant, Sue (1982) The Stanford Estate in Brighton and Hove, 1870 to 1939. In Sue Farrant (ed.) *The growth of Brighton and Hove, 1840-1939*. Brighton: University of Sussex (Centre for Continuing Education Occasional Paper 14), 35-40.

Thomas-Stanford, Charles (1923) *Wick: a contribution to the history of Hove*. Hove: Combridges.

○ *Editor's note*

The Wiltshire connection presumably also accounts for *Knogle Road* in Preston, and in the Wilbury area *Fonthill Road* and the bland-looking *Newtown Road*, adjacent to the former Goldstone Ground, as there are places with these names adjacent to Tisbury and Semley. Wilbury is in fact a house in Newton Tony, in the far east of the county.

Paul Cullen

N4.1.2 More on twitten [ref. Q1.3.4, N2.1.3, R2.1.4, R2.2.7, N3.2.5]

Further to the recent musings in *Lf* concerning early examples of the word *twitten*, it is worth noting that Löfvenberg (1942: 216-7), in a study which draws heavily on Sussex subsidy rolls for material, includes in separate entries the medieval surnames *Twychen* and *Twyten*. For OE *twicen(e)* (the source of *Twychen*), Löfvenberg infers a meaning 'narrow lane, alley' (alongside the standard definition 'fork in a road, junction of roads'), based on the appearance in charter boundary-clauses of phrases such as "andlang twicene" and "on tha smalan twichenan" in which OE *andlang* 'along' and *smæl* 'narrow' are hard to reconcile with a word meaning 'junction of roads'. For *Twyten* he cites two 13th-century examples of the surname, *atte Twyten(e)*, both from Sussex, and suggests that the term may go back to an OE **twiten*, related to German *Twiete* 'narrow lane, alley' (found in Middle Low German in the form *twite*). Following earlier scholars, he connects this word with German *zwei* 'two', which is from the same root as OE *twicen(e)* (whence ME *twychen*). This second surname-form represents by far the earliest apparent attestation of the word *twitten* as an item distinct from *twicen(e)* '*twitchen'.

○ *Reference*

Löfvenberg, Mattias T. (1942) *Studies on Middle English local surnames*. Lund: Lund Studies in English 11.

Michael J. Leppard

N4.1.3 Saint Hill, East Grinstead

The English Place-Name Society (*PN Sx* 333) gives *Saynt Hill* in 1568 as its earliest reference and suggests the name may mean 'singed or burned hill', comparable to *St Ives* in Hartfield. The 1568

citation (SAC 41: 205), however, proves to refer to Sandhill at Crawley Down, which appears as *Sainthill* in 1602 also (SRS 33: 9, 47).¹ Budgen's map of Sussex of 1724 gives the earliest known record of our Saint Hill, marking it *Santhill*. *Santhill* is also the form on the earliest known picture of the house, painted by James Lambert senior in the 1780s (BL AddMS 5676 f.39).² *Saint-hill* is first found in the set of estate maps prepared for its owner, Gibbs Crawfurd, in 1776 (BL C.7e18(1)) and becomes the invariable spelling from the 1790s onwards (*Universal British directory* (1794); Gardner and Gream map of Sussex (1795)).

Immediately north of the house and gardens on the 1776 map is a field named *Sand Mead*. This makes it probable that *sand* is the word behind *Santhill* and that *Sainthill* is a more or less deliberate romantic development of it. With no reference before the 18th century the EPNS's tentative etymology can make no further claim. From 1274 to 1597/8 we have references to a *Sandhill* in East Grinstead in the manor and tithing of Imberhorne; it also appears as a surname (see *PN Sx* 333 for early references; *Buckhurst terrier* (SRS 39: 48) for latest). This Sandhill appears to adjoin or be part of the Crawley Down Sandhill; there is no indication that it might be at our Saint Hill site. The personal name *Sandknappe(e)* or *Sandknepp(e)* found in Imberhorne manor and tithing from 1285 to 1296 (Hundred roll 1285 (Budgen notebook 110, SAS, Barbican House, Lewes); Subsidy roll 1296 (SRS 10: 34); intermediate references in Lewes Priory documents (SAC 35: 120-1; SRS 38: 88)) looks like an alternative or earlier form of the same name.

To complicate matters, there was another *Sandhills* here in the 16th and 17th centuries, near where Sackville College now stands (first noted in 1549 (SAC 109: 32), then 1597/8 (SRS 39: 58, and map XXXIX)). Given the local geology, the prevalence of such names is not surprising.

○ Notes

1 I owe these references to Dr A.F. Hughes of Horsham, an enquiry from whom led me to this research.

2 I owe this reference and indication of date to Mr J.H. Farrant of Lewes. The picture is reproduced in *SNQ* 1: opposite p. 210; the date on that page is, approximately, that of the Crawfurds' acquisition of the house, not of the painting.

This piece is reprinted from *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 69 (2000), by permission of the Editor.

Richard Coates

N4.1.4 Ford Airfield - doubly named

This turns out to be a name of multiple origin. Obviously it is related to that of nearby Ford village; but it was originally called *Yapton Airfield*, and on being taken over in 1928 by the Ford Motor Company it was renamed, presumably not without a commercial eye, by Henry Ford (Austen *et al.* 1985: 82). The Ford Motor Company intended to fly services to the continent from here.

○ Reference

Austen, Brian, Don Cox and John Upton (1985) *Sussex industrial archaeology: a field guide*. Chichester: Phillimore.

• QUERIES

□ If readers respond directly to the person making the enquiry, please would they also send a copy to the Editor?

Q4.1.1 Middle English spiche (Margaret Laurence)

Mrs Laurence, of Barnfield, Church Lane, East Peckham, Tonbridge TN12 5JJ, is a local historian of the East Peckham area of Kent. She asks Sussex researchers to keep an eye open for instances of the term *spiche*, which is represented quite frequently in fourteenth-century documents of her area. Are we still sure the word meant 'brushwood; ?brushwood causeway', as suggested in *PN Sx* (190) and *EPNE* (II, 138)? Witney (1976: 27-9) argued the term was used for a raised causeway for carrying iron out of the Weald. She notes the frequent association of the term with banks on boundaries, and speculates that the banks predate the boundaries. Does the term pattern in the same way in Sussex?

○ Reference

Witney, K.P. (1976) *The Jutish forest: a study of the Weald of Kent from 450 to 1380 A.D.* London: Athlone Press.

Q4.1.2 Some puzzles about Chartfleet or Churchfleet in Lyminster (Tim Hudson)

Recorded in Lyminster near Arundel is the shadowy place-name *Chartfleet* or *Churchfleet*. It occurs as a (reputed) manor from the mid-16th century, usually called *Charfleet-* or *Chartfleet-Lyminster* (*SRS* 19: 95; 20: 436; Arundel Castle MS. D 6729). An alternative attestation in 1581 was *Churchfield* or *Chestflete* (*SRS* 58: 105). In 1598 there was said to have been "a part of the parish called in times past Churchflete tithing, where the houses are now pulled down and the garden plots, tofts and crofts are laid together in great fields" (WSRO MS. Cap. I/51/14, f. 114).

The puzzle is that the tithing is located in the mid-18th and mid-19th centuries (Arundel Castle MS. D 1725-7; tithe map; WSRO MS. Cap. I/28/73) as lying west or south-west of Lyminster church in an area then marshland (the site is east of the Ford-Arundel railway line, on the north side of the Black Ditch). At least, however, this matches a reference of 1412 to the land of the tenants of *Churcheffette* near the running water called *Mildych* (BL Add. Ch. 54155 (MS. cal.)).

