Woldhurstlea
Punnett's Town
Three Cups Corner
Loxfield Dorset

Sussex

Ropetackle
Tackleway
Golden Square
Old Steyne
Knockhundred Row
Palehouse Common
Nan Kemp's Grave
Great Wilkins
Open Winkins
Short Legs
Long James
Timberlongfeilde
Hither Petty-House Field
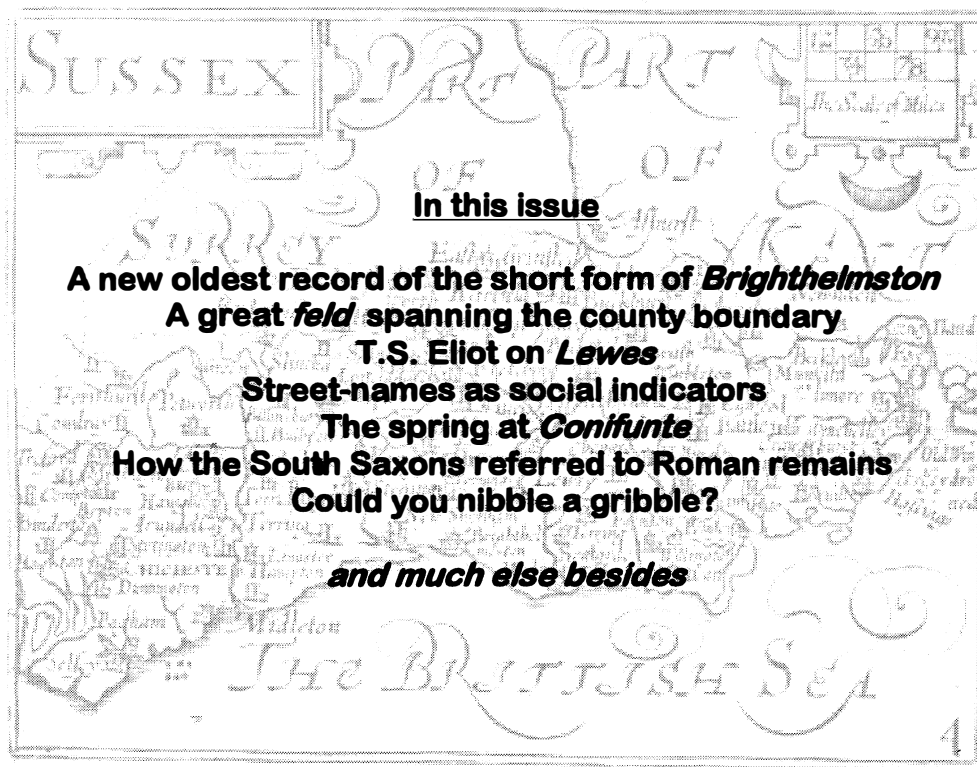
Younsmere
East Easewrithe
Pease Pottage
Chanctonbury Ring
Devil's Dyke
Kingley Vale

Maplehurst
Aldrington
Sharpthorne
Pevensey
Eggs Hole
Cowfold
Racton
Bayham
Holtye
Buncton
Runcton
Duncton
Ifield
Iford
Itford
Waldron
Avisford
Seaford
Bosham
Ferring
Argos Hill
Ambersham
Newhaven
Shulbrede ◁
Searles
Tilgate
Camber
Preston
Hastings
Slaugham
Roedean
Kirdford
Cuckfield
Saddlescombe
Bohemia
World's End
Portfield
Lyminster
Ticehurst
Uckfield
Adversane
Scrag Oak
Cousleywood
Seven Sisters
Bognor Rocks
Jarvis Brook
Harrow Hill
Cross-in-Hand
Isle of Thorns
East Grinstead

In this issue

A new oldest record of the short form of *Brighthelmston*
A great *feld* spanning the county boundary
T.S. Eliot on *Lewes*
Street-names as social indicators
The spring at *Conifunte*
How the South Saxons referred to Roman remains
Could you nibble a gribble?

and much else besides

Readers familiar with the Ashurst area will feel fairly comfortable in the toponymic landscape with which Eleanor Farjeon's book of stories *Martin Pippin in the apple orchard* (1921) begins. But why "Thorp" not "Thorn"?

There was once, dear maidens, a King in Sussex of whose kingdom and possessions nothing remained but a single Barn and a change of linen. It was no fault of his. He was a very young king when he came into his heritage, and it was already dwindled to these proportions. Once his fathers had owned a beautiful city on the banks of the Adur, and all the lands to the north and the west were theirs, for a matter of several miles indeed, including many strange things that were on them: such as the Wapping Thorp, the Huddle Stone, the Bush Hovel where a Wise Woman lived, and the Guess Gate; likewise those two communities known as the Doves and the Hawking Sopers whose ways of life were as opposite as the Poles. The Doves were simple men, and religious; but the Hawking Sopers were indeed a wild and rowdy crew, and it is said that the King's father had hunted and drunk with them until his estates were gambled away and his affairs decayed of neglect, and nothing was left at last but the solitary Barn which marked the northern boundary of his possessions.

Contents

Maps

Images

□□□□□□

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Apparatus

Abbreviations of frequently-cited works, sources and archives

CDEPN	Victor Watts, *Cambridge dictionary of English place-names* (CUP, 2004)
DB	*Domesday book*
DEPN (Ekwall)	Eilert Ekwall, *Concise dictionary of English place-names* (-4 (OUP, 1960), unless another edition is flagged)
DEPN (Mills)	A. D[avid] Mills, *Dictionary of English place-names* (-1 (OUP, 1991), -2 (1998))
EFN	John Field, *English field-names: a dictionary* (David and Charles, 1972)
EPN	Kenneth Cameron, *English place-names* (-5 (Batsford, 1996))
EPNE	A. H[ugh] Smith, *English place-name elements* EPNS vols 25 & 26, 1956)
EPNS	English Place-Name Society
ESRO	East Sussex Record Office
HAARG	Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group
JEPNS	*Journal of the English Place-Name Society*
LPN	Margaret Gelling and Ann Cole, *The landscape of place-names* (Shaun Tyas, 2000)
NGR	National Grid reference (of the Ordnance Survey (OS))
OED	*Oxford English dictionary* (-2 (OUP, 1989)), also online
PN X	*The place-names of county X*; EPNS volume

PN Sx (Roberts)	R.G. Roberts, *The place-names of Sussex* (CUP, 1914)
PN Sx (Glover)	Judith Glover, *The place names of Sussex* (-2 (Countryside Books, 1997))
PNIL	Margaret Gelling, *Place-names in the landscape* (Dent, 1984)
SAS	Sussex Archaeological Society
STP	Margaret Gelling, *Signposts to the past* (-2 (Phillimore, 1988))
TA, TD	Tithe award, Tithe document(s)
TNA (< PRO)	The National Archives, Kew (< Public Record Office)
VCH X	*Victoria history of county X*
VEPN	David Parsons, Tania Styles, with Carole Hough, *The vocabulary of English place-names* (Centre for English Name Studies, 1997-, appearing by fascicle; later, English Place-Name Society)
WSRO	West Sussex Record Office
-0	an edition-flag (e.g. *STP*-2, second edition of *STP*)

Main relevant local periodicals and series

HAARG Journal	See HAARG, above
Lf	*Locus focus*
SAC	*Sussex Archaeological Collections*
SASNL	*Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletter*
SFH	*Sussex Family Historian*
SH	*Sussex History*
SNQ	*Sussex Notes and Queries*
SPP	*Sussex Past and Present* (successor to *SASNL*)
SRS 0	Sussex Record Society volume, with volume number
WSH	*West Sussex History*

Abbreviations for the names of languages and dialects

AN	Anglo-Norman
ME	Middle English (about 1100-1485)
MedL	Medieval Latin
ModE	Modern English (1485-present; Early ModE 1485-1650)
NCy	North-Country dialect(s)
NF	Norman French
OE	Old English (about 400-1100); formerly known as Anglo-Saxon
OFr	Old French (before *c.*1250)
ON	Old Norse (medieval literary West Scandinavian)
PrW	Proto-Welsh (i.e. Brittonic Celtic of about 500-800)
RB	Romano-British (i.e. latinized British Celtic of about 40 B.C.E.- 500 C.E.)
SCy	South-Country dialect(s)
Sx	Sussex dialect
WGmc	West Germanic (i.e. the prehistoric ancestor of OE)

Symbolism

[....] encloses representations of pronunciation using IPA notation

< .... > encloses spellings, used principally to emphasize individual letters

Editorial

The Editor apologizes for the extreme and excessive delay in producing volume 7 of *Locus focus*. His circumstances have changed a great deal. At about the time volume 6, number 2, was produced in late 2002 and early 2003, he took on new duties both inside and outside the University of Sussex. At Sussex, complete administrative restructuring took place, one consequence of which was the physical relocation of the Linguistics and English Language group, with the knock-on effect of having to use a new operating system for all electronic work. If the old dog were candid, he would admit that the perceived need to learn new tricks was probably a bigger barrier to producing the first number of *Locus focus* 7 than any competing claims on his time.

Now fully familiar with the Word™ application and a Windows™ operating system, he has no more excuses. But he has moved to the University of the West of England (UWE) at Bristol, and can no longer undertake to produce a regularly-appearing Sussex-oriented journal, or even pretend to do so. This will therefore be the last scheduled issue of *Lf*. It masquerades as a double number, is the biggest issue ever, and has one of the most daring datings-by-year (2003-7) ever seen on a biannual journal. Many thanks to all who have contributed and supported this little endeavour over the years, and special thanks to Michael Leppard for keeping up a continuous flow of valuable and useful information in the face of what must have appeared to be editorial ossification at *Lf* in recent times. The fruits of that one-sided correspondence will be evident in this issue. Many, and insufficient, thanks also to Christopher Whittick for being an inexhaustible and enthusiastic mine of archival information.

The long-mouldering web discussion forum which used to entertain Net members is now wound up, but readers will be pleased to know of the possibilities of placing queries and joining discussions on the more general forum the English Place-Name List (www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/epnl.html) run by Net member Dr Paul Cullen along with the English Surname List (www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/esl.html). (You will need to register, but Dr Cullen will arrange that for you.)

The change in technology has once again entailed slight visual differences from previous issues, which the Editor hopes will not prove too distracting. The circumstances of production have led to differences between articles in referencing and footnoting, and he craves readers' patience.

There is much to instruct (and hopefully entertain) readers in the present issue, much that is particular and some that is general, and the Editor is grateful for the forbearance of those authors who submitted material early, only to be faced with plaintive requests to revise it *au galop* as a chink of opportunity for the completion of *Lf* 7 opened. Thanks especially to Pam Combes and Heather Warne for their addenda, to Michael Leppard for his swift response to an invitation to collect his views on a particular topic, and to Liz Somerville for her piece volunteered under last-minute editorial pressure without even the Editor's shilling. *Lf* is also indebted to Professor Richard Webber of University College London for permission to print here for the first time his controversial manuscript on the statistical relation between street-naming and social attributes. The total of fifteen direct contributors to this issue is very gratifying.

Dropping the third person: my interest in place-names has brewed for most of my life, and I have committed an act of gross self-indulgence in including in this number an

article I wrote some 25 years ago, soon after my appointment to Sussex, but which was never published. It is about dialectology, using place-names as the data, and it was intended to appear as "Untersuchungen zur Mikrodialektologie des englischen Südostraums" in a German periodical, but somehow it was never quite submitted – the translation was never quite finished – and the original English version appears here, under a translation of its intended German title, representing a paper read to a bemused but kindly audience at the University of Essex in February 1982. I have not made any radical changes to it since rediscovering it. Because it makes a general geolinguistic point, I think it stands or falls on its original content. This is my *salve atque vale* to Sussex!

Though saying goodbye, I have an unabated interest in Sussex and its place-names. A comprehensive book on the local names of Rottingdean and Ovingdean parishes should appear from the English Place-Name Society in its Regional series in 2007-8, and my *Popular dictionary of Sussex place-names* (if calling it that isn't a hostage to fortune) is in painful preparation, as is my *Guide to Sussex dialect*. I would be delighted to continue sharing information, and I will even keep a file in case enough builds up for a surprise additional number – *Locus focus reawokus*? My contact details are given below.

Finally, let me note the recent deaths of two men who were not place-name experts but who have in different ways been inspirational to me in my efforts to understand the foreign land of Sussex and its history: Bob Copper, whom I knew a little personally (died 29 March 2004), and Tony Wales (died 17 March 2007).

Richard Coates
9 August 2007

All enquiries about *Locus focus* should be addressed to Richard Coates. The following contact details will work for the present, though UWE too is undergoing reorganization:

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New member: welcome

Patrick Roper

Patrick Roper grew up on a farm in Robertsbridge, East Sussex and has had a lifelong interest in wildlife, language and place-names.

He has had a varied career including work as a translator and film-script writer in Rome, and many years as head of publicity for the English Tourist Board. More recently he was marketing director of Alton Towers, then development director of the National Maritime Museum. Since 1993 he has run his own business as a consultant ecologist from his home in Sedlescombe, work that involves much interest in the names of fields, woods, streams and other features of the countryside.

He has an honorary doctorate of business administration from Oxford Brookes University and is a visiting lecturer on tourism. He is Sussex county recorder for *Diptera* (two-winged flies) and edits *Adastra*, an annual review for the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre. He is a Fellow of the Linnaean Society and on the council of the British Entomological and Natural History Society.

His language interests include many years research into the wild service tree, for which he coordinated the national survey, and other *Sorbi*. This importantly includes the origins of their names in many languages and dialects. He is also researching how the name and the idea of the imaginary drowned land of Lyonesse arose and the wider topic of pseudo-histories.

He is a governor of Hastings College, an adviser to the Pestalozzi Village Trust (and chair of their Friends), holds a great crested newt handling licence and sometimes plays folk tunes on the tin whistle (he has been a member of the English Folk-Dance and Song Society for many years).

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Identification

The building apparently called *Utham*, enquired about by Rafael Osuna and depicted in *Locus focus* 6.2 (see Q6.2.1), has been identified as Eltham Palace by Michael Leppard. So much for the Sussex connection! But we have a satisfied customer in Professor Osuna.

Noticeboard

Recent literature (2003- to July 2007), classified as general or local

General

Barnwell, Paul (2003) Britons and warriors in post-Roman south-east England. In David Griffiths, Andrew Reynolds and Sarah Semple, eds, *Boundaries in early medieval Britain*. (= *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 12). Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, 1-8. [Cf. also Coates 2007; Oppenheimer 2006, 2007.]

Coates, Richard (2006) Names. In Richard M. Hogg and David Denison, eds, *A history of the English language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 312-51. [A general survey of the whole history of English proper names.]

Coates, Richard (2007) Invisible Britons: the view from linguistics. In N.J. Higham, ed., *Britons in Anglo-Saxon England*. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press (Publications of the Manchester Centre for Anglo-Saxon Studies 7), 172-91. [Deals with the question of apparent disappearance of the Britons on the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons, as does the next item. Cf. also Barnwell 2003; Oppenheimer 2006, 2007.]

Coates, Richard (forthcoming 2007/8) Invisible Britons: the view from toponomastics. In George Broderick and Paul Cavill, eds, *Language contact in the place-names of Britain and Ireland*. Nottingham: English Place-Name Society.