Another puzzle is two references in the 13th century to land in a field called *Cherchefflet* or *Chifflet*, evidently an open field (Eton College Library MS. 56/38, 42 (TS. cat.)).

If it were not for the location one would be looking for the remains of a hamlet; but what is the significance of the place name element *fleet* in this context?

○ Editor's note

Fleet and its ancestors usually mean 'creek, arm of the sea', but the term is found used of great inland pools like that at Fleet in Hampshire.

Q4.1.3 *Arundel in Malory* (Richard Coates)

Sir Thomas Malory, in *Le morte Darthur* (1485), book 10, chapter 33, refers to "a castle that is called Magouns, and now it is called Arundel, in Sussex". It is a nest of traitors (10, 50). The traitors are nicely explained by Stewart (1935: 208); the reference is a sideswipe at the Yorkist Norfolks by the Lancastrian Malory. But can anyone suggest what, if anything, lies behind the name he uses? A surname of the form *Magoun* is known, but I do not know its origin (cf. French *Magon*).

○ *Reference*

Stewart, George R. (1935) English geography in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*. *Modern Language Review* 30, 204-9.

Q4.1.4 A "booffe" in *Lyminster* (Tim Hudson)

I wonder if anyone can throw any light on a strange line in the mid-16th century will of Richard Oliver of Lyminster (*SRS* 43: 186): "I give to the mending of the highways between the *boosse* and the church" (the printed volume reads "*booffe*", but I have checked the original).

○ *Editor's note*

Perhaps connected with the word *boose/boost* (North Country), *boosy* (Midlands), variously 'cowstall, partition, trough', though the word-type seems to be absent from the South Country in modern times.

Q4.1.5 *How old is the term laine ?* (Richard Coates)

The first mention of this term in the sense 'open field' is, according to *OED*, in 1794. But it is much older. I can trace it to the 1580s; it is in frequent use about land in Ovingdean and Rottingdean in MS. ESRO SAS ABE 129, and the use of the expression *old laines* suggests, but does not prove, that its use was older still. Does anyone have even older attestations? I will forward the oldest to the editor of the *OED*.

Q4.1.6 *The Weeping Eye or Star, Slinfold* (Janet Pennington)

An alehouse at Slinfold was known as the *Weeping Eye* or the *Star* in 1637. The name disappears after 1699 (WSRO MS. MP 18; AddMS 19,525). Has anyone come across this first name before? I have certainly not seen it in Sussex and can find no reference to it elsewhere in England in the numerous books at my disposal. The *Star* is the emblem of Our Lady, frequently painted with a star on her shoulder (Cooper 1993: 159; Larwood and Hotten 1866: 302). Was this a disguised post-Reformation reference to a weeping Mary?

○ *References*

Cooper, Jean Campbell (1978) *An illustrated encyclopaedia of traditional symbols*. London: Thames and Hudson.

Larwood, Jacob and John Camden Hotten (1866) *English inn signs: being a revised and modernized version of History of signboards* (new editions 1951, c.1985). Exeter: Blaketon Hall (the latest).

Q4.1.7 Seven lost Sisters in Laughton (Christopher Whittick)

Looking over a shoulder in the searchroom today I saw, in a quarter-sessions deposition of 1627 (ESRO QR 29, m.68):

.... of Kent, husbandman, "came to a place in the parish of Laugh[ton] in the county of Sussex called the seaven sisters at which time and place one William Pigott of Framfield had promised him to meet and bring with him coney nets and another good fellow, and they would go into Sir Thomas Pelham's warren to catch coneyes"

Are these pillow-mounds in the warren? The context suggests not. Another row of Lewes mounds? It must have been quite a well-known spot to have been chosen as a meeting-place, especially for a foreigner from Kent (though he later claims to have a brother in Lancing).

Pam Combes replies:

Attractive as it is to consider the possibility of seven mounds or even seven standing stones in Laughton, a group of seven distinctive trees could also be a possibility. If the warren in question was in the vicinity of Warren Barn at TQ 503161, trees are not a common feature of the landscape there; a group of seven might have been notable.

(Originally an spnn exchange in June/July 2000)

Q4.1.8 Belle Tout (Richard Coates)

This feature in East Dean (Pevensey rape) is always known as /bel tu:t/ ("toot"), as one would expect since its second element is the descendant of OE *tōt* 'lookout place' (Coates 1979). However, the dialect writer Jim Cladpole, in his poem "Firle Beacon" (1928), rhymed its name with (*beazled*) *out* 'exhausted'. Does anyone have a view on the significance or authenticity of this alternative pronunciation? Or was ol' Mus' Jim using an eye-rhyme?

○ References

Cladpole, Jim, pseud. of James Richards (1928) "Firle Beacon". Privately published.

Coates, Richard (1979) Belle Tout. *SAC* 117, 264.

Q4.1.9 Where are they? (Paul Cullen)

In *PN Sx* (and *PN Sx* addenda in later EPNS volumes) there are a few dozen names which are labelled either "local" or "not on map". Some of these names do now appear on OS maps, and many others could no doubt be found on Tithe Maps/Awards, but I list below a selection which I have not yet precisely located in the hope that **Net** members may be able to pin them down for me. As well as grid references, I'd be glad to know if the names are still current or defunct.

ARDINGLY: The Furnace, Pipstye
BATTLE: Hedglan
BEXHILL: Bedwell, Birchington, Bramses, Bullington, Furnacefield, .
Northeye, Polegrove, Poundfield, Southeye, Totts Marsh
BREDE: Smoles Farm
CHIDDINGLY: Finches
CUCKFIELD: Friday Street, Pucksroad
FALMER: Patchway
HEYSHOTT: Dunstead, Uptons Ash
HOOE: Mispies
ICKLESHAM: Cleeve Axe
JEVINGTON: Broughton
LINDFIELD: Deadmans Lane
PETT: Fother Marsh
PLUMPTON: Plumpton Boscage
RUSPER: Bull Land Farm
SALEHURST: Drigsell
SELSEY: The Owers
WARBLETON: Cats Down
WARTLING: Oldcourt
WESTHAM: Langney Cliff, Renching
WILLINGDON: Hockington
WILMINGTON: Pingwell Haw

(Originally an spnn request for information, June 2000.)

Responses have been received as follows:

ARDINGLY:

The Furnace: I assume this to be Ardingly Furnace (not known to Straker) at TQ 337287 (H. Cleere & D. Crossley (1985) *The iron industry of the Weald*, 309. (Pam Combes)

BATTLE:

Hedglan is shown in Budgen survey ESRO BAT 4421. (Gwen Jones)

BEXHILL:

Bramses seems to be an area rather than a place TQ 0970, but see ESRO BAT 4435 and SAU 135-140; 140-143 wherein it is mentioned. See also ESRO DUNN 1714 survey for Walter Roberts which mentions four names containing Bramses: *West Bramses*, *Heath Bramses*, *Gravel Bramses* and *Bramses Brook*. (This survey is ACC 7612/4 'A Description of Certain Lands Lying in the parish of Bexhill in the County of Sussex' (Christopher Whittick).) (Gwen Jones)

Bullingtons field is recorded on the Bexhill Tithe map (ESRO TD/E 141). The field lies adjacent to Glyne farm (no longer on map) at c.TQ 763086. The area is now built up and the precise location is difficult to establish. (I have traced the precise position from the 1873/4 25" OS map.) The name Robro de Bulington was recorded in Bexhill half hundred in 1296 (*SRS* 10: 19) It does not occur again in the Subsidy Rolls. Has anyone come across the name elsewhere? *Domesday* Bullington was in Bexhill hundred and the association with burgesses recorded in *Domesday* would accord reasonably well with the position of Bullingtons field which lies not far from Bulverhythe. Treport

Abbey held part of the *Domesday* estate. L.F. Salzman (*VCH Sussex IX*: 119) notes that Pebsham was apparently included in Bullington, the greater part of which (with Pebsham) was granted to Treport Abbey by Robert of Eu; his son Henry confirmed the grant in 1101. Treport land was transferred to Robertsbridge in 1196. (Pam Combes)

North(e)ye is the site of the open prison at TQ 698081. (Christopher Whittick)

Polegrove is at TQ 7337 0713 - now the recreation ground. (Gwen Jones/ Christopher Whittick)

Totts marsh and Furnace field - see ESRO BAT 4421 Budgen survey. (Gwen Jones)

HOOE:

Mispies seems to be an area. Hooe Tithe Apportionment has *Gt Mispies Brook* (parcel 104). It is also mentioned in ESRO SAS/RAF/F/31. (Gwen Jones)

JEVINGTON:

Broughton is more or less pinned down in *PN Sx 422*, "between Crane Down Bottom and Folkington Park". (Paul Cullen)

PLUMPTON:

Plumpton Boscage - this is the name of a manor and I think, rather than an actual location, denotes that part of the manor of Plumpton which had its origins in assarts. There are rentals of the manor, and the tenements are all over the place. (Christopher Whittick)

SALEHURST:

Drigsell - excavation of a medieval aisled hall at Park Farm (*SAC 129 (1991)*: 81-97). (Gwen Jones)

SELSEY:

You need a chart to locate the Owers, a group of shallows lying to the south of Selsey Bill. Closest to Selsey are the Malt Owers, the others, which include the Middle and Outer Owers lie south of the Looe Channel which runs roughly east-west. There are other names there that might interest you. The Mixon lies east of the Malt Owers and The Street (probably applied to the channel) to the west, west of The Street lies Medmery Bank. (Pam Combes)

WARTLING:

Oldcourt is at TQ 6510 0875 and is a moated enclosure with no structures since c.1600. It is dealt with by the Tenement Analysis for Wartling (at ESRO and SAS library) P46/16. (Christopher Whittick)

• QUICK RESPONSES TO QUERIES AND ARTICLES

R4.1.1 Glynde again [ref. N3.2.4 (Richard Coates)]

Paul Cullen notes that the *Glynde*-word is probably not entirely exclusive to east Sussex, as there is a *Gline Field* in Wittersham (Tithe Award) just over the border with Kent on the Isle of Oxney. Like the well-known place-names, but unlike the form *glinne* in Bullokar, it has a long vowel.

R4.1.2 Saxon ironworking and terms for ironworking waste [ref. article in Lf 2.2, 16-17 (David Padgham)]

Jeremy Hodgkinson responds as follows to David Padgham's statement that "the Saxons did not work iron": The Saxons did work iron, as their mythology testifies, although the field evidence from the Weald is restricted to one confirmed smelting site, at Millbrook on Ashdown Forest (Tebbutt 1982). Saxon working of iron has also been found within the Wealden area at sites at Buriton, Hampshire (Tebbutt 1980: 15), and at Friar's Oak, near Hassocks, Sussex (Butler, forthcoming). There is also the wrought-iron work on the door of the parish church at Staplehurst, Kent, which is believed to date from the mid-11th century.

David Padgham also comments on the use of the word *slag*. The word most widely used in the Weald, in contemporary sources, for the scoria from the iron-making processes is *cinder*. However, *slag* is used in a 1646 description of the ironworks at Barden, Kent (Marshall 1958: 146-53).

○ References

Butler, Chris (forthcoming) Rescue excavations at Friar's Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex.

Marshall, P. (ed.) (1958) The diary of Sir James Hope, 1646. *Miscellany IX, Scottish Historical Society* (third series) 50, 127-97; republished in *Wealden Iron* 4 (1972), 15-20.

Tebbutt, C.F. (1980) A Saxon ironworking site at Buriton, Hants. *Wealden Iron* 17, 15.

Tebbutt, C.F. (1982) A Middle-Saxon iron smelting site at Millbrook, Ashdown Forest, Sussex. *SAC* 120, 19-35.

R4.1.3 Laurence Nowell and Sussex place-names [ref. Q3.2.2 (David Padgham)]

David Padgham answers his own query about what sources were used by Laurence Nowell for his maps in Old English characters.

By a happy coincidence, browsing in a Bloomsbury bookshop, I found a comprehensive answer in Robin Flower's Gollancz memorial lecture read to the British Academy on 19 February 1935, and reprinted in E.G. Stanley (ed.) *British Academy papers on Anglo-Saxon England* (Oxford: Oxford University Press for the British Academy, 1990), 1-27. Perhaps the EPNS should honour Nowell retrospectively.

The lecture was titled "Laurence Nowell and the discovery of England in Tudor times". It shows, in brief, that his first source was Leland, who was commissioned by Henry VIII to "peruse all the libraries of monasteries" for the royal libraries - and kept the best for himself.

Leland's prolific writings included two poems, "Cygnea cantio" and "Genethliacon Edwardi", each "liberally besprinkled" with place-names and having appendices explaining their derivations. Nowell's copy of the first, now in the British Library, includes notes in his own hand - and that of Lambarde - calling attention to the place-names, and a transcript from the appendix from the second poem. His intention is deduced as being the collection of all Leland's information on the OE and Welsh forms of the PNs of Great Britain.

Next, in Sir William Cecil's house he transcribed the MSS. of Bede, the *Anglo-Saxon chronicle* and others including the best surviving [A] text of the *Burghal hidage*, the original of which was subsequently damaged in the 1731 fire. Other libraries were similarly utilized until in 1566 he went off to the Continent and appears to have given all his researches to Lambarde, who drew on it for his own works.

In one matter only was the lecturer in error, as pointed out by Stanley in his introduction: this Laurence Nowell is not the nearly contemporary Dean of Lichfield and Prebendary of Chichester. Hence nothing is known of his life except by deduction.



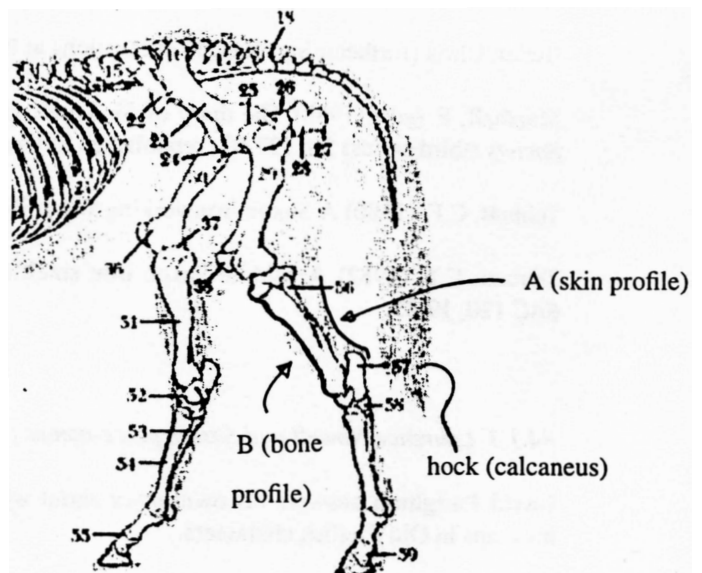
Richard Coates

Heel your ho, boys

Margaret Gelling has for some time explained the OE place-name element *hōh* 'heel', as in *Piddinghoe* and *Ebernoe*, in terms of human anatomy. She sees the paradigm instances of the hills at Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire, and Tysoe, Warwickshire (Gelling and Cole 2000: 187 - see • **Recent literature**) as suggesting the profile of the heel viewed from the side when a person is prone: a peak approached by a slight additional rise in the profile of the dipslope.