Cole, Ann (2002-3) The use of *netel* ['nettle', –Ed.] in place-names. *Journal of the English Place-Name Society* 35, 49-58.

Hough, Carole A. (2003) Place-name evidence for Anglo-Saxon plant-names. In C.P. Biggam, ed., *From earth to art: the many aspects of the plant-world in Anglo-Saxon England. Proceedings of the First ASPNS Symposium, University of Glasgow, 5-7 April 2000*. Amsterdam/New York: Rodopi, 41-78.

Hough, Carole A. (2003) Onomastic uses of the term 'white'. *Nomina* 26, 83-92. [Favours an (additional) interpretation to do with dairying.]

Hough, Carole A. (2006) Colours of the landscape: Old English colour terms in place-names. In C.P. Biggam and C.J. Kay, eds, *Progress in colour studies. Volume 1: Language and culture*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 181-98.

Hough, Carole A. (2006) Place names. In Keith Brown, ed., *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics*, 2nd edn, 14 vols. Oxford: Elsevier, vol. 9, 613-20.

Jones, Richard, and Mark Page (2006) *Medieval villages in an English landscape: beginnings and ends*. Bollington, Macclesfield: Windgather Press. [The main research product of the Whittlewood Project (Northamptonshire/Buckinghamshire) covering the period 800-1400, see www.le.ac.uk/elh/whittlewood/index.htm.]

Kristensson, Gillis (2001, 2002) *A survey of Middle English dialects, 1290-1350: the southern counties. I: Vowels (except diphthongs). II Diphthongs*. Lund: Lund University Press. ["Southern counties" means all counties south of the Thames apart from Cornwall. Important collection of evidence, often including onomastic data. See also the review article by P.R. Kitson, *Nomina* 28 (2005), 135-56.]

Onoma 39, ed. Botolv Helleland (2004) Volume topic: Name research and teaching.

Oppenheimer, Stephen (2006) *The origins of the British: a genetic detective story*. London: Constable & Robinson. [Controversial new take on the *adventus Saxonum*, namely that, in a genetic sense, it barely happened. Cf. Barnwell 2003; Coates 2007.]

Oppenheimer, Stephen (2006) Myths of British ancestry. *Prospect magazine* 127 (October). [General presentation of Oppenheimer's views. See also his response to criticisms, Myths of British ancestry revisited. *Prospect magazine* 135 (June 2007). Both articles are available online, www.prospect-magazine.co.uk/article_details.php?id=7817 and www.prospect-magazine.co.uk/article_details.php?&id=9639.]

Parsons, David N. (2004) *The vocabulary of English place-names: ceafor – cock-pit*. Nottingham: English Place-Name Society. [Third volume of the resource that will supersede A.H. Smith's *English place-name elements* (*EPNE*; 1956). Two more volumes, covering M-O, are expected fairly soon.]

Rennick, Robert (2005) How to study place-names. *Names* 53 (4), 291-308. [Essentially about the classification of place-names, rather than methodology in general. Other classification schemes are currently being developed by the Bibliography Group of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences.]

Room, Adrian (2003) *The Penguin dictionary of British place-names*. Harmondsworth: Penguin. [Along with material from A.D. Mills, *Oxford dictionary of English place-names* (2nd edn, 1998), Room's material is selectively included also in Patrick Hanks *et al.*, eds (2002) *The Oxford names companion*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.]

Watts, Victor (2004) *The Cambridge dictionary of English place-names*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [The major new reference-work, admirable and flawed. Reviewed severely by Carole Hough in *Nomina* 27 (2004), 133-42.]

Webber, Richard (2006) The naming of British streets. MS. *Reported in media as:* How the British have named their streets: lessons in geography and history *(?title supplied by an agency)*. [Report of findings from database made with the collaboration of data analysts Experian; apparently not publicly accessible, but headline findings especially about the correlations between street-names and social attributes (defined by Experian's proprietary Mosaic system) are widely reported, e.g. www.tiscali.co.uk/money/features/property-street-names-and-wealth.html (accessed 18/07/2007) and *Daily Telegraph*, 17/10/2006. See also Rachel Fitch (2006) How's your street credibility? *The Argus*, 28-29/10/2006; suggests that some of Webber's statistically-based conclusions about name/postcode correlations don't work in south-central Sussex. The MS. is now published in a slightly revised form in this issue of *Lf*.]

Just for the record:

Greyer, Dominic (2004) *Far from Dull and other places.* London: Sort of Books. [Mainly photos of signs with amusing place-names on.]

Local

anonymous (2003) Entries pour in to rename campus roads. *Bulletin* [of the University of Sussex] (25/07/2003), 4. [The Editor is not aware that either of the splendid names involved, *Boiler House Hill* and *Refectory Road*, had been changed four years later.]

Awty, Brian (2003) Crookford Furnace not Cotchford but Worth. *Wealden Iron* (2nd series) 23, 21-23.

Awty, Brian (2003) The Queenstock furnace at Buxted, Sussex: the earliest in England? *Historical Metallurgy* 37 (1), 51-2. [Uses local place-name evidence.]

Breeze, Andrew (2004) *Portus Adurni* and Portchester, Hampshire. *Studia Celtica* 38 (1), 180-4.

Breeze, Andrew (2005) Welsh *seri* 'causeway' and Sarre, Thanet. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 125, 327-9.

Breeze, Andrew (forthcoming, 2008) Latin *rumen* 'gullet' and the name of Romney. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 128.

Coates, Richard (2004) Rother. [Published as reply to a question from a member of the public about the origin of the name on the web-site of Rother District Council, East Sussex, www.rother.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=390, complete with corrupted special characters. Also on web-site of ICOS, www.icosweb.net (2005), click through to Name of the Month, where it appears correctly.]

Coates, Richard (2005) Cogidubnus revisited. *Antiquaries Journal* 85, 341-8. [Not about place-names, but a reappraisal of the name of the Roman-period client-king who ruled part of Sussex.]

Combes, Pamela (2002) Bishopstone: a pre-Conquest minster church. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 140, 49-56. [Contains consideration of place-names.]

Combes, Pam[ela] (2003) From millennium map to medieval settlement project. *Sussex Past and Present* 100 (August), 4. [On the Hamsey parish millennium project.]

Dance, William (2006) Land and field names in All Saints parish, Hastings. *HAARG Journal* 21 (Summer).

Dance, William (2006) Field names on West Hill, Hastings and Halton. *HAARG Journal* 22 (Winter), 15-18.

English, Judie (2003) Late West Saxon Surrey: another view. *Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin* 370 (October), 3-4.

Gower, Graham (2002) A suggested Anglo-Saxon signalling system between Chichester and London. *London Archaeologist* (Winter), 59-63. [About names in *tōt* 'lookout point' and other possible sites.]

Insley, John (2003-6) Entries in H. Beck, D. Geuenich and H. Steuer, eds (1973-) *Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde*. Berlin: de Gruyter: "Portesmutha" (vol. 23, 290-2 (2003)), "Reculver" (vol. 25, 297-301 (2003)), "Surrey", "Sussex", "Thanet" (vol. 30, 137-41, 141-6, 396-8 (2005)), "Wealh" (vol. 33, 319-22 (2006)). [In German.]

Leppard, M[ichael] J. (2003) Whalesbeech, Whalesbergh and Whaleshatch. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 79 (Spring), 5. [See also next item.]

Leppard, M.J. (2003) Whales- in East Grinstead. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 80 (Autumn), 5. [On the non-relation of *Whaleshatch* (recorded 1545) to similar names in the area; see previous item.]

Leppard, M.J. (2003-4) The Feld. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 81 (Winter), 4-9. [See also next item. Developed in *East Grinstead Museum Compass* 19 (2006), and in this number of *Lf*.]

Leppard, M.J. (2004) The Feld discussed. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 82 (Spring), 4. [Developed in *East Grinstead Museum Compass* 19 (2006), etc., as above, and in an article in this number of *Lf*.]

Leppard, M.J. (2004) Hedgerow-dating. *East Grinstead Museum Compass* 13 (Spring), 4. [Includes a map by Kay Coutin showing dated hedges at Crawley Down, with field-names from the tithe award.]

Leppard, M.J. (2004) Place-names: Admirals Bridge, Gullege, Rice's Hill. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 82 (Spring), 12.

Leppard, M.J. (2004) The early history of Ridgehill. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 83 (Autumn), 4-6. [Identifying the site.]

Leppard, M.J. (2004) Dean as a place-name in East Grinstead. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 83 (Autumn), 6, and see map on 4.

Leppard, M.J. (2004) The hide of Healdeleia or Haldeley. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 83 (Autumn), 7-12, with a preamble about a surname derived from this place-name. [Identifying the site.]

Leppard, M.J. (2004) Place-names: addenda and corrigenda. Final stress; Ashdown Forest and Ashurst Wood. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 83 (Autumn), 16. [For the former, see also the two items after the next.]

Leppard, M.J. (2004) Some post-war street-names. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 83 (Autumn), 19. [See also numbers 86 and 88.]

Leppard, M.J. (2005) The pronunciation of West Hoathly. *East Grinstead Museum Compass* (Spring) 16, 6-7.

Leppard, M.J. (2005) Final stress. *East Grinstead Museum Compass* (Summer) 17, 8. [In a continuing series of notes on this topic (full list given).]

Leppard, M.J. (2005) The pre-history of Ridgehill. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 85 (Spring), 4-5. [Deals also with the lost *Isecombe*.]

Leppard, M.J. (2005) Names for latest developments. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 85 (Spring), 9.

Leppard, M.J. (2005) East Grinstead place-names containing *leah*. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 86 (Autumn), 4-5.

Leppard, M.J. (2005) Burghle, Berklegh, Bartleys. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 85 (Autumn), 6-7.

Leppard, M.J. (2005) Some more post-war street-names. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 86 (Autumn), 12. [Continued from number 83.]

Leppard, M.J. (2005 and 2005-6) The Society's street-name bank. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 86 (Autumn), 13-15, and 87 (Winter), 15.

Leppard, M.J. (2006) The great *feld*. *East Grinstead Museum Compass* 19 (Spring), 4-8. See also the comments collected in M.J. Leppard, The great *feld* considered. *Compass* 20 (Summer), 4-5. [A study of the term *feld* 'open land' as applied in the East Grinstead area across the county boundary, perhaps as a topographical unity. Takes up an issue dealt with in *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 81 and 82 (2003-4).]

Leppard, M.J. (2006) Grinstead Down and Crawley Down. *East Grinstead Museum Compass (Summer)* 20, 5. [Includes also a reflection on the relation (if any) between Crawley and Crawley Down.]

Leppard, M.J. (2006) Smythford. *East Grinstead Museum Compass* 19 (Spring), 8-9. [On the possible Romano-British antecedence of a place in Crawley Down.]

Leppard, M.J. (2006) The glebelands of East Grinstead parish church. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 88 (Spring), 4-9. [See also the related article in number 90, below.]

Leppard, M.J. (2006) Some more post-war street-names. Bulletin *of the East Grinstead Society* 88 (Spring), 15. [Continued from numbers 83 and 86.]

Leppard, M.J. (2006) Coombe in East Grinstead. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 89 (Autumn), 4-9. [Interesting comments on other local names too, and on the apparent indistinguishability of the features that *cumb* and *denu* denoted.]

Leppard, M.J. (2006) Recent street-names and -naming. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 89 (Autumn), 11.

Leppard, M.J. (2006-7) The unidentified glebelands of East Grinstead. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 90 (Winter), 4. [See also the main article in number 88, above.]

Leppard, M.J. (2006-7) Worsted Farm. [Especially I. The name.] *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 90 (Winter), 5-12. [Proposes that the first element *wiþer* 'against' allows the interpretation 'place opposite the original [green] stead'. Addendum in number 91, 5.]

Leppard, M.J. (2007) Glebelands, Church Fields and tithe-barns. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 91 (Summer), 4.

Leppard, M.J. (2007) Hoskins Farm. *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 91 (Summer), 6-9.

Lewis, Chris (2004) Sussex place-names: making links with the experts. *England Past: newsletter of Victoria County History* 7 (Summer), 4. [On-balance support for the idea that *Madehurst* is 'assembly-place', on the advice of Paul Cullen and Aliki Pantos.]

Lewis, Chris, ed. (forthcoming) *Victoria history of the county of Sussex*, vol. 5, part 2 (Littlehampton and district).

Milner-Gulland, Robin (2005) The Washington estate: new evidence on an ancient boundary. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 143, 205-14.

Northfield, Tim (2006) Nine newly identified bounds of three contiguous manors in tenth-century Surrey charters. *Surrey History* 7 (3), 144-50. [The manors are Chaldon, Merstham and Coulsdon. Should be used with caution.]

Padgham, David (2003) The lost settlement of Bulverhythe – additional historical details (incorporating notes by Mark Gardiner, Christopher Whittick and Richard Coates). *HAARG Journal* 15 (Summer).

Padgham, David (2003) Romans in Westfield – further evidence from place-names. *HAARG Journal* 16 (Winter).

Padgham, David (2004) Appendix 3: Some early place-names. In *The archaeology and history of Hastings Country Park*. Hastings: HAARG, 22-3.

Pennington, Janet (2003) The inns and taverns of western Sussex, 1550-1700: a regional study of their architectural and social history. Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of Southampton.

Pennington, Janet (2006) The windmill 'betweene the Bridges of Bramber'. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 144, 213-5.

Roper, Patrick (2004) *Chequer*. Rye: Sage Press. [On the distribution of the wild service tree which often goes by this name in the south-east.]

Shields, Glen (2005) The Roman roads of the Portslade/Aldrington area in relation to a possible Roman port at Copperas Gap. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 143, 135-49.

Smith, Gavin (2003) *Getinges*, Cobham and Surrey's '-ingas' place-names. *Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin* 369 (September), 3-6.

Smith, Gavin (2004) The adoption of Old English in Surrey. *Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin* 376 (July), 2-5.

Smith, Gavin (2005) Old English *leah*, and Surrey's rough grazing commons. *Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin* 385 (July), 7-9. [See also M.J. Leppard in *Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society* 86 (2005), 4-5.]

Smith, Gavin (2005) *Surrey place names*. Wymeswold, Leics.: Heart of Albion Press. [Reviewed by Michael Leppard in *East Grinstead Museum Compass* 19 (Spring), 15. Smith's work is controversial among place-name scholars.]

Stevenson, Janet H., ed. (2006) *The Durford cartulary*. Lewes: Sussex Record Society 90. [English calendar of the cartulary of Durford Abbey, a house of Premonstratensian canons at Rogate.]

Thorburn, Margaret (2003) 'Laines' not 'lanes'. *Sussex Past and Present* 100 (August), 13. [Observations on the typographical problem occurring in the author's piece in number 99 (April), 9, developing earlier discussion in *Lf* 4.2 (R4.2.2) and 5.1 (R5.1.1).]

Verrall, Peter (2003) The other Ardingly [near Perth, Western Australia]. *Sussex Family Historian* 15 (6), 272-5.

Vines, Gail, and Frances Price (2005) Remembering 'Round-the-Down': topographical perspectives on early settlement and land-use at Southerham, near Lewes. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 143, 117-34.

Whitehill, Philippa (2005) Looking for Lysteds: Excavation opportunity at Relphs Field, Wartling. *Sussex Past and Present* 107 (December), 8.

Just for the record:

Godfrey, Miles (2006) Dicker – a name to raise a titter. *The Argus*, 14/11/2006. [Refers to Rob Bailey and Ed Hurst (2006) *Rude world: 100 rudest place names in the world*. London: Boxtree Ltd [an imprint of Pan Macmillan]. Perhaps *The Argus* had got wind of this project early; see Charles Whitney's article of 12/10/2005.]

Recently noted:

Bendall, Sarah (1995) Enquire 'When the Same Platte Was Made and by Whome and to What Intent': sixteenth-century maps of Romney Marsh. *Imago Mundi* 47, 34-48.

> [Abstract: The making of local maps in Britain developed significantly during the reign of Henry VIII. Before the 1530s, only written descriptions were produced and few people had the skills necessary to make or use maps. This case study of maps of Romney Marsh reviews the dates when local maps were made, those who made the maps, and the reasons why the maps were made. The paper also demonstrates how maps must be examined in relation to their contemporary context, and how the use of maps changed as awareness of their potential grew.]

Other resources: maps and analogous

Collins/ Getmapping plc (2003) *Sussex: the photographic atlas*. London: Collins (HarperCollins). [Shows all features down to field level.]

Leslie, Kim (2006) *A sense of place: West Sussex parish maps*. Chichester: Phillimore.

Rowland, Denny (2003) *Sussex from the air*. Derby: Breedon Books Publishing. [Collection of aerial photos useful as a visualization aid.]

Note also the availability of tithe maps of all parishes in East Sussex, including Brighton and Hove, on CD-ROM from East Sussex Record Office.

The Editor has resisted the very strong temptation to add the growing number of useful local history web-sites to the Bibliography, on the grounds of the time that would need investing to distinguish the novel from the merely derivative (which in themselves might very well be interesting and informative). Two important funded web initiatives are mentioned in the next section. The single exception to the exclusion of web-material will be made for the following resource related to the GBHGIS project mentioned in the next section:

Old Sussex mapped (undated)
www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap. This is a digitized collection of reproductions of important historical Sussex maps, from Speed (1610) to Archer (1840), and it is accompanied by a useful gazetteer.

Names of towns in Sussex
www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/gazeteer.htm. [Care with the spelling <gazeteer> if you are retranscribing this.] This gazetteer is a concordance of the name-spellings appearing on the maps in the above collection. This work is modelled on that done by Martin and Jean Norgate for Hampshire.

This site also contains the text of commentaries on the towns of Sussex by William Camden, Celia Fiennes, Daniel Defoe and W.H. Hudson, at present restricted to Chichester.

Major current funded research

The AHRC has given the English Place-Name Society a further five-year grant (2005-10) to continue and develop the Survey.

The AHRC is funding (2004-7) a project called LangScape at King's College London. What follows is from the project web-site (www.langscape.org.uk/content/index.html):

The Language of Landscape: Reading the Anglo-Saxon Countryside

The aim of the LangScape project is to make accessible over the World Wide Web a rich body of material relating to the English countryside of a thousand years ago and more: detailed descriptions by those who lived in and worked the Anglo-Saxon landscape. The proposed resource - an electronic corpus of Anglo-Saxon boundary clauses with extensive XML mark-up - will be a powerful research tool with applications within a broad range of academic disciplines. It will also be designed with a view to its

potential ongoing development for public and schools use. The project is funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) for a period of three years (October 2004 - October 2007) and is based in the Centre for Computing in the Humanities at King's College London. LangScape is managed by Joy Jenkyns MA and directed by Professor Janet Nelson FBA. Dr Peter Stokes joined the Project in October 2005 as Research Associate.

The Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) is funding an ambitious project called A Vision of Britain through Time, led by Dr Humphrey Southall (University of Portsmouth). What follows is taken from the related web-site of the Great Britain Historical GIS Project (www.gbhgis.org):

Great Britain Historical Geographical Information System (GBHGIS)

The Great Britain Historical Geographical Information System is a unique digital collection of information about Britain's localities as they have changed over time. Information comes from census reports, historical gazetteers, travellers' tales and historic maps, assembled into a whole that is much more than the sum of its parts. This site tells you more about the project itself and about historical GIS.

A separate site, funded by the UK National Lottery, has been created to make this resource available on-line to everyone, presenting our information graphically and cartographically. This site is called A Vision of Britain Through Time and presents the history of Great Britain through places. It can be found at www.visionofbritain.org.uk.

In the newspapers

Paul Holden reported in *The Argus* of 13/02/2006 on the naming of the night shelter in Worthing *Delaney House* after the late Pat Delaney, a local homeless man.

Aidan Radnedge reported in *The Argus* of 19/03/2004 that the name of the *Soixante Neuf* [sic, hyphenless] bar in Brighton was apparently not enticing many customers in.

The Argus Weekend supplement (25-26/03/2006) dealt with the topic of *Arms* in pub names.

Claire Truscott reported in *The Argus* of 28/12/2006 that Arun District Council was proposing to charge householders £25 for the privilege of naming their own houses. The money "could be" ploughed into replacing road-signs that head been stolen, vandalized or damaged. [Or erecting a pillory for occupation by name-defacers. – Ed.]

Natalie Chalk reported in the *East Grinstead Courier* of 18/01/2007 on a "Pensioner's fury at road battle defeat". Her interesting article deals with changes to road-names in Hartfield made allegedly without proper consultation by Wealden District Council.

A nameless street off the High Street in Shoreham-by-Sea has been given the name *Town Quay* (*The Argus*, 02/06/2005), and in the same year Newhaven was contemplating naming two streets after heroic airmen of World War II, George McKinley and August DeGenero (*The Argus*, 17-18/09/2005). [It hasn't happened. –Ed.]

Crowborough Town Council's policy of not naming streets after living persons was highlighted by Jan Melrose in *The Argus* on 30/08/2005.

Karen Hoy reported in *The Argus* (22-23/02/2003) that Joff Field in Peacehaven is "named after Just Only For Friends". [Words actually do fail your Editor.]

Pete Samson reviewed Adrian Room's then-recent *Penguin dictionary of English place-names* in *The Argus* (25/04/2003), concentrating on the sniggerworthy names.

Old and new news of Net members

Hearty congratulations to **Janet Pennington** on the award of her doctorate by the University of Southampton in 2003 (see **Recent literature**).

Heather Warne and **Michael Leppard** were instrumental in setting up, in September 2002, the Wealden Settlement Study Circle, defined as 'an informal network of people undertaking academically respectable research on the settlement of the Weald of Sussex, Surrey and Kent, particularly in the Saxon and post-Conquest eras, membership of which is by recommendation and invitation'. There are fourteen members, from various parts of Sussex and Surrey, though none as yet from Kent. Meetings to discuss common interests, held twice or thrice a year, and personal communications have helped everyone widen and deepen their knowledge and understanding of their own particular pursuits. Place-names are naturally an important part of their studies, so liaison with **Sussex Place-Names Net** members could be equally mutually beneficial.

John Bleach, **Pam Combes** and **Heather Warne** are Council members of the Sussex Record Society.

Gwen Jones, **Liz Somerville** and **Christopher Whittick** are on the Editorial Advisory Board of *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

Richard Coates gave talks on local place-names to Battle and District Historical Society, Wealden Buildings Study Group and Friends of Ashdown Forest in 2004, and to Wivelsfield and District Local History Group, Lewes Archaeological Group (emphasizing Celtic), and Ardingly History Society in 2005.

Pam Combes gave a lecture on "The origin of local Sussex place-names" at the University of Brighton on 6 December 2006.

Richard Coates was interviewed for a series of short features on southern place-names for "Meridian Tonight – South" (Meridian TV), broadcast in March and April 2007.

Michael Leppard, on behalf of the East Grinstead Society, keeps a bank of names, i.e. a collection of names of historical and cultural importance that could be applied to new developments of a suitable kind. This is a good idea that other bodies could profitably copy. He has already had more impact than most people on the namescape of his town, as can be seen from some of his notes in local periodicals cited in **Recent literature**.

□□□□□□

Letters to the Editor

From **Dr Margaret Gelling**

Dear Richard,

Re your *Whewes* [*Lf* 6.2, pp. 22-3, discussion taken from an exchange on the internet –Ed.]. Isn't this a variant of the mysterious *Wewes*, noted *PN W[iltshire]* 455, *PN O[xfordshire]* 290 (with 13th-cent. forms), *PN Berks[hire]* (*Wewescroft* 1374), *PN Ch[eshire]* 3, 177 (14th-cent. forms) and possibly 233 (*Wewelace* 1357)?

Best wishes

Margaret Gelling
Harborne, Birmingham
17 April 2003

> [Further to the discussion in *Lf* 6.2 to which Dr Gelling's letter refers, the much-regretted late **Dr Mary Higham** reported that there was a "weyhouse" in the wilds of the Forest of Bowland, Lancashire, used for weighing lead ore before it went to the smelter. This was probably a nineteenth-century name, she said; there was no earlier record of it. –Ed.]

From **Mr John Pile**

Dear Richard,

I think you may be interested in the enclosed extract from a map of Prinsted of 1640, reproduced in the Revd J.H. Mee's *Bourne in the past* (Hove, 1913). [This is reproduced as Map 1 on p. 21 of this number of *Lf* and is believed to be in the public domain. –Ed.] The area of the map concerned has the description "Glibses and Owes Easie to be kept from the Sea 60a 0r 00p". Mee's suggestion the *Owes* is *ooze* seems reasonable, but I am not so sure about the explanation of *Glibses*. Part of Langstone Harbour was known as *the Clibes* in 1632, and I wonder whether the two words are the same, although I think it unlikely that The Clibes was ever "rough pasture".

The extract from the 1st-edition 6-inch map of Prinsted [supplied, but not reproduced here – Ed.] is from a copy that has had the commons and common fields added. I picked this up in a second-hand bookshop some years ago, and I am pretty sure that it was once Mee's, as the additional information it contains aggress exactly with one of the maps in his book.

With very best wishes,

John Pile
Havant, Hampshire
12 December 2003

> [I wonder whether *Glibses* and *Clibes* might not contain a form of the adjective *glib* in its original literal sense of 'slippery, moist', used as a noun, in one instance in a double plural form. The word appears to have arrived in English in this sense in

the 1590s. The *OED* gives also *glibbery*, which has Germanic counterparts; one might also compare Welsh *gwlyb* (a monosyllable) and Cornish *glyp*, both meaning 'wet'. –Ed.]
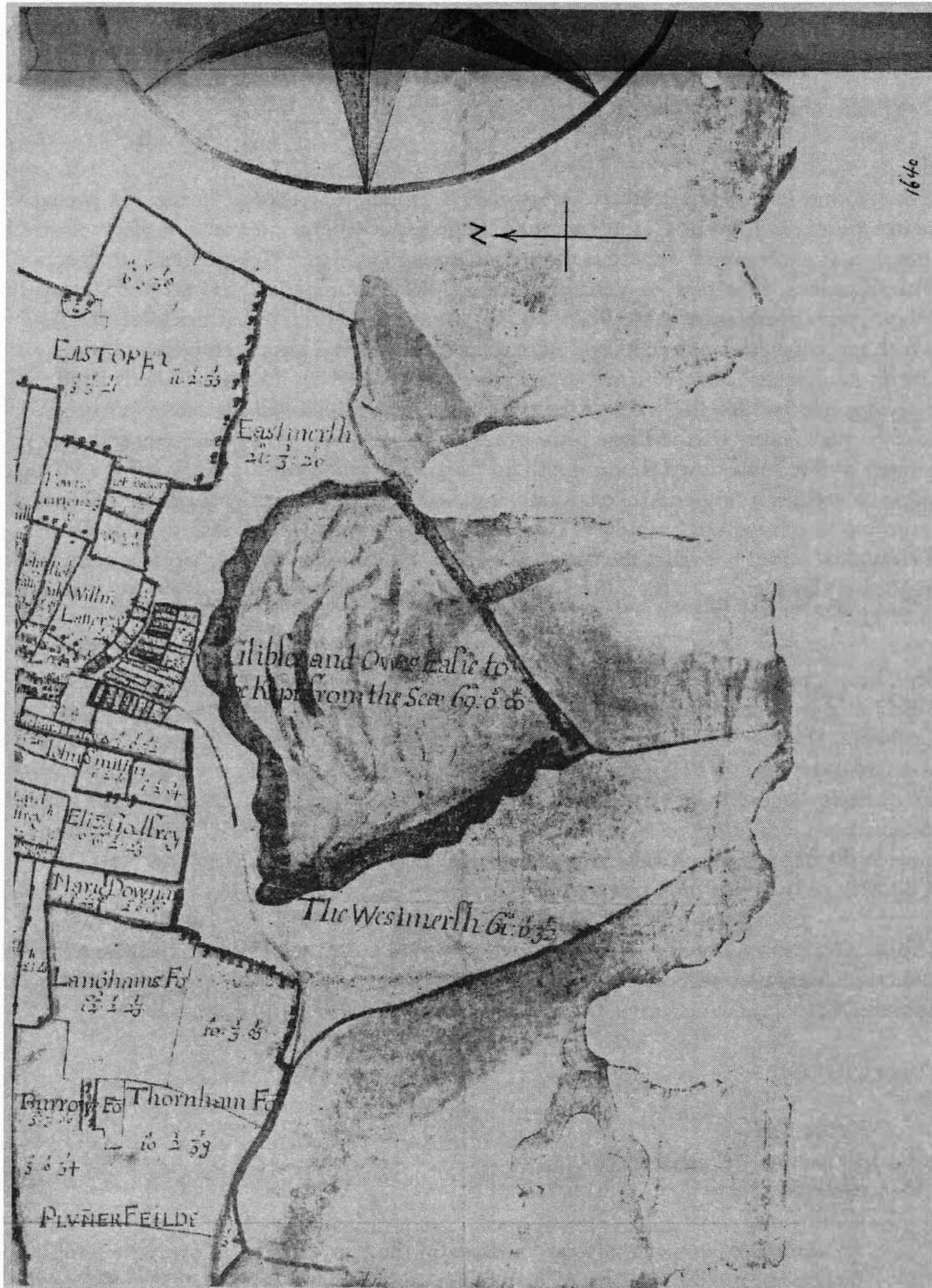
Map 1:
Glibses and Owes in Prinsted (1640), with the crucial name in the centre

Mrs Dorothy Balèan raised as a query in an earlier *Lf* (1999; Q3.1.2) the contention that Chelwood Vachery on Ashdown is the site of a lost royal palace, and that the holding of Michelham Priory displaced by it is to be identified with the Isle of Thorns. Mr Christopher Whittick disputed her findings at length in *Lf* 3.2, 20-3. Unconvinced, Mrs Balèan now raises the issue again, and we present both her renewed contention and a further rejoinder from Mr Whittick.

From **Mrs Dorothy Balèan**

Sir,

Your readers may be interested to know that the medieval palace of Edward II, perhaps better known as John of Gaunt's hunting lodge, lay at Chelwood Vachery. There is no question as to the site for there is more than enough evidence to prove its exact location. This includes a 1799 plan of Vetchery Wood by William Figge (ESRO DLW 562, map 30 (photograph of the same AMS 9786, no. 30); reproduced on p. 25 of this issue of *Lf*) which gives the lines of a medieval settlement and an aerial photograph taken by the British American Tobacco Company which shows buried foundations of fairly large buildings lying within the walls of the settlement. The outlines of the settlement are marked very faintly on the Figge plan. It lies on the eastern side of the estate and the longest wall follows down the footpath on the path's southern side, veers off at a 90° angle below the spring and travels along for about half the length of the long wall before returning to the eastern boundary. The shape is typical of a medieval settlement. Perhaps it should be noted here that the old and obviously local name of Vetchery was changed to Vachery by Mr F.J. Nettlefold when he purchased the property from Sir Stuart Samuel in 1925.