I cannot argue against this. But there seems to me an image which is at least as compelling: that of the external profile of the horse's upper hind leg down to the calcaneus bone of the ankle or hock-joint (*hōh*; A in the picture). Horses have come in many different shapes, of course, but this profile with the prominent calcaneus and its attendant effects on the leg-shape is consistent. If you prefer your specimens butchered (I don't), the shape of the tibia down to the front of the hock-joint might serve (B in the picture).

The picture is based on one © Penzance Equine Solutions (1997-2000), with emphases added.



• ARTICLES

Paul Cullen

Sussex charters - a handlist

The following is a list of the Anglo-Saxon charters relating to Sussex, with brief details of published editions. The chief aim is to provide a convenient guide to analyses of the boundary surveys attached to a good number of these charters. References are abbreviated thus:

- Abingdon Kelly, S.E. (ed.) *Charters of Abingdon Abbey*. Oxford: British Academy (Anglo-Saxon Charters 7), forthcoming (2000)
- Barker Barker, E. Sussex Anglo-Saxon charters. *SAC* 86 (1947) 42-101, *SAC* 87 (1948) 112-63, *SAC* 88 (1949) 51-113 [NB these three articles treat charters I-XVII, XVIII-XXVIII and XXIX-LII respectively]
- BCS Birch, W. de Gray (ed.) *Cartularium Saxonicum*. 3 vols & index, London: Whiting (1885-93)
- Brandon Brandon, P.F. *The Sussex landscape*. London: Hodder & Stoughton (1974)
- Dulley Dulley, A.J.F. The Level and Port of Pevensey in the Middle Ages. *SAC* 104 (1966), 26-45
- EHD Whitelock, D. (ed.) English historical documents, vol. I:c.500-1042 (2nd ed.). London: Eyre Methuen (1979) [NB numbering differs from 1st ed.]
- Finberg Finberg, H.P.R. *The early charters of Wessex*. Leicester: Leicester University Press (1964)
- Hyda Edwards, E. (ed.) *Liber monasterii de Hyda*. London: Rolls Series (1866)
- KCD Kemble, J.M. (ed.) *Codex diplomaticus ævi saxonici*, 6 vols, London (1839-48)
- Kitson Kitson, P.R. *Guide to Anglo-Saxon charter boundaries*. Nottingham: English Place-Name Society (forthcoming)
- Maitland Maitland, G. Lindfield church from Saxon times. *SNQ* 12 (1948-9) 143-9
- Morris Morris, J. *Arthurian sources 2: annals and charters*. Chichester: Phillimore & Co. (1995)
- Robertson Robertson, A.J. *Anglo-Saxon charters* (2nd ed.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (1956)
- S Sawyer, P.H. *Anglo-Saxon charters: an annotated list and bibliography*. London: Royal Historical Society (1968)
- Selsey Kelly, S.E. (ed.) *Charters of Selsey*. Oxford: British Academy (Anglo-Saxon Charters 6) (1998)
- Shaftesbury Kelly, S.E. (ed.) *Charters of Shaftesbury Abbey*. Oxford: British Academy (Anglo-Saxon Charters 5) (1996)
- Ward Ward, G. The Hæselersc charter of 1018. *SAC* 77 (1936), 119-29
- Wills Whitelock, D. *Anglo-Saxon wills* (2nd ed.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (1930)

The core information is for the most part drawn from Sawyer (S), and the material is arranged by Sawyer number. Manuscript date (given in brackets after the purported date of a given charter) refers to the earliest surviving manuscript, not necessarily the copy upon which the cited edition (usually BCS) is based. For full bibliographical details of each charter Sawyer should be consulted; or, better still, Susan Kelly's revised edition of Sawyer which is available online (entitled The Electronic Sawyer) at this URL:

<http://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/users/sdk13/chartwww/eSawyer.99/eSawyer2.html>.

Much additional bibliographical matter, which I have not attempted to include, is also cited by Kitson.

References to Abingdon, Barker, BCS, EHD (440-556), Finberg, KCD, Robertson, Selsey, Shaftesbury and Wills are to charter or document number rather than page. In referring to Kitson (forthcoming, hence currently unpaginated) I have necessarily assigned a number to each boundary description according to the order of treatment - these numbers will not appear in the published work, but should nevertheless prove a useful aid. Note that *PN Sx* is cited only when boundary clauses are discussed - treatment of individual names is not noted.

One charter included by Richard Coates (*A classified bibliography on Sussex place-names, 1586-1987*. Brighton: Younsmere Press (1987), 93-4) in his list of charters relating (or possibly relating) to Sussex is omitted here in the light of recent research, namely:

S 1658 A.D. 1059 x 1070 (14th): the land at *Dene* is most plausibly located in Littlebourne in Kent; see Kelly, S.E. (ed.) *Charters of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, and Minster-in-Thanel*. Oxford: British Academy (Anglo-Saxon Charters 4) (1995), A1 xiii.

I have not included S 1503 despite the suggestion in Sawyer of a reference to Rotherfield in Sussex. Finberg is surely right to prefer Rotherfield in East Tisted, Hampshire (see Finberg 151, and cf. Coates, R. *The place-names of Hampshire*. London: Batsford (1989), 140). Nor have I included S 1210; Sawyer's suggestion of a reference to Durrington in Sussex, rather than Darenth in Kent, is wisely omitted in Kelly's online revision (cf. Wallenberg, J.K. *Kentish place-names*. Uppsala: Lundequist (1931), 246; Brooks, N. *The early history of the Church of Canterbury*. Leicester: Leicester University Press (1984), 221). The jury is still out on S 1414, which may or may not impinge on Sussex.

The charter index

- S 42 A.D. 714 for ?717 or ?724 (14th): BCS 132, Barker VIII, Morris 134, Selsey 6
S 43 A.D. 775 for c.705 x c.717 (10th/11th): BCS 144, Barker III, Kitson (i) 27 (ii) 28, *PN Sx* I: xlv, Selsey 4,
S 44 A.D. 705 x [?716 x ?] (14th): BCS 145, Barker VII, Morris 136, Selsey 5
S 45 A.D. 692 (14th): BCS 78, Barker IV, EHD 59, Morris 126, Selsey 2
S 46 A.D. 733 x [747 x c.765] (14th): BCS 211, Barker IX, Morris 141-2, Selsey 7
S 47 n.d. (13th): BCS 212, Barker X, Selsey 8
S 48 A.D. 762 for ?765 (14th): BCS 198, Barker XI, Kitson 1, Morris 138-9, Selsey 9
S 49 A.D. 770 (14th): BCS 206, Barker XII, Morris 139-40, Selsey 10
S 50 A.D. 765 (13th): BCS 197, Barker XIII, Kitson (i) 33 (ii) 34 (iii) 35 (iv) 36 (v) 37, Maitland 143-5, Morris 137-8, Selsey A2B
S 106 A.D. 764 for 767 (8th): BCS 201, EHD 73
S 108 A.D. 772 (13th): BCS 208, Barker XIV, Brandon 78-80, Kitson (i) 5 (ii) 29 (iii) 6 (iv) 31 Selsey A2C
S 133 A.D. 790 (?11th): BCS 259, Barker XIX
S 158 A.D. 801 (14th): BCS 302, Barker XX, Selsey 14
S 230 A.D. 680 for ?685 (10th): BCS 50, Barker I, Kitson (i) 3 (ii) 4, Morris 120-2, *PN Sx* 63-4 & 93, Selsey A2A
S 232 A.D. 673 for ?683 (13th): BCS 64, Barker II, Kitson 38, Selsey 1, *PN Sx* 80 (wrongly cited as BCS 50)