Mr Christopher Whittick's article published in your 1999 autumn issue [*Lf* 3.2, pp. 20-23 – Ed.] is based on two major errors. Firstly he does not know that The Vachery and Chelwood Vachery are the same property; he divides it into two and places Chelwood Vachery onto the Isle of Thorns and the latter [i.e. The Isle of Thorns – Ed.] onto Wych Cross Place. Secondly he states that Maresfield, where he considers the site of the palace to have been, lies one mile from Chelwood Vachery. In fact, it lies five miles away and outside the old forest pale which ended at Nutley. A document of 29 Henry VIII (1537-8; SAS/96/61) clearly indicates that the royal park lay within the pale.

The vaccary of Wyndbeche/Windbeache that was gifted to the Prior of Michelham by Sir Robert de Mankesie around 1230 is the Isle of Thorns as its line of changing owners can be traced through the centuries from the Prior's time up to the present.

Yours faithfully

Mrs Dorothy Balèan
Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland
1 December 2006

[A commercial colour postcard version of the BAT aerial photograph referred to has been provided by Mrs Balèan, but unfortunately it could not be reproduced with sufficient definition, even after computer manipulation. Very faint marks as described are visible. –Ed.]

Mrs Balèan is entirely correct in her statement that Maresfield is five, rather than one, mile distant from Chelwood Vachery. In all other respects the hypothesis contained in her letter is not supported by any evidence.

Chelwood Vachery has a perfectly clear line of descent. It was granted, by the name of *Windebeche*, by Sir Robert de Manxey, lord of the manor of Broadhurst, to the canons of Michelham shortly after the foundation of that house in 1229. The grant does not survive, but was included in an inspeximus made in the time of Edward II.[1] At the date of the grant, the land had not assumed its later character as a cow-pasture, and the term *vaccary* does not occur until 1293, when a juror was named as Nicholas *ater Vacherye*.[2] In 1440 the property was referred to as a manor at *Vacchare*, farmed by John Awcock at 20 shillings a year.[3] Along with Michelham's other possessions, it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, and its descent thereafter was spelt out in my article in *Lf* 3.2 (1999), 20-3. Referred to as *Windbeach otherwise Vacherie*, it was part of the Earl of Dorset's estate in 1615 and remained in Sackville ownership, with the same description, in 1825.[4] In 1799 it was mapped by William Figg of Lewes as part of his survey of the Duke of Dorset's estates.[5] That map is illustrated here (Map 2) and I challenge anyone to identify the "the lines of a medieval settlement" which Mrs Balèan asserts that it shows. The lines forming a rectangular enclosure south of the footpath on the eastern boundary of the land shown by the map are capable of several interpretations, but to me they look like a sub-enclosure within the confines of the greater estate. The photograph taken by the British and American Tobacco Company to which she refers is not publicly available as far as I know, but if it does show "buried foundations of fairly large buildings lying within the walls [what walls? –CHCW] of the settlement", then the building in question is possibly that referred to in the survey of 1564, which I described in 1999. Without even resorting to Ockham's razor, there is no need to suppose that the present Chelwood Vachery is anything other than the land granted to Michelham priory shortly after its foundation in 1229.

Mrs Balèan seems to accept that Michelham Priory *did* have an enclosure on the Forest which was referred to as a vaccary, and accordingly finds herself in the uncomfortable position of having to locate it somewhere other than the place which has borne the name for centuries. In lighting on The Isle of Thorns she has an uphill, and I would say insurmountable, climb to fit her theory within the available evidence, since in 1999 I demonstrated how The Isle of Thorns was almost certainly not enclosed from the Forest until the second half of the seventeenth century.

Once it is accepted that the royal palace which so beguiled the Victorians was no more than the manor-house of Maresfield which had passed into the hands of the crown, everything else falls into place. Wych Cross Place is not mentioned in my 1999 article, nor is it fatal that Maresfield is not within the forest pale – indeed it would be very surprising to find a major seigneurial establishment within the confines of a chase. In addition to the *curia* at Maresfield there may well have been a hunting-lodge, and that would certainly have been within the pale; but the obvious location for it is Old Lodge, one of several such buildings, all of them "in great ruin" when the Forest was surveyed in 1565.[6]

What is of more interest to the student of place-names is the apparent extent to which the largely featureless environment of the forest aids the survival of the ancient names of those few places within it for which identification is necessary.[7]

[1] *SAC* 6 (1853), 134.

[2] TNA SC 6/1027/21 m8.
CKS U269 Q53 (microfilm at ESRO XA 4/1).
ESRO SRS/RF 12/31 (1615), DLW 21 (1825).
ESRO DLW 562, map 30.
TNA DL 42/112 f165 (microfilm at ESRO XA 65).
A point which struck me in my research into *Beggars Bush*
in Hartfield, *Lf* 1.2 (1997), 13.

Christopher Whittick
Lewes
18 July 2007

[This interesting exchange must regrettably be regarded as closed. – Ed.]

□ □ □ □ □

The Gribble Inn, Oving

How old is the name of this pub? And is its unusual name from *gribble*, a southern and western name for the crab-tree, or a grafting-stock of one? If so, is it a linguistic import, perhaps from Dorset? Here is the relevant part of the *OED* entry for the word:

[? related to *grab*, current form in s.w. dial. of CRAB *n.*[2] (cf. *grab-tree* in quot. 1578).]

a. A crab-tree or black-thorn; a stick made from either of these; also *attrib.* **b.** The stock of a crab (or other tree?) for grafting upon.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxx. 696 Roundish leaues, som~what like the leaues of a gribble, grabbe tree, or wilding. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gancho*, a sheeps crooke, knops in a greble staffe, braunches in a stags horne. *c***1640** J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) III. 25 A grible, i.e. A crabstocke to graft vpon. **1825** JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 41 *Gribble*, a young apple-tree raised from seed. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Gribble*, a shoot from a tree; a short cutting from one. *West.* **1863** W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Gribble* (diminutive of *grab*), a young crab-tree or black-thorn; or a knotty walking stick made of it. **1880** *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Gribble*, the young stock of a tree on which a graft is to be inserted.

Sean Phelan

The founder of that useful web enterprise Multimap, www.multimap.com, Sean Phelan, is a graduate of the University of Sussex (Engineering, 1977). At a recent lecture there he said of the accessibility of Multimap and global positioning systems from mobile phones: "Children will never know what it means to be lost."
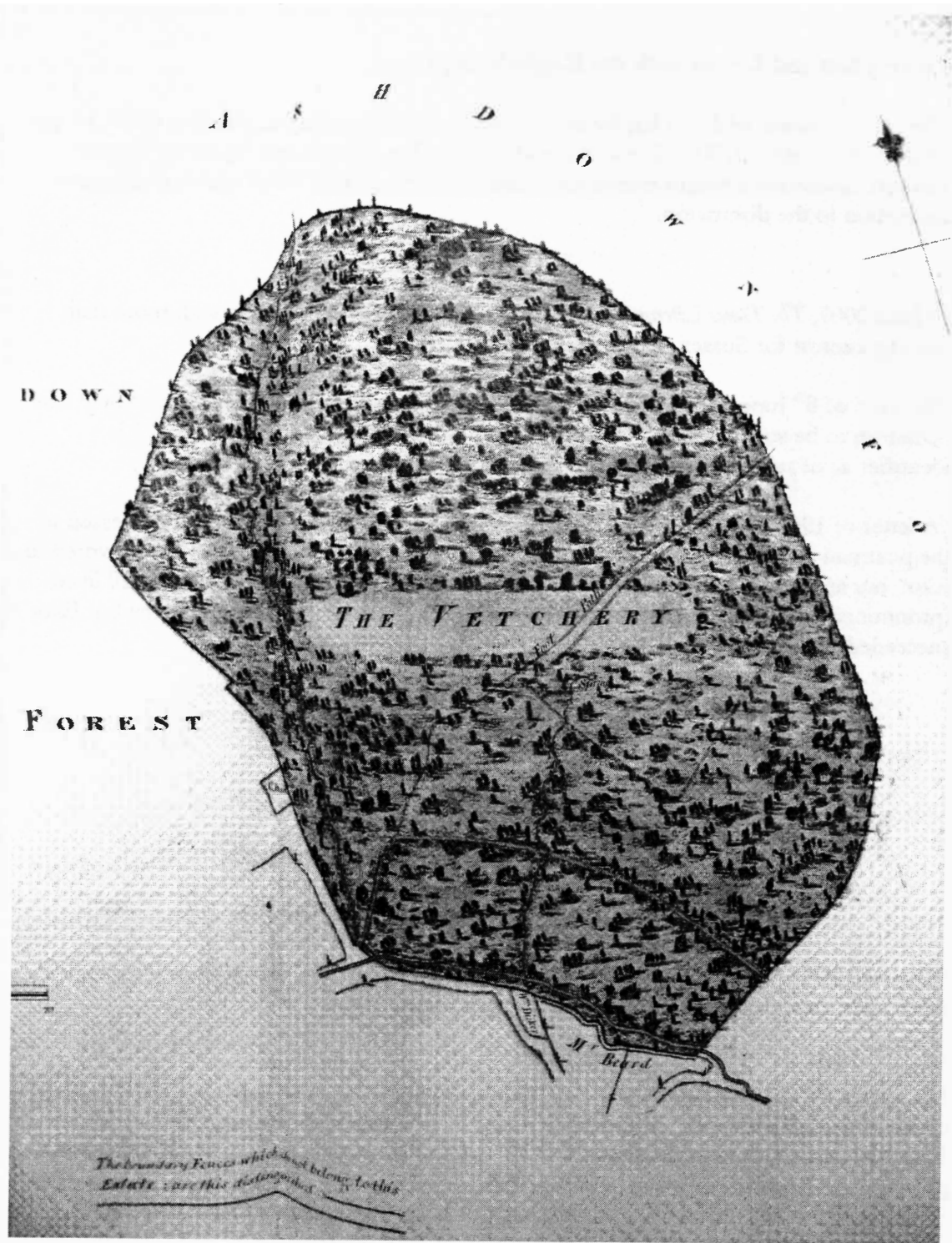
Map 2: William Figg's map of The Vetchery (1799; ESRO DLW 562 (30), reproduced with permission)

25

Playing fast and Lewes with the English language

The pronunciation of *Lewes* has been the subject of discussion in *Lf* before (refs: 3.1, pp. 18-20; N3.2.3; R4.2.1; R5.2.2 (various authors)). **John Bleach**, prompted by **David Jarman**, assembles a recent correspondence concerning **T.S. Eliot** which adds a new dimension to the discussion.

□

In June 2007, *The Times Literary Supplement* contained a few references with more than passing interest for Sussex place-name buffs.

The issue of 8th June contains a few words on the collection of letters amassed by Albin Schramm to be sold at Christie's, London, on 3rd July ("Commentary" by J.C.) It identifies as of particular interest the following:

"A letter of 1948 from T.S. Eliot to Clive Bell comes with a *loisir de la poste* addressed to the postman on the envelope. The lines were published in a 1948 symposium devoted to Eliot, but are little enough known to merit reproduction here. Lewes, where Bell lived (pronounced 'Loo-iss', overseas readers please note), is a tricky word to rhyme but Eliot succeeded:

> O stalwart Sussex postman, who is
> Delivering the post from Lewes,
> Cycle apace to Charleston Firle
> While knitting at your plain and purl
> Deliver there to good Clive Bell
> (You know the man, you know him well
> He plays the virginals and spinet)
> This note — there's almost nothing in it.

"The next issue (15th June) contains the following letter from George Steven Swan, NC A&T State University, Greensboro, North Carolina 27420:

"Sir,
J.C. relates of T.S. Eliot and Clive Bell: "Lewes, where Bell lived (pronounced 'Loo-iss', overseas readers please note), is a tricky word to rhyme but Eliot succeeded".
Eliot had enough time to think about it. He sprang from St Louis, Missouri. This is pronounced 'Loo-iss', overseas readers please note, not 'Saint Louie' (as in 'Meet Me in Saint Louie, Louie'). After all, Missouri has not been French since December 1803."

[It's scandalous that a poet of Eliot's reputation had such a cloth ear that he believed the /z/ at the end of "who is" and the /s/ at the end of "Lewes" permitted a rhyme. Or did he pronounce it /'l(j)uːiz/? And if so why? —Ed.]

InterXchange

Notes

Richard Coates

N7.1.1 The paradox of Pett

The paradox of Pett is expressed by Mawer and Stenton (*PN Sx* 513): the name evidently derives from OE *pytt* 'pit, natural hollow, etc.' (*EPNE* 2: 75-6), in the Kentish dialect form expected in the far east of Sussex, but "[t]he reference must be to some well or pit no longer known, for the village is on a hill not in a hollow". It is true that nothing resembling a pit is visible at present, though exactly what they mean by implicitly associating wells with hollows is not explained. The OE word *pytt* (and therefore of course Modern *pit*) derives from Latin *puteus* 'well' in a non-classical form **putjus*. It is especially interesting in not being mediated by Brittonic. The Welsh derivative is *pydew*, which shows that in Brittonic the ancestor-word must have derived from an alternative, local, version of *puteus*, namely **putēwus* with stress on the penultimate syllable (Jackson 1953: 367; retranscribed). Since the English word derives from a continental form, not an insular one, and was most likely therefore borrowed on the continent, it would not be surprising if it retained the historic meaning seen in continental derivatives of *puteus* such as French *puits* and Italian *pozzo*, namely 'well', especially in this area of early settlement by the English.

But why Mawer and Stenton arrive at precisely the conclusion stated above is unclear. As late as 1878, the OS 6" map shows a well by the roadside a couple of hundred yards east of the church. Whilst this particular well may not have been as old as the Saxon period – and who knows? – it indicates that the water-table has been persistently high enough, even in this hilltop village, to support a well; indeed, the village could not even have been planted if there had been no reliable water supply. The most remarkable thing about this little settlement on the highest point of a rather lumpy ridge must have been the surprisingly-placed well which allowed it to exist.

Reference

Jackson, Kenneth H. (1953) *Language and history in early Britain*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

<div align="center">□</div>

Richard Coates, with Lana Dabboussy

N7.1.2 Some medieval minor names in Herstmonceux (from court rolls, ESRO ACC 3616)

Chelvesham (1381) This is a form of modern *Chilsham*, which *PN Sx* (480) suggests may contain the OE personal name *Cēolwīg*. Lana Dabboussy suggests plausibly that this spelling, if the <v> can be taken at face value (rather than as being a variant of <u>), favours the suggestion of *Cēolwulf* instead; but there are also many instances of

Chelewesham, which is not incompatible with either suggestion but could be seen as closer to *Cēolwīg*.

Doumbelond (1343) Could this contain *dumb* in a hitherto unknown sense of 'unproductive'? Or could it contain the surname *Dumble*, not otherwise noted in medieval Sussex? (Its hotspots at the 1881 census were the far West Country, London and the Scottish Borders.)

Esthorham (1379) Lana Dabboussy associates this with *Horam*, for which no early forms are otherwise known. More specifically, the position entailed by the use of *east* requires it to be Court Horeham.

Marlera (1328) This is simply a Medieval Latin word for 'marl-pit' (cf. Latham 1965: 291).

Playtere (1379) The first element speaks for itself. We might very gingerly associate the second with the *tar* reported by Heather Warne in this issue of *Lf* (pp. 81-3), in whatever sense.

Wolvinelond (1336) Lana Dabboussy suggests that the first element is the OE female personal name *Wulfwynn*. This is a sound suggestion, since other names in the parish similarly constructed but with a male personal name or a surname have the expected genitive in *-es* (e.g. *Hunchonesfeld* (1379), *Strowereslond* (1327)). This name *Wulfwynn* could be a source of the frequent Sussex surname *Woolven*, otherwise presumably from the male name *Wulfwine*.

Reference

Latham, R.E., ed. (1965) *Revised Medieval Latin word-list from British and Irish sources.* London: British Academy.

☐

Zena Bamping, via Paul Cullen

N7.1.3 Another early reference to Bear Wood, Hartfield?

A reference in a will at Lambeth Palace dated 1415 to *la Berescrouche*, apparently meaning or associated with this place, is given in *JEPNS* 38 (2006), 93.

☐

E.M. Yates (1954), recovered from the EPNS's files by Paul Cullen

N7.1.4 Four name-forms from PRO [TNA] 37. E.178/3294. 16 Elizabeth

(1) *Willhale* for what is now Willowhale Farm in Pagham.
(2) *Crumborne* for what is now Crimbourne.

In the same document there were two references to a place spelt *Burgheshale* and *Burgeshaulte*. Most of the references are to West Sussex but since I cannot identify this place, I wondered if it might be an earlier reference to Burgesshill [sic –Ed.].

□

Christopher Whittick

N7.1.5 A significant antedating of the short form of *Brighthelmstone*

This is an excerpt from a document which probably provides evidence of the short form of the name 150 years before the earliest previously known (or believed) short form:

> Maidstone, Kent County Council Centre for Kentish Studies, U 269/Q 53 (ESRO microfilm XA 4/1), translation, 12th October 1533, of a rental of the estates of Michelham Priory as at 25th March/ 29th September 1440

Bright   of Nicolas Taylor for the ferme of the Manner there att
helmstone   the feaste of Ester *and* Michell*mas*   lxvj[s] viij[d]

after several more entries.

Brighton'   of John' Eyer for his ferme there att the same terms   lvj[s] viij[d]

Brighton appears twice, in both cases as a marginal heading. The first is *Brighthelmstone*, the second *Brighton* with merely a suspension lifting out of the terminal <n>.

ESRO RYE 10/17 is a witness-statement dated 13 July 1683, "against Cornelius Gilliam of Brighton seaman, Master of the vessell (called the John) of the same place". The name is written quite carefully (it seems to me), with the BRI G H TON as separate elements, and a suspension running out of the ascender of the <h> right to the end of the word. *Gentleman* is similarly rendered GENTLM with the line running out of the <t> to the end.

It seems to me that the clerk of 1683 was consciously suspending *Brighthelmstone* rather than rendering what he said into letters, and that therefore this document probably does not offer evidence for the short form, whereas the scribe in 1533 could easily have been writing what he said or heard.

□

David Padgham

N7.1.6 *Pollydebay* and *Pollbay*

This concerns a very minor pair of names which may be viewed not as place-names but topographical descriptions.

Whittick (1993) quotes from a document of 1386 (ESRO AMS 5789/9) concerning a leat or watercourse leading to Bodiam water-mill that a bay or dam constructed to abstract

water from the Rother was the "sluice called Pollydebay". A sketch-map of "Forge Land" in Westfield, undated but *c.*1796 (ESRO PAB 213), reproduced in Padgham (1999), shows the "Poll Bay Ditch" which similarly abstracted water from the Brede river to top up the pond of Crowham Forge, which was constructed just prior to 1581.

Pollbay might at first sight be taken as an error for **Pondbay* but the use of two such similar terms in different locations in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries suggests a particular technical expression used by early water engineers which is not recorded in *OED*. *Poll* in both names is no doubt used in the sense of 'head', and seems to denote the abstraction of a head of water from an upstream point to serve a mill-pond, either for milling or iron working.

Reference

Whittick, Christopher (1993) Dallingridge's Bay and Bodiam Castle millpond – elements of a medieval landscape. *SAC* 131, 119-123.

□

Christopher Whittick

N7.1.7 Yet another very early *twitten*: Alciston

[ref. *Lf* Q1.3.4, N2.1.3, R2.1.4, R2.2.7, N3.2.5, N4.1.2, R5.1.3, and 6.1 pp. 21-2 (various authors)]

In Alciston manor court rolls (ESRO SAS/G18/47), 25 April 1465, it is reported of Tilton that "they present that a certain lane *(venella)* called la Thwetyn is noxious to the nuisance of the countryside for the lack of placing of a certain stile *(stygell)* there through the failure of the whole tithing; so it [i.e. the tithing] has a day to place a stile there before the next [court] under penalty of 12d".

Perhaps the stile was to keep animals out, suggesting an ordinary path, but of necessity one with tangible sides rather than a track across open country. I think that keeps alive the meaning which we would like to attribute to the modern *twitten*, or maybe even enhances it: 'path with tangible sides'.

□

M.J. Leppard

N7.1.8 An early *twitten* in Ashurst Wood

[See the thread recalled in N7.1.7.]

Michael Leppard finds the name *Twittens Lane* [sic] in notes from the 1841 census for East Grinstead passed to the East Grinstead Society by a local researcher – the word was previously unknown so early so far north at such a date.

□

Richard Coates

N7.1.9 *Crangon Cottages*, East Dean, East Sussex

Readers may have wondered, as I had, about the curious-looking name of Crangon Cottages, coastguard cottages of which the first were built in the early nineteenth century and of which some are apparently worthy of architectural note as among the first examples of the use of "no fines" concrete panel construction (i.e. concrete using aggregate but no sand; see www.fawb.freeserve.co.uk/Edgar.htm (1999)). They are in the process of disappearing over the cliff-edge at Birling Gap. Perhaps, like me, readers didn't know that *Crangon* is the scientific Latin genus-name of the humble prawn, *Crangon vulgaris*, and the brown shrimp, *Crangon crangon*.

Queries

Q7.1.1 Varia

If readers respond directly to the person making the enquiry, please would they also send a copy to the Editor? In this case, the enquirer is the Editor.

If *Newick* is the 'new wick', what is the old wick? Since it constitutes the northern tithing of, and appears to be carved out of, Barcombe hundred, that surely implies the old one was the central estate, Barcombe – represented by the Roman villa and its successor. Any objection to this idea?

Does anyone know of a specific story behind *Accident Corner*, on Goodwood racecourse? Or *Pinchnose Green* in Henfield, where the Coronation Oak stands, recorded by Marjorie Carreck and Alan Barwick, *Henfield: a Sussex village*, Chichester: Phillimore (2003)? Or for that of *Darp Farm* and *Lane* in Ripe (the farm is there already on the 1878 OS 6" map)? Or *Eighteen Pounder Farm* and *Wood*, Three Oaks, Guestling (presumably more to do with cannon than hamburgers)?

Or any decent story at all for the totally impenetrable name of the ancient house at Coolham used by the Quakers known as *The Blue Idol* (earlier *Little Slatters*)? *VCH* (6.2: 48) appears to suggest that the name was not known before 1869, and the best that the informal scholarship of the Web can do is: "The origin of the *Blue Idol* name is unclear and there are a number of theories. The most plausible concerns the period from 1793-1869 when the meeting house was closed. At that time instead of the more usual whitewash used today, rural buildings such as these were bluewashed. So it is thought that the house was simply known as 'the blue idle meeting house'. Another theory follows the suggestion that a figurehead (presumably a blue one) from one of William Penn's ships was used in renovation work, or perhaps the word 'blue' is a corruption of the Celtic word for parish *pleu* or *plou*" (www.thakehamquaker.com/single.htm?ipg=2009, accessed 19/07/2007).

□□□□□□

Responses and further discussion

David Padgham

R7.1.1 *Bo-Peep* (refs *Lf* R6.1.6, R6.2.3)

Mr. Leppard implies that the railway junction and tunnel (1846-52) are the earliest record of the name in St Leonards. In fact these features took their name from the adjacent public house *The Bo-Peep*. This is first recorded in 1746 as *Bo-Peep House* in the Liberty boundaries mapped by Samuel Cant which I quoted in *Lf* 6.1, 18 in reference to Bulverhythe. It was, or soon became, an inn in the romantic tradition of "Bohemia" where tourists visited – the poet Keats stayed at the Bo-Peep in 1817, hence the adjoining stopped up length of the former West Hill Road now being called *Keats Close*. I favour the romantic origin in preference to Christopher Whittick's suggestion of a building which disappears from view. See also Lower (1863: 156, n. 11).

The Ordnance Survey *Gazetteer of Great Britain* (3rd edn, 1995), which indexes all place-names on Landranger maps, lists, in addition to the farm in Alciston, another in Oxfordshire (NGR SP 48 34), but I have no reference works on this county.

Bo-Peep is also a minor district along the main street of Pembury (Kent), known to me as a bus stop, but the earliest in my library is Kelly's *Directory of Kent* (1895: 434). A longer-recorded location in Kent is a still-rural pub currently giving its name to a hamlet in Chelsfield parish at NGR TQ 491 637; it is on a map by Andrews, Dury and Herbert dated 1769 (Kent Archives, ref. unknown).

R7.1.2 *Bishops' fingers* (refs *Lf* 6.1, p. 23 [note to obit. of Joseph Pettitt], and R6.2.4)

Parish and Shaw (1888: 12) give for *bishop's finger*, quoting Samuel Pegge, "A guide post; so called, because it shows the right way, but does not go therein". Spelling it out: another of the vulgarisms often applied to such dignitaries of the cloth. I do not possess the book, but, by one of those coincidences which happen to me, this titbit was quoted in the antiquarian booksellers Marrins of Folkestone's Kent history list (2002), in offering the book for £85.

R7.1.3 *Eacham* in Westfield (ref. *Lf* Q6.1.2)

Yet another possible case of serendipity: passing through Woodnesborough, Kent I noticed a signpost to EACH END. This proves to be a hamlet and farm, and Wallenberg (1934: 587) gives numerous forms like *Ecche* and *Heche* from c.1100, offering OE *hæcc* 'hatch' as the etymology. Is this relevant? However, in her *PN Kent*, Judith Glover (1976: 64), whose opinions are, I am aware, not always acceptable, gives *Each* as 'place of the oak' (OE *æc*). It is true that west of Eacham in Westfield is an area known in the eighteenth century as *Broad Oak* - one of at least four in the area. Superficially, either version appears close to Richard Coates' "formal" solution *æce* '[at the] oak' [Editor's note to *Lf* Q6.1.2].

I have rediscovered a much older form in the name of Gilbertus de *Echeham*, filius Adilthe, who gave land at *Iltunesbethe* in Sedlescombe to Battle Abbey by a deed datable to c.1200-1220. I do no doubt that he resided at Eacham in Westfield, a mile or so to the

south, despite the editor's gloss of "Etchingham" in the transcript available to me; Gilbert and Adiltha do not fit into known genealogies of the de Etchingham family.

The transcript mentioned is of a charter in University of London Library, Fuller MS. I/28/13, calendared by Sayers in 1979, one of four charters in that collection which mention the de Echeham family. Its text is transcribed into at least two Battle Abbey cartularies, Lincoln's Inn Library MS. Hale 87 and San Marino, Henry E. Huntington Library Battle MS. 29. Christopher Whittick notes that there are other medieval forms in Battle deeds at the Huntington which have a medial <n>, indicating that the interpretation involving the OE word for 'oak' is wrong, unless the name in these has simply been confused with *Etchingham*, which seems unlikely since one of these forms appears in the legend of a seal. These are MSS. HEH BA 38/1222, BA 36/1263 and BA 39/1154.

R7.1.4 *Conifunte* (refs *Lf* Q5.2.1. and R6.1.2.)

I have now gained access to the site (I was misinformed as to the land-owner), and the spring which still flows strongly proves to be a focal point for at least four abandoned hollow ways. Photos were taken recently, and can be supplied on request.

R7.1.5 *Stordisdale*, Bulverhythe (refs my article in *Lf* 6.1, 17-19, and R6.2.1)

My thanks to Christopher Whittick for quoting the original document and exposing the long-standing misreading. This removes the site from Bulverhythe parish and must place it in the old decayed parish of St Leonards, where a mile or so of former sea cliff survives – now known as *West Hill, St Leonards* (to distinguish it from West Hill, Hastings, where the castle stands). Below the cliff now is the highway called *Marina* (A259) and coastal erosion prior to development has obviously changed the landscape, but the cliffs still well exceed 100 feet in height – more than enough to ensure death whether by landing on rocks or in the sea at high tide.

If *-dale* essentially denotes a pit, then any here is certainly lost to erosion. By coincidence one of the landmarks defining the ancient Liberty boundary, recorded in the 1746 map by Samuel Cant (referred to in my original article) is "a pit near a barn", but this is shown by the map to be at Gensing Barn, and is a quarter mile inland. However if *dale* can still be read as a valley there is an obvious candidate in the little glen known to Cant as *Old Woman's Tap* which was landscaped into pleasure grounds by Decimus Burton in developing his St Leonards Township *c.*1830. Beyond this the sea-cliff reaches its maximum height.

R7.1.6 *Little Ferles* (ref. my response *Lf* R6.1.1)

Quoting this thirteenth-century reference to part of a Chichester prebend, I commented that I could not find any useful account of the origin of these. Recent reviews of parts 2 and 3 of the Chichester *Acta* caused me to look again at the first volume (Mayr-Harting 1964: 41) where the editor discusses when and how the prebendal system originated. He suggests this was under Bishop Stigand (1070-87), and says there is no evidence for a pre-Conquest foundation. While this does not help us to trace any earlier references to *Little Ferles*, it is a loose end tied up and I personally find that pleasing.

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□ □ □ □ □ □

Map 3:
Sussex, by Pieter van den Keere of Ghent (1599)

Articles

Liz Somerville

A biologist's perspective on the transmission of place-names through periods of language replacement

In terming this a biologist's perspective, I am both begging your indulgence for my ignorance of the finer points of onomastics and signalling my intention to take an explicitly evolutionary view of the matter. As an interested onlooker to the research described in *Lf* and elsewhere (e.g. *PNIL*), I have picked up the impression that the original meaning of a place-name is a matter of considerable interest. We, as modern English speakers, have lost an immediate access to that meaning, although elements in place-names can give us some hints, once we have learned the rules and the need for caution in applying these! Most of the place-names we are familiar with in Sussex are Saxon in origin, and the change in the spoken language from then to the present has been a matter of incremental change.