- S 318 A.D. 857 (13th): BCS 494, Barker XXIII
- S 403 A.D. 930 (13th): BCS 669, Barker XXVI, Kitson (i) 7 (ii) 8, *PN Sx* 11, Selsey 17
- S 425 A.D. 934 (10th): BCS 702, Barker XXVIII, Kitson (i) 9 (ii) 10
- S 477 A.D. 941 (12th): BCS 766, Barker XXIX
- S 506 A.D. 945 (13th): BCS 807, Barker XXX, Selsey 18
- S 515 A.D. 946 (13th): BCS 811
- S 525 A.D. 947 (13th): BCS 834, Abingdon 40, Barker XXXIII, Kitson (i) 12 (ii) 13, *PN Sx* 240-1
- S 527 A.D. 947 (15th/16th): BCS 821, Barker XXXII, Dulley 26-8, Kitson 11
- S 562 A.D. 953 (15th): BCS 898, Barker XXXV, Kitson (i) 14 (ii) 15, Shaftesbury 17
- S 616 A.D. 956 (13th): BCS 930, Barker XXXVI, Selsey 19
- S 624 A.D. 956 (10th): BCS 961, Abingdon 65, Barker XXXVII, Kitson (i) 16 (ii) 17
- S 648 A.D. 957 (15th): BCS 1000, Kitson 32
- S 686 A.D. 960 (?11th): BCS 1057
- S 687 A.D. 960 (10th): BCS 1055, Abingdon 86, Barker XL, Finberg 91
- S 708 A.D. 963 (12th): BCS 1124, Abingdon 96, Barker XLI, Kitson 21I, *PN Sx* 429
- S 714 A.D. 963 (13th): BCS 1125, Abingdon 98, Barker XLIII, Kitson (i) 19 (ii) 20, *PN Sx* 240-1
- S 718 A.D. 963 (12th): BCS 1114, Barker XLI, Kitson 22
- S 746 A.D. 966 (12th): BCS 1191, Barker XLIV, Finberg 300
- S 774 A.D. 969 (12th): BCS 1228 & 1264, Barker XLV
- S 776 A.D. 970 (13th): BCS 1265, Barker XLVI
- S 779 A.D. 970 (11th/12th): BCS 1267, Barker XLVII, Robertson XLVIII
- S 803 A.D. 975 (12th): BCS 1314, Kitson (i) 23 (ii) 24
- S 869 A.D. 988 (14th): Hyda 238-42, Kitson 25
- S 872 A.D. 988 (13th): KCD 663, Barker XLIX, Kitson 26, Selsey 21
- S 894 A.D. 998 (14th)
- S 904 A.D. 1002 (14th): KCD 707, Finberg 149
- S 911 A.D. 1005 (12th): KCD 714
- S 914 A.D. 1006 for 1002 (11th): KCD 715
- S 949 A.D. 1017 x 1032 (18th)
- S 950 A.D. 1018 (11th): Kitson 30, Barker LI, Ward 119-29
- S 982 A.D. 1028 x 1035 (18th)
- S 1039 A.D. 1065 (13th)
- S 1040 A.D. 1065 (14th)
- S 1043 A.D. 1066 (12th): KCD 824, Barker LII
- S 1047 A.D. 1042 x 1066 (11th): KCD 896, Robertson XCV
- S 1054 A.D. 1042 x 1047 (13th): KCD 890
- S 1172 A.D. 692 x 709 (14th): BCS 79, KCD 1060, Barker V, Selsey 2
- S 1173 A.D. c.700 (14th): BCS 80, Barker VI, Selsey 3
- S 1178 A.D. 711 for ?791 (14th): BCS 261, Barker XVI, Kitson 2I, Selsey 13
- S 1183 A.D. [c.771 x 780] x 786 (14th): BCS 262, Barker XVI, Selsey 12
- S 1184 A.D. 780 (8th): BCS 237 & 1334, Barker XV, EHD 76, Selsey 11
- S 1186 A.D. 795 (12th): BCS 252, Barker XVIII
- S 1206 A.D. 918 x 924 and 931 x 939 (14th): BCS 640, Barker XXV, Selsey 16
- S 1291 A.D. 957 (13th): BCS 997, Barker XXXVIII, Kitson 18, *PN Sx* 80, Selsey 20, *VCH Sx* IV: 198
- S 1293 A.D. 959 (12th): BCS 1050, Barker XXXIX

S 1377 A.D. 963 x 975 [?971 x 975] (12th): BCS 1131, Barker XLVIII, EHD 112, Robertson XXXVII
 S 1414 A.D. 830 for [832 or after] (12th): BCS 402
 S 1435 A.D. 825 (14th): BCS 387, Barker XXI, Selsey 15
 S 1438 A.D. 838 (9th): BCS 421, Barker XXII
 S 1491 A.D. 955 x 958 (14th): BCS 652, Finberg 85, Wills 4
 S 1504 A.D. 946 x 947 (12th): BCS 819, Barker XXXI, Finberg 65
 S 1507 A.D. 873 x 888 (11th): BCS 553, Barker XXIV, EHD 96, Finberg 25
 S 1630 A.D. 933 or 934 for ?944 (12th): BCS 698, Barker XXVII
 S 1631 A.D. 947 (12th): BCS 823, Barker XXXIV

Birch/Sawyer concordance

BCS 50	S 230	BCS 821	S 527
BCS 64	S 232	BCS 823	S 1631
BCS 78	S 45	BCS 834	S 525
BCS 79	S 1172	BCS 898	S 562
BCS 80	S 1173	BCS 930	S 616
BCS 132	S 42	BCS 961	S 624
BCS 144	S 43	BCS 997	S 1291
BCS 145	S 44	BCS 1000	S 648
BCS 197	S 50	BCS 1050	S 1293
BCS 198	S 48	BCS 1055	S 687
BCS 201	S 106	BCS 1057	S 686
BCS 206	S 49	BCS 1114	S 718
BCS 208	S 108	BCS 1124	S 708
BCS 211	S 46	BCS 1125	S 714
BCS 212	S 47	BCS 1131	S 1377
BCS 237	S 1184	BCS 1191	S 746
BCS 252	S 1186	BCS 1228	S 774
BCS 259	S 133	BCS 1264	S 774
BCS 261	S 1178	BCS 1265	S 776
BCS 262	S 1183	BCS 1266	S 779
BCS 302	S 158	BCS 1267	S 779
BCS 387	S 1435	BCS 1314	S 803
BCS 402	S 1414	BCS 1334	S 1184
BCS 421	S 1438		
BCS 494	S 318		
BCS 553	S 1507		
BCS 640	S 1206		
BCS 652	S 1491		
BCS 669	S 403		
BCS 698	S 1630		
BCS 702	S 425		
BCS 766	S 477		
BCS 807	S 506		
BCS 811	S 515		
BCS 819	S 1504		