One of the fascinating questions which comes up from time to time is the survival or non-survival of place-names through periods of language replacement. At such a point, the question of whether any understanding takes place of the meaning of a place-name is an almost unanswerable question. A direct translation from the "original" to the "successor" language would be a good indication, but in this process the actual place-name changes. I want here to briefly explore a view of the transmission of place-names between languages which may influence the eventual survival of the place-name when language contact is followed by language replacement. My thinking on this matter was stimulated by Terence Deacon's characterization of language structure as having been subject to selection as "child-friendly" (Deacon 1997: 110ff., especially fig. 4.1). Deacon was considering grammatical structure, but the same principle can be applied to the acoustic structure of the language, with a non-native speaker acting as a selective agent. Sounds which are in some way "easier" to hear and to reproduce are more likely to survive – i.e. become incorporated into a second language, that of the selective agent.

This hypothesis has consequences for the transmission of place-names, especially if we consider the situation of two adults, who have both had a monolingual upbringing and who are communicating verbally – i.e. with no additional complications due to clerical errors. Although their upbringing was monolingual, each has acquired a working knowledge of the other's language. One of these people is a speaker of the "original" language and the place-name to be considered is in his/her language. The other is a speaker of the "successor" language which will become dominant. The monolingual upbringing is a critical assumption. Although people are born with the ability to discriminate between many different sounds, this ability is rapidly lost for all but the distinctive sounds (phonemes) in their own language (Pinker 1994: 264). Thus the two adults being considered could be acting as selective agents in terms simply of the sounds within place-names. Since we are considering a time when the dominant spoken language

is shifting, I am only going to consider the role of the speaker of the "successor" language. For convenience I will call this speaker Jan and the speaker of the original local language Kay.

Now let us consider three scenarios for transmission. The simplest case is like Chinese whispers in that Jan simply remembers what Kay calls the locality and then transmits that information back to his/her own social group. In this case, a word made up of sounds corresponding to familiar phonemes is more likely to be transmitted in its entirety than one with unfamiliar sounds.

A more complex case includes social interaction between Jan and Kay. When Jan hears a place-name from Kay, s/he echoes it. The more similar the place-name is in terms of phonemes to Jan's language, the more likely this echoed version is to be correct and to be socially reinforced by Kay. My argument is that this would mean that Jan would then be more likely to transmit that name to his/her own social and linguistic group, and act as an agent it the adoption of the place-name by that group which speaks the successor language.

The final case also includes social interaction but of a more hostile nature. Jan demands the name and Kay responds. If the name is not readily comprehensible to Jan as a set of phonemes in his/her language, it will be instantly mutated and that will come to be the name used in the dominant, "successor" language, despite protests from those who still speak the "original" language.

In all three cases, my argument from this line of thinking would be that place-names which successfully move between languages will contain a higher number of sounds which match the phonemes of the successor language. I leave it up to *Lf* readers to generate further scenarios and appropriate historical contexts!

A further possibility is that a similar set of selective processes operate at the level of meaningful combinations of phonemes (morphemes and words). The evolutionary consequence of this would be that a place-name originating in another language will have a better survival rate as a word, i.e. be more likely to be remembered and used, the closer it resembled the sound-structure of the words in the speaker's own language.

The later survival of place-names may then show further mutation towards forms standard at either the phoneme or morpheme/word level in the successor language. It is possible to imagine some further interactions between the two languages which could select against poorly transmitted place-names, ones which have only a few sounds in common with the phonemes of the "successor" language. For example, take a place-name which has been transmitted and mutated – as in the third scenario. However, this is still an awkward word for the speakers of the "successor" language, but, for some reason, the place-name hasn't been completely changed. But it may be if, when a speaker of the "original" language is asked if it is the correct name for the locality, that person answers that it is not.

Although written forms may intervene and complicate the process, it may be possible to get some indirect evidence to test this hypothesis from more general examples of word transfer between languages. Testing these ideas directly on place-names would be more difficult, as it would be necessary to know the phoneme content of the languages in question at the time of their contact. This may be more possible in colonial contexts

where the original language is, or has recently been, extant and well described than in Sussex.

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Paul Cullen

Field-names and Roman sites in Sussex

A number of relatively disconnected studies have revealed that some Roman sites in Sussex are associated with significant field-names, as at the palace in Fishbourne (Coates 1985), the villa in Beddingham (Coates 1991), the pottery production site in St John Without [Lewes] (Cullen 2001) and the villa in Barcombe (Combes 2002, Coates 2002).

In 1999, with the assistance of an award from the Sussex Archaeological Society's Margary Research Fund, I undertook an investigation of the place-name evidence relating to Roman villa sites in Sussex, collecting from the Tithe Awards the names of all fields within a mile or two radius of some 140 known or suspected "villas" (in the embracing sense adopted in the gazetteer of Scott 1993) with the aim of tabulating any correlations between these sites and name-types. As my analyses are based almost entirely on these 19th-century forms, not on the systematic collection of early spellings, the exercise must be viewed as preliminary and treated with a degree of caution, but I believe it nevertheless reveals some genuine onomastic patterns of very much earlier date. Initial results were reported in presentations to the Society for Name Studies in Britain & Ireland (London 1999), the Institute of Field Archaeologists (Brighton 2000), the Sussex Archaeological Symposium (Brighton 2000), and as part of lectures to local groups including the Chichester & District Archaeology Society, the Worthing Archaeological Society and the Lewes Archaeological Group. However, I did not put anything in print. Here at last are some notes on the more salient findings.

As the corpus is based upon Scott (1993), each site will be referred to by the gazetteer's entry number (in which the code EA = East Sussex and WS = West Sussex), followed by a National Grid reference. Scott's catalogue of 144 "villas", based on a broad conception of the term and presented with the caveat that many of the sites are doubtful, may be usefully compared with the smaller but still considerable tally of known and probable villas mapped by Rudling (1999; see Rudling 1998 for fuller discussion). Unless otherwise specified, field-name forms are as found in the Tithe Award (*c.*1840) for the relevant historical parish, and the plot numbers {in curly brackets} are given to allow for cross-referencing between Tithe Map and Award.

Immediately striking is *Old Bury or Pavement Field* {73}, the site of the winged corridor villa at Bignor (WS: 15; NGR SU 987 147). The villa was excavated during the years 1811-8, and the name *Pavement Field*, along with *Part of the Roman Pavement* {72} and *The Roman Pavement Green and Road* {74}, surely postdates its discovery, but it seems safe to assume that *Old Bury* is a much earlier name, and that it comprises Old English (OE) *eald* 'old' + *byrig* the dative-case form of *burg* 'stronghold'. This is fairly common name – compare for example Oldbury Farm in Boxgrove (*PN Sx* 68), *the olde byry* 1477 in Findon (Salzman 1923: 91-3), and Aldborough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the latter on the site of the Roman city *Isurium Brigantum*, see *VEPN, s.v. burh*). That *burg* may sometimes refer to villas is further suggested by the case of Borough Farm in Pulborough (first documented in the surname *atte Burgh* in 1296, *PN Sx* 155), which, along with associated field-names *Borough field* {1812}, *Borough Platt* {1773} and *Borough Copse* {1819}, is the site of a villa excavated in 1817 (WS: 65; NGR TQ 068 202). Also notable is the field-name *Great Bury* {107} (OE *grēat* 'great, large', perhaps added to an earlier simplex name), which is on or adjacent to the site of a Roman building in East Dean (WS: 37; approx. SU 905 123). The use of *burg* at these sites suggests that in the Anglo-Saxon period sufficient masonry remains were visible to give the impression of something fortified. The element also appears in the field-name *Stone Burgh* {170}, the site of the corridor villa at Beddingham (EA: 4; TQ 458 073), as discussed in Coates (1991), a combination with OE *stān* 'stone' which possibly recurs in the field-name *Stambers* in Little Chart, Kent, the site of a Roman bath-house (TQ 940 457; Cullen 1997: 68). Three rather less compelling cases may also be mentioned. *Bury field* {131} at SU 810 197 lies a third of a mile from the farmstead excavated at Elsted in 1975 (WS: 41; SU 813 191). *Bury Brook* {289}, *Boroughs Three Acres* {291}, and *Bourough 2 three roods* [sic bis] {293} at TQ 194 055 lie half a mile or so to the east of the doubtful site at Lancing (WS: 57; TQ 18 05). *Bury Furlong* {15} at approx. TQ 050 101 is on or within half a mile of the doubtful site at Wepham Down in Burpham (WS: 23; TQ 05 10), a parish whose name itself contains *burg* as first element, undoubtedly with reference to the great hillfort at TQ 038 085.

Scholars have for some time recognized a relationship between place-names containing the OE word *camp*, borrowed from Latin *campus* 'open land, field', and Roman settlements; in particular, Gelling (*SNP-2*: 74-8) suggests that the element denotes a stretch of uncultivated (perhaps neglected arable) land on the edge of a villa estate. Comps Farm (TQ 453 078) in Beddingham, with associated field-names *Comp* {225}, *The Comp* {227} and *Great Comps* {211, 226}, lies less than half a mile north-west of the aforementioned villa (EA: 4; TQ 458 073), as discussed in Coates (1991), while Comps Barn (TQ 389 154) in East Chiltington and the adjacent Comps Wood (TQ 390 155) in Chailey lie a quarter of a mile north of the pottery production site near Wickham Barn in St John Without Lewes (TQ 389 151), as discussed in Cullen (2001). The most obviously comparable discovery in the field-name material is at Up Marden, where *Great Comp* {271} and *Little Comp* {270} at approx. SU 794 126 lie one third of a mile north of the bath-suite and other buildings excavated at Pitlands Farm in 1966-9 (WS: 33; SU 796 128). Despite the appearance of a seemingly parasitic <t> in the spelling, we should also take note of *The Compts* {539, 540} at approx. TQ 305 152 in Clayton parish, lying two-thirds of a mile east of the small building at Hassocks (WS: 29; TQ 295 155) in an area criss-crossed by Roman roads (Margary 1965: 171). [The same spelling is found in records of Rottingdean, though with no evidence of Roman occupation. –Ed.] All four of these names are originally simplexes, and all appear to show the early Middle English pre-nasal rounding of *a* (i.e. *camp* to *comp*), a well-evidenced sound-change which lends considerable weight to the contention that they are genuinely early coinages. A single compound name in *camp* has also been noted in the field-name material, *Harcomb Wood*

field {774} at TQ 787 245 half a mile south-east of the probable building at Cow Field in Ewhurst (EA: 13; approx. TQ 783 251). As *Harcomb* is earlier evidenced in the local surname *Herycomp* in 1296 (Jones 1998: 17), we are clearly dealing with an original *camp*, though the first element is debatable (possibly an OE *hǣrig* 'stony, rocky' but more evidence is needed). When <o> spellings are absent, derivation from OE *camp* is much less safe. *Camp Field* {48} at SU 873 082 in Westhampnett, also appearing as *Part of Camp Field* {162, 163} in adjacent East Lavant, is half a mile south-west of the possible building at The Valdoe in Westhampnett (WS: 107; approx. SU 880 088). The location on the parish bounds is of interest (the same being true of the *camp* names in Clayton and East Chiltington / Chailey mentioned above). *Camp Field formerly the Twelve Acres* {23} and *Camp Field Shaw* {22} at TQ 178 105 in Bramber also lie on the parish bounds, within a mile of various possible sites (WS: 22, WS: 93, WS: 94), but of course the phrase "formerly the Twelve Acres" probably says it all. The modern form *camp* should not be trusted.

The discovery in 1999 of a villa in Barcombe (OE *bere* 'barley' + *camp*) is welcome vindication of Scott's tentative entry EA: 3 based on surface finds (see Butler 1999 and subsequent reports in *SPP* 95, 98, 102, 105 and 108). The villa lies at TQ 417 141, a quarter of a mile south-west of Barcombe church, in a field called *Dunstall* {1289}. This name looks like one of the many examples of OE *tūn-steall* 'site of an enclosure' or 'site of a farm' in which we see unexplained voicing of the initial [t] to [d], on which see Coates (2002); cf. Dunstalls in Henfield (*PN Sx* 220), Dunstalls Wood in Cuckfield (*PN Sx* 267), *Downstall* in Rotherfield (Straker 1933: 4), Tunstall Farm in Mountfield (*PN Sx* 476). A correlation between Tunstall/Dunstall names and archaeological remains has long been known (see for example Crawford 1924: 152-3), and the Barcombe villa site can be added to a long list. The latest excavation report (Butler & Rudling 2007) reveals evidence for Saxon occupation within the villa's courtyard, which might tie in nicely with *tūn-steall* applied in the sense 'site of a former farm' (see *VEPN* for the comparable Old Norse *býjar-staðr* 'farmstead, site of a deserted farm or settlement'). The trawl of field-name material produced two more names of the same type: *Dunstalls* {259} at SU 871 178 is within the same 1 km National Grid square as the building found in 1960 in Cocking (WS: 30; SU 87 17, precise location yet to be checked in the Sites & Monuments Record), while *Dunstalls Furlong* {238, 239, 240, 241} at SU 176 109 lies in Steyning, adjoining *The Heathen Burials* {242} at SU 178 107 (see *PN Sx* 236) and a quarter of a mile from the pottery and brick finds in the churchyard (WS: 93; SU 178 114).

OE *wīc* 'specialised farm', a borrowing from Latin *vīcus*, is discussed in detail in Coates (1999). Although the compound *wīc-hām* (with OE *hām* 'homestead') is undoubtedly used in the early Anglo-Saxon period to denote Roman sites (see Gelling 1988: 67-74, 245-9), we must not assume a Roman connection in other names containing *wīc*. The word had a long and productive life and developed a considerable semantic range. Nevertheless, there are good reasons to suspect that in some cases, especially where the term appears as a simplex name or as the qualifier in a compound, a reference to Roman activity is indeed possible. So, with all due caution, the following cases should be considered. Presumably a single unit with an originally simplex name, *The Wicks* {23}, *The Wick field* {18}, *The Green Wicks* {19, 20} and *The Horse Wicks* {16} cover an area adjacent to the north-east of the villa (with nearby temple) near Worthing Crematorium and Muntham Court in Findon (WS: 42; TQ 111 092). Two-thirds of a mile west of the corridor villa at Preston (EA: 6; approx. TQ 309 057) is *Part of Wick* {131} at TQ 299 057 (i.e. The Wick in adjacent Hove, see *PN Sx* 293). Wickford Bridge at TQ 064 180 and *Wickford Mead(ow)* {548, 552, 553, 554, 555} in Storrington parish mark the crossing

of the River Stor by a Roman road (Margary 1965: 83), near the bath-house and other buildings at the Roman road-junction in Wiggonholt (WS: 97; TQ 064 175). This is presumably *wīc* + OE *ford* 'river-crossing' (see Coates 1999: 111 for discussion of this name and other examples of *wīc-ford*, and of the name *Wiggonholt* itself). It would be wise to stop at this point, but three examples of *wīc* as generic element occur in noteworthy locations and should thus be recorded here. Oldwick Farm at SU 842 074 and Little Oldwick House at SU 847 077, with many associated field-names (*Oldwicke twenty acres* {251}, *Oldwicke Common* {262, 272}, etc.), lie immediately south of the Romano-British site at Little Oldwick Copse in East Lavant (WS: 26; SU 846 079), just west of the Roman road leading north from Chichester (Margary 1965: 277). This name (*Aldewyke* 1535, *PN Sx* 51) is clearly 'old *wīc*' (OE *eald*), perhaps a telling compound (cf. *Aldwick* in Pagham, *PN Sx* 93). Endlewick Manor House (*PN Sx* 413), with associated field-name *Enly Wick* {44} at TQ 543 063 just south of the Roman road (Moorshill Lane in Margary 1965: 191), marks the possible site in Wilmington (EA: 26; TQ 540 064). *Cold wick field* {471} and *Cold wick mead* {470} in Clayton lie at TQ 294 158, immediately north of the Roman road-junction at Crossways (Margary 1965: 171), within a quarter of a mile of the small building at Hassocks (WS: 29; TQ 295 155) mentioned above in relation to *The Compts*. The first element appears to be OE *ceald* 'cold'.