Kemble/Sawyer concordance

KCD 663	S 872
KCD 707	S 904
KCD 714	S 911
KCD 715	S 914
KCD 824	S 1043
KCD 890	S 1054
KCD 896	S 1047
KCD 1060	S 1172



Heather Warne

Manorial dynamics in the recording of minor place-names

My personal local history research centred at first on the town of Burgess Hill. As a young mother I was able to study the local landscape by walking the local footpaths with my children. From 1976-81, with grateful thanks to my late mother-in-law who came to baby-sit, I escaped once a week to East Sussex Record Office and started ploughing through all the surviving records of the manors of Wickham, Clayton and Keymer, the manors that cover the commons and farm-land from which Burgess Hill grew. (For a list of the relevant manorial records, see Warne 1985a: 141, n. 2.) From 1981 onwards, edging back into the working world, first as an adult education tutor in Local History, then through my work as archive researcher for the East Sussex Archaeology Project (1984-6) and through later research contracts, I extended my base of local manors comprehensively researched to Ditchling, Stanmer, Wivelsfield and Streat. A more recent teaching course, and personal interest, have caused me to foray into Hurstpierpoint and Cuckfield, but my knowledge of those manors and parishes and the manors that occupied their soil is less thorough than the others. The land-base of the manors that I know inside-out covers not only the parishes bearing their manor's name but also all of Balcombe, and parts of Lindfield, Cuckfield, Ardingly, West Hoathly and Worth.

First of all, with apologies to all *Lf* readers who are familiar with manorial tenure, but in case there are those who are not, I feel it may be useful to look at the tenurial dynamics of the local manorial system. They have had a profound influence on the recording of local and minor names. In rural England it was the manor that provided the lowest and most local rung of the administrative machine that connected the rural peasant with his or her king and with the laws of the realm. It was the manor court which enrolled the record of inheritance, or alienation (sale), of every tenement in the manor, ranging from large agricultural holdings to small cottagers' crofts.

It was only possible for peasant farmers to alienate their holding (literally, to pass it out of the manor to a stranger) if it innately held, or had been granted, the status of freehold. Medieval manorial court rolls and rentals in Sussex record not only the freeholds which seem to have held that status for a long time but also a steady trickle of peasant holdings which had previously been held "by the custom of the manor" and whose grant of freehold was recent. The farm names *Frye's* (later *Frize*, *Friars*, *Friars Oak farm* (in *Hassoeks*, held of Wickham manor; NGR TQ302165)) and *Franklins* or *Franklands* (in Keymer manor; NGR TQ316178) would both have arisen in this way, as would a medieval assart croft called *Franklins* (manor of Clayton), now part of West End, Burgess Hill (in Wickham manor, NGR TQ 300197).

A privilege that freeholders could enjoy was that of paying the king's taxes. The tenants of certain substantial early freeholds had the right to sue their peers in a barony court. As a result, place-name students can trawl happily in a number of medieval sources to trace their land-deals - for example, the PRO Calendars of Ancient Deeds, published Fines (e.g. *SRS* 2), the subsidy records (e.g. *SRS* 10), records of the courts of the Lewes Barony courts (*SRS* 44), original deeds deposited in County archive collections, etc. We can emerge with a cluster of medieval readings for toponymic surnames and minor place-names from which to construe the etymological progress of the words since the Saxon period. For instance, we learn something of the settlement and topography of the Haywards Heath area because Philip of Haywrthe ('hedged enclosure') and John of Bolnore ('bull's bank') brought their case to the Lewes Barony court in 1265.

But at the close of the medieval period, freeholders numbered less than half the rental and they held only a smallish proportion of the land in the mid-Sussex manors that I have studied. The majority held by customary, also called *copyhold*, tenure. These people were not permitted to negotiate their own land deals and record them by charter; they were debarred from pursuing their claims either in the king's courts or in the barony court. They could only use the court of the manor to which their land belonged. Some of the neighbours of Haywrthe and Bolnore lived just south of them, holding their land by custom of the manor of Keymer. But we can learn nothing of them in *SRS* 44, even though their land seems to have been reasonably substantial. Apart from the patchily surviving poll-tax of 1378-9, and if they escaped the eye of the king's assize judges or coroners, the only chance they had of getting their names and their affairs recorded was in the manor and hundred courts. And if these records have not survived for the medieval period, as is the substantial case for mid-Sussex, then we cannot use medieval evidence as the starting point of an evaluation of the meaning of a minor place-name.

The difference in legal status and liability between freehold and copyhold land should also play a part in our interpretation of tax records. For instance, I used to think that William le Foghel who paid 1s. under Clayton in 1327 (*SRS* 10: 177) was paying it for the customary land that later became Fowles Farm, now in Burgess Hill (NGR TQ303192). I similarly thought, in the same tax list, that John Byscop was paying his 1s. 6d. for the customary holding known as Bishops in the manor of Keymer (between Burgess Hill and Haywards Heath: see *Holmbush*, below). But I now wonder whether, because customary tenants did not technically possess any goods, their liability was covered by the lord of the manor, in this case, "the Earl de Warenne for Clayton, 7s 6d." and "the said Earl for Keymer, 12s." In both of these locations, Fowles and Bishops, there was assart land nearby which seems to have been taken up in the medieval period and the shilling taxes may have related to just that. It is a nice point, but the tenant of Fowles Farm, and the tenant of Bishops, both holdings which I would argue are of Saxon origin or earlier, are probably unnamed as such.

Place-name interpretation is sometimes illuminated by the economy of the manor or its internal administrative structure. For instance, the meaning of the oddly-named Constablewick Farm in Pyecombe and Patcham must surely have denied philology alone. Analysis of the Lewes Barony accounts for Clayton manor, and some later map evidence, revealed that this 238-acre farm, located at Haresdean at Pyecombe, NGR TQ291124) was once the open arable laines of the villagers of Clayton. (For a list of relevant accounts, see Warne 1985a: 142, note 22. For a map of the Constablewick farm, c.1800, see WSRO Cowdray MS. 1750.)

Any problems concerning regulation and distribution of the arable strips among its tenants would have been sorted out by the constable (a petty official reporting to the Hundred court) who represented the Clayton tithing. Pyecombe was in a different hundred altogether and its constable would have had no authority there. After the old communal arable system had been wound up (perhaps in the 15th century or early 16th century) and the land had been converted to a mere farm, it remained with Clayton manor. There would have been no further inter-tenantry disputes, abuse of the cropping rules or other matters of that nature for a constable to look into, but locals presumably still liked to recall the old order and the farm came to be known as *the constablewick of Clayton*. Here *-wick* has the applied jurisdictional meaning, as in *bailiwick* 'area overseen by a bailiff', and is not a direct application of the English habitative term derived from the Latin *vicus*.

Place-name indications from the geographical landscape can often be amplified by reference to the manorial landscape. To return to Bishops in Keymer, a "new" name emerged in the court records in the 19th century, *Holmbush*, meaning 'holly bush'. How old is this name? The nearby wood, *Big Wood* (NGR TQ317216), is full of holly trees. How old is this wood? If recently planted, then the name *Holmbush* may also be recent. The internal structure of the manor of

Keymer, its areas of peasant holding and its areas of demesne, or lords' holding, demonstrates that the wood formed part of the manorial demesne. It has since been determined to be ancient woodland by Sussex University Continuing Education tutor, Margaret Pilkington, using lichen surveys, the presence of wild service trees (one on the boundary with Bishops) and other natural history indications. While these facts in themselves do solve the local chronology of the name *Holmbush* they at least tell us it is possible that this could be an old name re-emerging once the Bishop family was long forgotten.

In mid-Sussex an added frustration is that the 17th-century manorial steward and antiquary, John Rowe, based his "survey" of the Earl of Abergavenny's manors (*SRS 34*) on "auntient rolls" which were clearly then in his possession, but have since disappeared - perhaps a side-effect of taking his work home. The earliest surviving court records are generally those that he himself was presiding over as steward. The upshot is that we should not, simplistically, as has perhaps been done in the past, assume that a farm not recorded before, say, 1600 must be of late-medieval or recent origin. Instead, we should learn as much as we can about the manor in which our chosen location lies. We must learn to distinguish, on the manorial rental, which are the older agricultural holdings, and which the newer crofts and cottages; which were the large medieval assarts and whether they have been subdivided since; which farms result from late-medieval, Tudor or Jacobean commons enclosures and which were later nibbled from the edges of surviving commons. We need to peel off all these later layers so as to be sure, when we propose a Saxon origin and meaning, or even a Roman meaning, that the thesis can fit the settlement thrust that the manorial records show up.

At Ditchling, for instance, I feel slightly unhappy that the fields called *the Comps* need necessarily imply a connection with Roman land organisation, as recent place-name wisdom would propose. They are 1.5 virgates (28 acres) occupying a band of land (NGR TQ328162 at the west end to 331162 at the east end) on slightly rising ground north of the old area of village arable, which itself is entirely flat (Warne 1985b). One would have to argue that they represented enclosed pasture land beyond the cultivations of a Roman settlement, as I indeed have thrown up as a suggestion when I have led landscape history walks in Ditchling. But if one is to seriously argue a Roman hand shaping the Comps, then we may have to argue it for the entire layout of the field system between the Comps and the village of Ditchling. Although not impossible, this is perhaps too shocking without further research. It seems equally possible to me, since the Latin term *in campis* ('in the fields'; ablative plural of *campus*, 'an open area') was unfailingly used to record a holding in the common arable fields in the Sussex manors that I have studied, that the Latin may have slipped into the vernacular as *'comp(s)*; and that the name may have arisen in Ditchling because this virgate was a land block at, or near, the village arable, i.e., it lay "at the comps". As the arable fields were of vital concern to them, local people may have taken a lively interest in the proper recording of proceedings. Everyone had to be aware of common-field regulations and this may have involved some comprehension of the Latin terminology.

If we look at the other two words used, in Latin, for recording fields in medieval and post-medieval records, they are *clausum* and *croftum*, both meaning a smallish field enclosed with hedges, of the sort we would acknowledge today as a field. *Croftum* is not of Latin pedigree and I assume it is a latinization, for recording purposes, of a native English word. *Clausum*, however, does derive from Classical Latin, from the past participle of the verb *claudere* 'to close'. This Latin word had passed into the English form before the end of the medieval period and *close* became a common term for 'small field', before giving way in popularity to English *field*; which itself had evolved in meaning, being applied indiscriminately both to open and to enclosed fields. I therefore believe it could also have been possible for *campus* to cross the language barrier could emerge in English as *comp(s)*. So, while I would like to believe a direct early-English link with

the Latin is feasible in township names such as *Bercompe* (Barcombe), especially since the discovery of a Roman villa there, I do not think it is inevitable.

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Janet Pennington

Dog Lane, *Steyning*

I recently undertook some research (cf. *Lf*N3.2.2) for Springwells Hotel, Steyning, which is situated on the corner of the High Street (formerly *Singwell Street*) and Dog Lane. The latter name is recorded on maps of 1791 (see *Lf* 3, 2, p. 7 (corrected on p. 3 of this number)) and 1792 (Fraser 1793: II, fronting 251; this appears at the end of the present article). Due to the enlargement of a brewery there, it became known as *Brewry* [sic] *Lane* for a while in the late 19th century (OS 25" map (1875), before reverting to its earlier name. Local perceptions of Dog Lane are:

- (a) it is shaped like a dog-leg
- (b) it is where post-dogs were kennelled in the 19th century
- (c) (1970s-80s) - it should be called *Dog-End Lane* as it is where the Steyning Grammar School pupils go to smoke (information from Joyce Sleight of Steyning; NB they go elsewhere now)

Incidentally, about 1950 a householder put up a "No parking" sign below the name plate on the wall. A local wag [sorry, JP] soon altered one letter so that for some time it read "Dog Lane, No Barking beyond this Corner" (Cox and Duke 1954: 44-5).

My research has revealed no specific documentary evidence for post-dogs kennelled in the lane, but there was a "dog House" at "Spring Well" where whitewashing and other work was going on in August 1886 (Chalcrafts of Steyning 19th-century account book, in private hands). Lady Annabella King of Fryern House, Storrington illustrated that town's post dogs, probably in the 1840s, when the carts were pulled by two, four or even six dogs though an Act of Parliament made their use illegal in the mid-19th century (Greenfield 1972: 20-1). Dog carts are known to have been in operation on the Steyning-Henfield and Steyning-Storrington postal routes at this time and there was a large dog kennel at the White Horse, Storrington in 1802 (Ham 1987: 79-80; Greenwood 1973: 51, 75).

The main build of Springwells Hotel dates from the early-19th century when a brewer lived there. Previous dwellings on the site were occupied by fellmongers and glovers from at least 1671 to 1811. The earliest documentary evidence for a house there is 1671, though the Horsham slab roof on the 19th-century house probably comes from an earlier medieval building (WSRO Wiston

MSS. 6792-6831). Many shoemakers worked in this part of the town and owners of the tanyard lived the other side of Dog Lane, with their working yards in the vicinity (Pennington and Sleight 1992: 167, 170-1, 173-5).¹ The many generations of fellmongers (some family members were also glovers) who lived on the Springwells Hotel site would have been purchasing sheepskins and removing the wool. The pelts first had to be washed and fleshed, then were hung in a smoke house to loosen the wool before it was fulled by hand - the actual job of *felling* (Thomson 1981: 170-1).²

Having become interested in the leather industry over the years, I am increasingly convinced that, long before the local post with its dog teams developed, there was a system of communal dog use by the allied leather traders grouped in this area of Steyning. Dogs were used to nibble the rotting meat and fat from the pelts and no doubt many strays would have been attracted to the area by the smells. Dog faeces, known in the trade as *puer*, were used extensively in the leather industry, another reason for having a good source for this substance on the spot. Known as *bating* (with pigeon or dog dung) and *puering* (specifically with dog dung) the hides (in the tanyard) or skins (in the fellmonger's yard) were immersed overnight in a warm infusion of *puer*. This removed the excess lime which had earlier been applied and biochemically altered the skin's structure to give a softer leather (Waterer 1954: 152-3; Thomas, Clarkson and Thomson 1983: 13).³

I have recently found a reference to late-19th century Welsh tanneries where "... it was customary to keep one or two large mastiff dogs so that the dogs could bite off any fats or flesh that adhered to the skins useful to guard the premises and control the vast number of rats that always infested tanneries. In addition, the dogs' excreta was essential for treating certain types of soft leather before tanning". An illustration of the Rhaeadr tannery in Radnorshire c.1890 shows two large dogs (Jenkins 1973: 9, 14).

It was not until the early 20th century that the active ingredients in the faeces were found to be enzymes secreted in the dog's pancreas and activated by ammonium salts present in the dung. Today's tanners use specially prepared purified pancreatic extracts, but dog faeces were still being used in Northamptonshire in the 1950s, made into a soupy paste and applied warm.⁴ No wonder the leather industries stank⁵ - it was not just the rotting meat and rancid fat (Thomson 1981: 164; Thomas, Clarkson & Thomson 1983: 35).