A couple of curious names also merit attention. *Work-Gate* {133} and *Work-Gate meadow* {134} at SU 807 194 lie a quarter of a mile from the farmstead at Elsted (WS: 41; SU 813 191) mentioned above in relation to *Bury field*. Possibly the first element is OE *(ge-)weorc* 'a work, fortification', a well evidenced term in place-names which can often be seen to denote a substantial building structure. And finally, *The slab* {84} at SU 855 066, a little east of the Roman road leading north from Chichester (Margary 1965: 277), must be close to the finds of tessellated pavement and pottery at the Broyle in Chichester St Peter the Great (WS: 27; SU 85 06). The name looks very much like Middle English *slabbe* 'slab', a word largely unknown as a place-names element. *Slabcastle* in Chailey (*PN Sx* 297) presumably contains the term, as may *Slabridge* (*Slabbebrigge* 1556, *PN Hrt* 312) and *Little slab* {283} at SU 867 000 in North Mundham. We might suspect the dialect term *slab* 'puddle, sludge' in the Mundham marshes (cf. *EPNE*, *s.v.* **slæf*, and Wright 1898-1903, *s.v.* *slab* sb.²), though the proximity of Brinfast (OE *fæsten* 'stronghold', *PN Sx* 73–4) should be borne in mind. In any case, the possible connection with paving at the Chichester site is tantalizing.

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Appendix 1: Some adjustments to Scott's gazetteer (sites reassigned to historical parishes)

Site	Scott's location	Parish
EA: 5	'Bodham' [sic]	Bodiam (though perhaps the same site as EA: 13 in Ewhurst?)
EA: 6	'Brighton'	Preston

EA: 7 'Brighton'   Preston
WS: 22 'Botolphs'   Bramber
WS: 25 'Chichester'   New Fishbourne
WS: 26 'Chichester'   East Lavant

Site	Scott's location	Parish

WS: 32 'Compton'   Up Marden
WS: 33 'Compton'   Up Marden
WS: 34 'Compton'   East Marden
WS: 35 'Compton'   Up Marden
WS: 48 'Funtington'   West Stoke
WS: 49 'Funtington'   West Stoke
WS: 56 'Kingston'   East Preston
WS: 58 'Lavant'   East Lavant
WS: 60 'Madehurst'   Slindon
WS: 61 'Middleston' (sic) Felpham
WS: 64 'Parham'   Wiggonholt
WS: 76 'Shoreham'   Old Shoreham
WS: 77 'Shoreham'   Old Shoreham
WS: 78 'Shoreham'   Kingston Buci
WS: 79 'Shoreham'   New Shoreham
WS: 87 'Southbourne'   Westbourne
WS: 108 'West Lavington' East Lavington [detached]

WS: 28, WS: 29, WS: 46 and WS: 55 all belong in East Sussex.

Appendix 2: Some field-names in Street-

As the Tithe Award material may, if handled carefully, be of use in revealing the course of early routeways, I offer the following list of field-names with the specific element 'street' (OE *strǣt* < Latin *(via) strāta*). Such names hardly guarantee Roman roads, but the potential for correlation is demonstrated by *Street Furlong* {488} at TQ 541 061 in Arlington, adjoining Moorshill Lane (Margary 1965: 191). Note also *Green Street Mead* {65} & *Green Street Meadow* {82} at TQ 054 175 in Wiggonholt, straddling the east-west causeway marked in Margary 1965 (facing p.179, section T-U).

Street Croft {133B} at TQ 148 043 in Broadwater.
Street field {1299} at TQ 092 184 in West Chiltington.
Street field {66} at SU 804 087 in Funtington.
Street furlong {43} at SU 864 087 in East Lavant.
Street Croft {316} & *Street field* {283} at SZ 888 982 − SZ 890 985 in Pagham.
Street field {38} at TQ 699 170 in Penhurst.
Street furlong {120} at TQ 164 119 in Steyning.
Street Croft {109, 156} at SU 975 032 / 977 034 and *Street Barn & Yard* {59} at SU 978 039 in Yapton.

□ □ □ □ □ □

Christopher Whittick
with contributions from Mark Gardiner and Richard Coates

In search of *Caldeburgh*

A chance reference in a court roll of the hundred of Alciston in 1447 set me off on a search for a cold burgh in the Weald, in the course of which I stumbled into a former name for (a branch of) the Cuckmere.

At a court held for the hundred of Alciston on 17 April 1447, the jury presented that:

> the road at *Duncyes* is defective for lack of scouring the ditches of Miles Fynch; the said road against the land called *Caldeburgh* is defective by the lack of scouring the ditches of Richard Pynson; the said road between the Prior of Michelham's *tegelhous* and *le Notebregge'* is defective by the lack of scouring the ditches of John Toby. (ESRO SAS/G18/46)

I was intrigued by the similarity of the name *Caldeburgh* with the early forms of the hillfort known as Mount Caburn (Coates 1980: 310, citing earlier literature), and set out to locate the place identified by the jury as in need of attention.

A survey of the estates of Battle Abbey, compiled in 1433, lists in detail the tenements held of the manor of Alciston (TNA E 315/57). As well as its manorial centre and holdings under the Downs from Alciston to Lullington, the manor enjoyed extensive outliers in the low Weald, one of them based on a core at Starnash, on the eastern edge of The Dicker, in the parish of Hellingly. The holdings, which Battle had acquired from pious donors in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, extended eastwards into the parishes of Arlington and Hailsham. The survey describes the bounds of our tenement, translated from the Latin, thus:

> *Caldeburgh'*
> The prior of Michelham holds the lands called *Caldeburgh* lying in the parish of Hailsham and in the hundred of Alciston, that is to say in length to the king's street leading from *The Lepecrouche* to *The Knokhetche* towards the north-west on one side, and by the land of John Nicholas, formerly Richard Cowden's, of the fee of Wilmington, called *Lammerslond* and by the land of Simon Widoth' of the [same] fee called *Buskehey* towards the south-east; and it abuts on a certain watercourse stretching from *The Buskehey* to *The Notebregge* and thence to the bank (*ripam*) of Serne towards the south-west at one end, and upon the land of John Pottere of the lord's fee towards the north-east at the other, as the metes and bounds make clear. And he owes for rent by the year that is to say at the feast of Easter 2s 6d and at the feast of St Michael the Archangel 2s 6d; and he owes for heriot when it should happen 13s 4d, and relief, and suit of court at the manor of Alciston. And he holds freely. (TNA E 315/57, p. 277)

The road which formed the basis of the complaint is almost certainly Hempstead Lane, leading from Leap Cross (*Lepecrouche*) at TQ 584 103 south-west towards Knock Hatch

(Knokhetche) at TQ 572 094 and ultimately towards Michelham, leaving Tilehurst Wood on the south-east. The watercourse must be the stream rising north of Bushy Wood *(Buskehey)* at TQ 576 094, running westwards to be crossed by the *Notebregge* carrying Hempstead Lane at TQ 572 097 to join the Cuckmere, upstream from Michelham, at TQ 566 098. By this reckoning, *Caldeburgh* lies largely in the area of the Diplocks Farm estate, and may well be covered with the houses of suburban Hailsham.

Because of its use in the early forms of Caburn, I at least have become used to imagining a *burg* as a fortified place, most likely on a hill. But Mark Gardiner has kindly supplied an extract from his forthcoming paper on late Saxon settlements, which I quote with his authority:

> As it would happen, I have been writing today about *burhgeat,* a much misunderstood word. Archaeologists have attempted to use an early eleventh-century text, *GeÞyncðo,* attributed to Archbishop Wulfstan, to recognize the features of a thegn's residence. The text says that a thegn should possess a church and kitchen, bell-house and enclosure gate (*cirican & kycenan, bellhus & burhgeat* ; Liebermann 1903: 1, 456). It is evident from the Old English that these indicators have been chosen not merely for their symbolism, but also for their assonance, and therefore we need to be very cautious before attributing great significance to them. However, the character of the *burhgeat,* often translated as 'gatehouse', has much exercised archaeologists (Renn 1993). Much of the discussion has stemmed from a misunderstanding of the meaning of *burh* which might be used not only for a fortification, but also for any manorial enclosure (Williams 1992: 226-28). A *burhgeat* was therefore no more than the gateway to the manor site, protected by little more than a ditch. Wulfstan might have chosen simply to write *burh*, but the rhythm required a bipartite word.

So the prospect of a second Caburn, rising Fuji-like over Hailsham, is a figment of my imagination. But plenty of onomastic juice remains to be squeezed from this passage in the Battle Abbey survey.

If the watercourse which it mentions has been correctly identified, then the *ripa de Serne* must refer to the Cuckmere. The river currently either has no name, or is part of what further north is now called the *Flitterbrook*, and gives its name to Flitterbrook Lane (thanks for this observation to Mollie Beswick). It has long been realized that *Cuckmere* cannot be the original name of the river, the name meaning 'live (? = 'fresh') pool' and therefore originally applied to some feature unknown. *PN Sx* suggested (419-20), on the basis of the settlement-name *Exceat*, that it was originally called the *Exe*.

The name *Serne* may well have a longer history. Upstream from Michelham, in the valley on the west side of Rushlake Green, stood Charne Mill (not in *PN Sx*), the base-name in which is a watercourse-name first documented in "the water called *Cherne*" (1315; ESRO AMS 5592/107). The mill was a fulling-mill, later developed into a furnace, whose name by 1542 recurs in the settled form *Charne* by an expected ME vowel change. It is now represented by Watermill Farm at TQ 623 181. It is hard to evade a connection between the run of forms cited and the *Serne* of 1433, but <Serne> must be a bad spelling.

Formally speaking, the name *Cherne* could represent OE *ciern* 'churn', which leads us to the possibility that it continues a probably pre-English river-name of uncertain meaning seen in Gloucestershire as the *Churn*. This river-name is etymologically controversial in

another way (Rivet and Smith 1979: 321-2); it has not been resolved whether a river-name with the base *Corin-* gives rise to the RB town-name *Corinium* (modern *Cirencester*, which is derived from it), or whether the river-name is back-formed from the town-name. There are problems which should not be minimized in understanding how a form *Corinium* could lie at the root of *Churn* and *Cirencester* (Ekwall 1928: 78-9; *PN Gl* 1: 60-1), both of which require a pre-English source like **Cerin-* which cannot be derived from *Corin-* by Brittonic sound-changes operative in the timeframe commonly assumed for the English advance westwards. But a form like **Cerin-*, once accepted as having existed, is not hard to reconcile with the Gloucestershire river-name; it may even have been subjected to the analogical influence either of *ciern* 'churn' or of another, different, river-name. Ekwall (1928) does not associate the Churn with the South-Country rivers Cerne, Char (back-formed from *Charmouth*), Charn or the lost *Cearn* (1928: 72-4), all of whose names arguably descend from an OE form **cern* (i.e. West Saxon *ciern*), as he points out elsewhere (1922: 129). This recurrent river-name may also appear as the base of *Charnock* (La) and of the Welsh river-names *Carno* and *Cerniog* (Ekwall 1922: 129; cf. Thomas 1938: 219-20), both of which may involve *carn* 'pile of stones', and whose exact phonological relation to the supposed OE **c(i)ern* needs further investigation. *Carn* would usually give OE *cearn* if borrowed, and such a form is arguably responsible for the SCy names just mentioned. This discussion does not mean that *Churn* and the *Cerne/Charn* set must have the same ultimate origin; only that one might consider either, especially the latter, as a possible relative of the Sussex name.

The Rushlake Green name may recur in that of the meadow called *Charne Eye* in Firle, bordering on Glynde Reach, recorded in 1740 (ESRO SAS/G28/56). There is a clear association of both these names with a watercourse, which does no harm to the theory of a connection with a river-name of one of the types indicated.

Intriguingly, Gervase of Canterbury (Stubbs 1880: 2, 419) noted in a list of rivers ("aquae dulces") allegedly in Sussex a river *Chierne* which has never been identified. Perhaps we have an angle on Gervase's forgotten watercourse.

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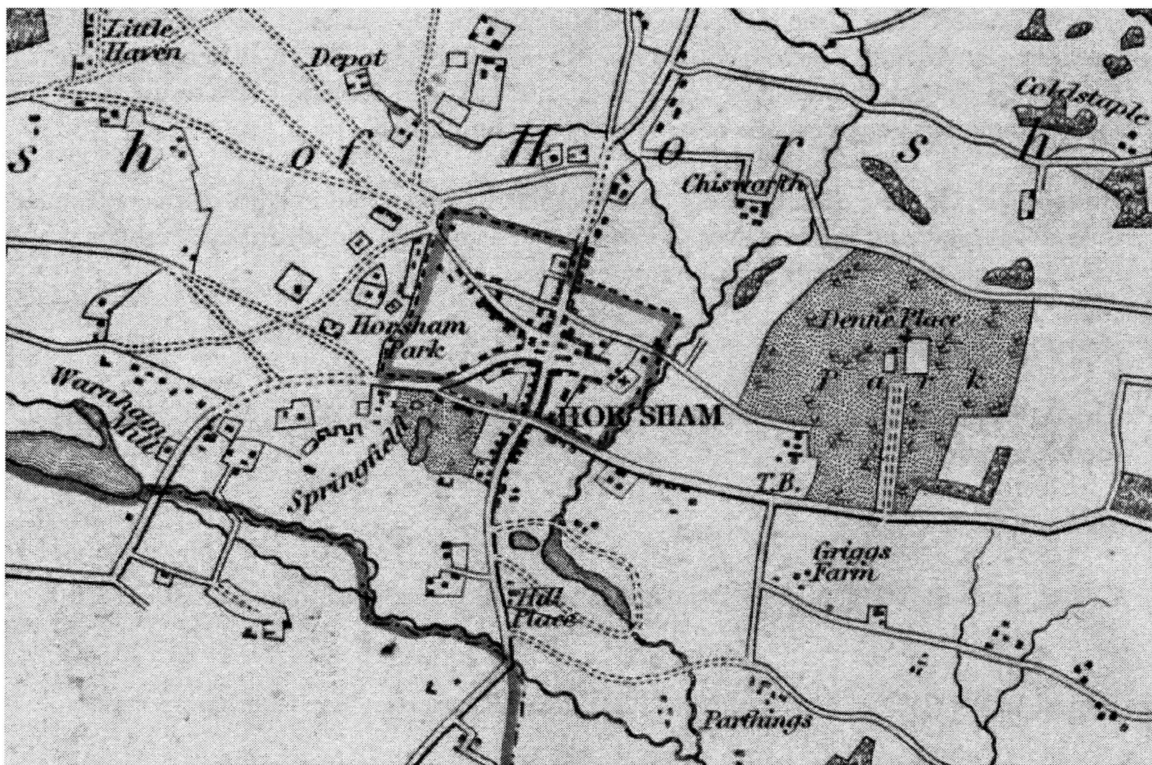
Map 4: Horsham, *c.*1830, by Robert Creighton, engraved by J. & C. Walker, for Samuel Lewis's *Topographical dictionary of England* (detail)

M.J. Leppard

The Great *Feld*

The Great Feld is a term I coined for an article in *East Grinstead Museum Compass [EGMC]* 19 (Spring 2006) to denote the tracts of open country that gave rise to a number of place-names either side of the Sussex/Surrey border within little more than two miles of East Grinstead. I had already discussed and mapped those on the Sussex side in articles in the East Grinstead Society's *Bulletins* 81 (Winter 2003/4) and 82 (Spring 2004), with only passing mention of Surrey names since I lacked comparable familiarity with that county's sources. The aim was to discuss those names, to plot on a map as nearly as possible the areas they denoted, to consider whether they all derived from one large original unit, and to see what light, if any, was thereby thrown on the settlement and exploitation of that part of the world before written records become available. Such cross-border emphasis is a feature of *EGMC*, countering the potentially misleading effects of research and publication confined by administrative boundaries. The map is reproduced as Map 5 on page 53 of this issue, and references to it are in **Verdana** font and printed indented.