It could be wondered too whether the dogs may have been a hunting pack. The animals could double as working dogs for the tanning and fellmongering businesses, and some were perhaps later used for the 19th-century postal service. A goatskin tannery outside Leeds (date unknown) relied on the output of two hunt kennels for its *puer* (Thomas, Clarkson and Thomson 1983: 35).

I am sorry to introduce such "noysome savours and evell Ayers" (Thomas, Clarkson and Thomson 1983: 15) to readers of *Lf*, but can anyone else link canine place names with the leather industry?

○ Notes

1 Lawrence Stevens of Eastbourne has kindly pointed out a confusing of tanning and fellmongering in this article (1992: 173), though it is clear that many leather workers contravened the legislation that was meant to keep their trades separate.

2 I have found many sheep bones in the garden of Springwells Hotel, the site of the former fellmongers' workshops.

3 Mr John Durrant, who worked in Breach's tanyard, Steyning c.1925-1939 (which became

established at the other end of town in the early 19th century) told me in 1992 how the local dogs used to come sniffing around there, attracted by the rats and the rotting flesh. He also described the unattractive and smelly puering process; a Sussex man, he pronounced *puer* "pew-er", with two syllables and a sounded <r>, and explained it to me as 'dog-droppings' (WSRO tape-recording Acc.11582 (interim ref., not catalogued yet)). His wife told me how he stank when he came home.

4 ".... 1851 an account of a very elderly female pauper who was sent out to gather this stuff. It was the final degradation as far as she was concerned" (Thomas, Clarkson and Thomson 1983: 35).

5 Having lived above a tanyard in Palermo, Sicily, in the 1970s for some months (extremely cheaply), I can confirm the disgusting smells, though sadly took no notice of the processes.

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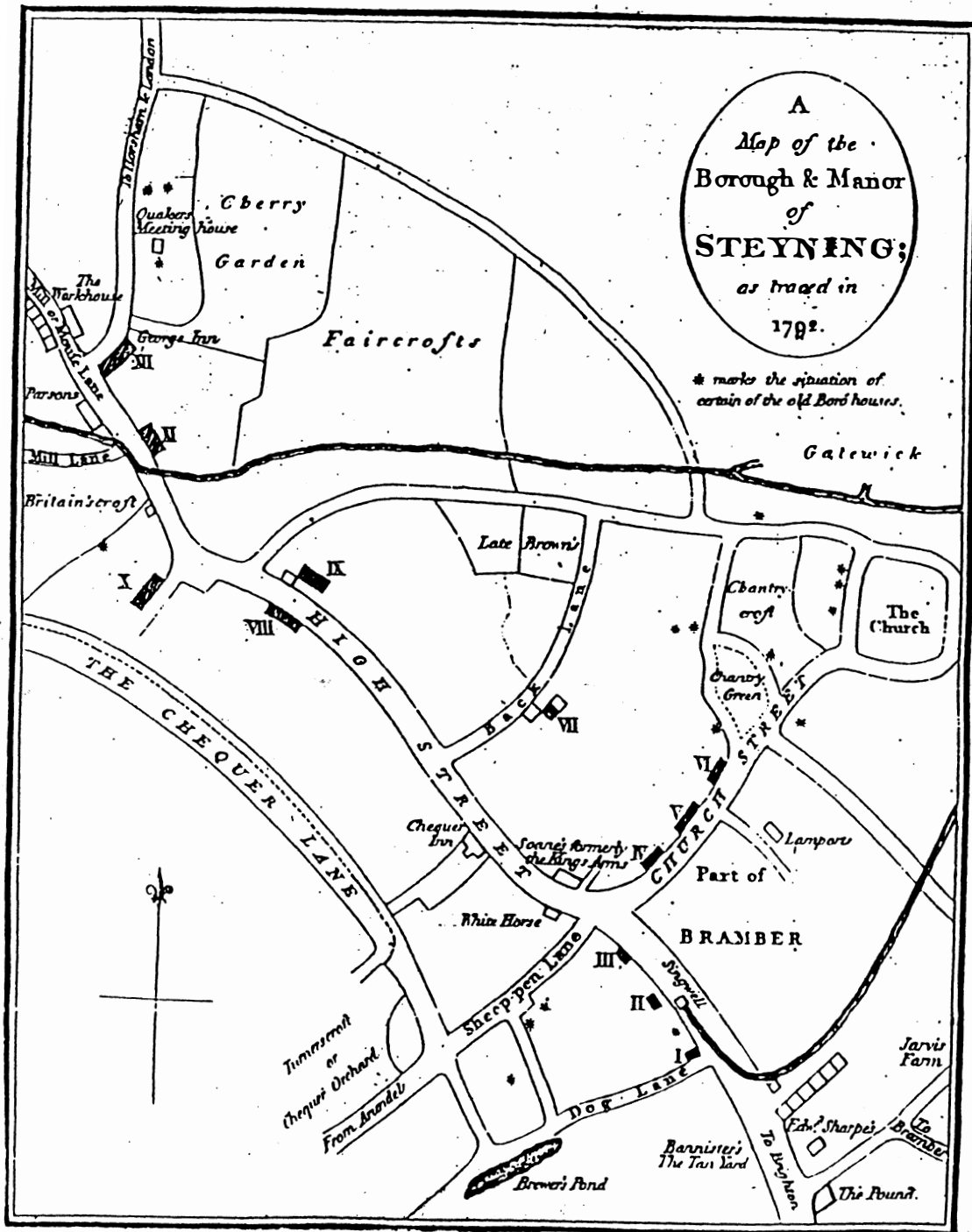
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Fraser's map of Steyning (1792), showing Dog Lane and Bannister's tanyard

• LOCUS FOCUS SUPPLEMENT

ABSTRACTS

Richard Coates (*University of Sussex*): **Linguistic indicators of archaeological and historical significance**

(The wording of this abstract appeared in *Lf* 3, 2 as an expression of the section theme and is not repeated here.)

Paul Cullen (*University of Sussex*): **Field-names and Roman sites in Sussex**

An investigation of the place-name evidence relating to Roman villa sites in Sussex, based on a collection from the Tithe Awards of the names of all fields within a mile or two radius of some 140 known or suspected "villas" (as broadly conceived by Eleanor Scott in *A gazetteer of Roman villas in Britain* (Leicester University Press, 1993)), with the aim of tabulating any correlations between these sites and name-types, and relating certain place-name elements which are known indicators of Roman activity to finds reported in the archaeological literature. This research was supported by the Margary Fund of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

Caron Newman (*Egerton Lea Consultancy, Milnthorpe, Cumbria*): **Using documentary and place-name evidence in PPG16-type archaeological assessments**

The importance of accurate archaeological assessments at the outset of a developer-led programme of archaeological investigations has grown since the adoption of PPG16. It is recognised in guidelines set down by the IFA. The skills required are various and specialised. Too often, underqualified and inexperienced unit staff undertake this work with insufficient supervision and poorly-defined briefs. Historical research and place-name skills are not usually available to graduate archaeologists. Local knowledge is also necessary, both in identifying sources and in understanding the nuances of place- and field-names within local dialects. Clearly, a uniform approach is not appropriate.

Using examples from the north-west of England, this paper will examine the cultural diversity represented in one English region, and the challenges these pose to the researcher undertaking archaeological assessments within the planning process. In particular, it will illustrate the potentials and pitfalls of place-name interpretation, and the use of standard historical documentation. It will illustrate how appropriate targeting of sources at the outset of an assessment leads to more cost-effective use of resources. Emphasis will be placed on the end product - an assessment of archaeological potential, not the writing of a local history.

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Any eventual full publication of these papers will be reported in *Locus focus*.

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