> The map locates places mentioned in the text and selected other features, such as modern roads, intended to aid readers' comprehension. The sources used to create it are indicated at relevant points below.

Feld, the regular Old English word for unencumbered ground, of whatever kind, is found standing alone as the name of only a handful of places, rarely as the first element in place-names, but common as the final element. Three books that I have at hand that might be considered relevant[1] do not deal with it as a first element at all. Margaret Gelling has only two sentences on it as a first element in the nine-plus pages she devotes to *feld*.[2] This makes the cluster of names hereabouts in which it is the first element all the more deserving of study, not just in this article but also by those who can take it further.

The contrast most often recorded, Gelling says, is with woodland, though it can also be with hills or occasionally marsh. By the tenth century it comes to mean arable land, particularly communally-cultivated open fields. In the early Anglo-Saxon period, however, it could have meant areas of common grazing, at least in Sussex. All her evidence is from instances of *feld* as a common noun or as the final element in place-names, which could leave open the possibility of a slightly different sense when it is the first element.

Chronologically this study starts with *Felesmere* in East Grinstead Hundred, 1½ hides held by Mortain in 1086 according to *DB*, which gives no other information about it. This is the only record of the name. Mr P.D. Wood's speculation that it might correspond to Imberhorne[3] was supported by Richard Coates, who suggested the pond there permitted interpreting *Felesmere* as 'pond at *Feld*', where *Feld* denoted an area including the other places nearby (discussed below) whose names also incorporate it.[4]   The difficulty that when Imberhorne is first recorded, in *c.*1100, it is only half a hide I tried to resolve by suggesting that *Felesmere* had comprised the one hide *Healdeleia* and the half hide Imberhorne.[5] In the light of subsequent reflection on Healdeleia,[6] I now consider that *Felesmere* could have comprised both the area of the *Feld* that became the demesnes of Imberhorne and the adjoining portions of the *Feld* included in its manor and discussed

here. This idea receives some support from the obligation imposed on Warin le Bat in 1258 to perform on behalf of Lewes Priory the suit of court due from *la Feldelond* at the court of Dudeleswelle.[7] This court is that of the Honor of Aquila, the territory held by Mortain at the time of *DB*. Riskily arguing from silence, I would also suggest that the lack of any information about *Felesmere* in *DB* other than its size and lord could mean that it was no more than a tract of open country, uncultivated and uninhabited at the Conquest and in 1086 and therefore of no taxable value.

> On the map the Imberhorne demesnes are as mapped in the Buckhurst Terrier of 1597/98[8] and discussed in the East Grinstead Society's *Bulletin* 28 (Spring 1980).

Next in point of time comes *Felbridge*, the bridge by, at or on the *Feld*, first recorded in *c*.1135-54[9] and the fourth oldest of the bridge-names recorded in *PN Sx*. Felbridge Common is first recorded in 1564 within the bounds of the Domesday estate of *Warlege*.[10] As open land it would have exhibited the defining characteristic of *feld*. The names of Felbridge Water and Felbridge village are later developments. Calling the river under the bridge the *River Fel* or *Fel Stream* is a recent back-formation and therefore irrelevant to this study.

> On the map Felbridge Common is as plotted in *Bulletin* 58 (Spring 1996) and discussed in *Bulletin* 86 (Autumn 2005).

The Feld itself, always with the definite article, is first found recorded in *c*.1150, when Richer de Aquila confirmed to Lewes Priory all the lands it had of the fee of Mortain, including 'the land of *la Felde*',[11] i.e. *Felesmere*/Imberhorne as already discussed. Other references and field-names in the Lewes chartulary and 16th/17th-century surveys of the manor of Imberhorne, particularly *Feldland*, *Fellands* and *Feltfield*, and associated personal names were discussed in detail in my article in *Bulletin* 81, reference to which will save repetition here. They enabled me to show that the area hatched vertically and horizontally on the map in this article had been enclosed from the *Feld* and to suggest the same was true of the areas plotted with complete or broken horizontal lines. I further suggested that East Grinstead Common, lying between that area and the county boundary, had also once been part of the *Feld*, preserving its open character. In the earliest documents it is indifferently referred to as *(East) Grinstead Common*, *Heath* or *Down*. Although there are no documentary references to it earlier than the 16th century, by which time it was "appendant to" the borough of East Grinstead, the surnames *de la Hethe* and *de la Dune* are found in the 1270s.

> On the map the vertically and horizontally hatched area of the Feld is the one whose components are mapped in *Bulletin* 81. The area of the Common is as plotted (by elimination) on a map of the bounds of the Hundred of East Grinstead and its component tithings in an article I contributed to *Bulletin* 73 (Spring 2001) and as given on a map of the Common in 1816 by William Figg of which I have a later copy. For this article I have added, hatched diagonally, an area west of Felbridge bridge labelled Grinsted Downe on a map in the Buckhurst Terrier of 1597/98 but not included in the Common by Figg or in *Bulletin* 73.

Across the county border *Felcourt* seems to be another *feld*-name. I have summarized in *Bulletin* 82 how the history of the estate is, by general acceptance, traced back to its becoming a possession of Hyde Abbey at Winchester in the tenth century, albeit unnamed. From the point of view of this article it is a major snag that the name is not

recorded till 1403.[12] However, William de Beauvais's quitclaim to the abbot of Hyde of his land called *Feldlond* in Lingfield in 1287[13] increases the probability that *Felcourt* preserves, or at least reflects, an early *feld*-name here also. Once again we have persisting open country in the common, Felcourt Heath. I do not know what material, if any, there is for tracing the history and extent of mediaeval Felcourt, nor how it related to the known area of Felcourt Heath (323 acres at enclosure), but at least there is a nominal, and maybe also a territorial, connection with the *Feld* on the Sussex side of the border.

> On the map Felcourt Heath is plotted as on the map of the Lingfield commons before enclosure facing page 56 in A.B. Hayward & S. Hazell, *A History of Lingfield* (1933).

One other name calls for attention, *Fellcot Farm* just within the Surrey side of the border near Furnace Wood, at NGR TQ 353 396 on the Ordnance Survey maps. Mr Jeremy Clarke of the Felbridge and District History Group tells me (pers. comm. 28 Oct. 2006) it is a 16th-century building and that the name *Felcot and Forge* is found in the nineteenth century. Pending further evidence, therefore, I provisionally take *Fellcot Farm* to be an example of meiosis, creating names incorporating existing ones in the vicinity. (It seems to account, in turn, for the house-name *Felcott* in London Road, East Grinstead, first noted in 1927.)

Felmere, a house in Copthorne Road, Felbridge, built *c.*1912,[14] seems a meiotic formation, and *Felwater Court*, a modern development on the Sussex side of Felbridge bridge, certainly is. *The Feld*, a road nearby, was so named in 1999 at my suggestion to preserve the ancient name.

Although it is not a *feld*-name, I have included Hedgecourt Common in the map because of its proximity to the open areas discussed above; indeed if the area to its south-east (north of Crawley Down Road between Rowplatt Lane and the *Star*, left blank on the map) was also once common, as seems highly probable, then Hedgecourt Common cannot be left out of account.

> On the map the bounds of Hedgecourt Common are as on Rocque's 1768 map of Surrey (reproduced in the Felbridge & District History Group's "handout" on the Common, no. 26, July 2001).

Not delineated on the map, because I do not know its bounds or acreage, is Baldyes Hill Common in the parish of Lingfield (today's Baldwins Hill), recorded in 1582-83,[15] which would have lain immediately north of East Grinstead Common, alongside or astride the road to Lingfield, thus enlarging the total *feld* area, even if only to a small extent. The 20th-century name *Furzefield Road*, just inside Surrey east of the road, seems to preserve a post-enclosure field-name derived from a plant characteristic of commons.

The areas delineated on the map create a strong impression that there could have been a sizeable *feld* at Felcourt and another running diagonally from Hedgecourt Lake as far (or almost as far) as East Grinstead church. It is probable that the commons were once larger than at the time the maps were produced that have been drawn on for the map here. The possibility then arises that there was once a much vaster *Feld* embracing both Felcourt and the tract either side of Felbridge bridge.

Two things struck me as I prepared the map. First, Felcourt Heath narrows to a funnel at its northern and southern extremities, both now bridges though the latter at least was

once a ford. The southern areas also funnel down as they approach the bridge at Felbridge, though if Imberhorne was once part of the *Feld* then the similarity has gone. Secondly, with the exception of the southernmost portions of the Imberhorne demesnes and the adjoining hatched portion of the *Feld*, the areas delineated are decidedly flat, with a gentle climb from Felbridge towards East Grinstead church. This sorts well with the contrast between *feld* and hills observed by Gelling. The persistence of so much of these *feld*-name areas as commons fits her common grazing definition and its predominance in Sussex, though the enclosures that supplied the vertically and horizontally hatched area on the map indicate transition to arable, but only after the *feld*-names had been so long familiar that they were not discarded.

When these ideas had been forming in my mind for some time, Mr Peter Finch of South Nutfield drew my attention to a passage in K.P. Witney's *The Jutish forest* (1976), 19, a study of the early settlement of Kent whose interpretations are still debated. Witney concludes that in the Kentish Weald the place-names ending in *field* "are entirely compatible with the view that the clearings were created by the Roman iron industry, to be discovered and named by the Jutish herdsmen as they named other areas of the forest". There follow three pages of discussion of known Roman roads and ironworking sites in relation to place-names ending in *field*, coming as close to East Grinstead as Cowden.

It is immediately apparent from the map that the Roman road through Felbridge, which for about a quarter of a mile serves as the parish boundary of Lingfield, passes within a quarter of a mile of Felcourt Heath, crosses Felbridge Common and skirts the Roman ironworking site at Smythford, dated to within twenty years either side of AD 70.[16] South-east Surrey is widely held to have had settlement and other links with west Kent, and here we have a textbook exemplification of Witney's conclusion (which is not the same as proving it correct). It also strengthens the case for accepting one original great *Feld* here, of which the areas mapped are the surviving fragments (again without proving it).

I have marked one other ironworking site, half a mile north-easterly towards Felbridge, in case it is relevant to the Witney theory. Smelting and forging slag has been found but dating has not been possible.[17] (I have not marked any of the other ironworking sites in the area of the map because they are all post-Roman.)

I have also marked the moated site nearby, which (as far as I am aware) has not been conclusively dated or identified with any early place-name, in case any bearing on the themes of this article can one day be established. Similarly I have marked the west-east Iron Age ridgeway identified by I.D. Margary[18] in case it should have a bearing on the ironworking at Smythford and on the location of the Imberhorne homestead by the ponds at the farm. (If the creation of the *Feld* was pre-Roman it would be of great relevance to this discussion, as would Margary's north-south Iron Age track which crossed it at right angles on the line of today's Imberhorne Lane.[19])

Commenting on the original article, the veteran East Grinstead historian Mr P.D. Wood wrote to me: "You have pulled a lot of threads together and reinforced several of my own longstanding gut feelings. The quality of the soil is terrible and would have been left uncultivated and used as common land. I'm sure your idea of one big Feld is right, at least in the early days (6th-8th centuries). Also I'm sure the Saxons found the Roman ironworkings – as the Romans had found the British ones – hence the growing

coincidence of ironworks and Domesday settlements. W.G. Hoskins (introduction to Batsford's *The common lands of England and Wales*) reckons that commons are survivals from remote antiquity, and not the result of grants by manorial lords. 'Everything is older than you think' he says."

Mr Peter Finch, aware of a similar situation at Horley, passed the same article for comment to his fellow-worker on the history of that area, Mr Roger Ellaby of Reigate. The latter draws attention to three names in Horley, *feldelonde* in 1444, *Vellond* in 1528 and modern *Felland Copse*, all adjacent to commons, which he suggests gave rise to *feld* as the first element. Mr Finch explains that Felland Copse (NGR TQ 269 479) lies on the south side of the Earlswood Brook. Lindley and Crossley's map shows open common both north and south of the brook, linking with the fairly extensive Redhill Common. The combined areas of Redhill Common and Earlswood Common once extended west as far as the A217 Reigate to Crawley road and east to Whitebushes Common. "I suspect that the Royal Earlswood Asylum and more recently the East Surrey Hospitals were built on former common land", he writes. "The area would have been a triangle, with a base approximately 2.5 km east-west, 2.2 km north-south, including a narrow neck running up into the heart of what is now Redhill. I guess that this is substantially smaller than the Great Feld, but perhaps big enough to have justified the use of *feld*."

Mr Ellaby emphasises that his theory about *feld* as a first element "is a suggestion only and would repay further study elsewhere", which is why I include it here, though obviously this is not the place for developing the Horley evidence. I will, however, note a similar complex of names around Abinger,[20] though whether related to commons I do not know.

What cannot now be shirked is *feld* as a final element here, in Lingfield, a name first recorded in Ealdorman Alfred's bequest of six hides there, *c.*871-889, and then in *c.*959-64, when six hides there and the patronage of the church were given to Hyde Abbey. I broach the subject with considerable trepidation, both because the interpretation of the first element of *Lingfield* is complicated and controversial and I have not got access to the relevant literature and because it would have to be discussed in the context of other place-names with the same ending. Whatever the etymology, though, it is evident that the church and village centre lie at the north-eastern corner of the hypothetical Great *Feld*, half a mile from Felcourt Heath, presumably themselves laid out on the eponymous *feld*, or at least on its fringe. These facts might possibly have a bearing on interpretation of the first element, rather than taking it on its own with the assumption that *-feld* has a self-explanatory standard meaning. The topography suggests at least that the main settlement of those who in Saxon times exploited that sector of the Great *Feld* was around the site of the church. (On the same grounds, one could argue that the site of East Grinstead church, and later town, was the main settlement of those who exploited the south-eastern sector, which might even account for the fact that the common was "appendant to" the borough.)

I have not investigated how far other *-field* parishes have evidence of a *feld*, nor therefore how the locations of their churches and villages relate to whatever *feld* there might have been. I have, however, already observed (*Lf* 2.1 (1998), N2.1.2) that in Sussex all the *-field* parish-names are recorded by the early thirteenth century and that all such villages known to me have medieval and 16th-century buildings either closely strung along either side of the road or grouped in a more rectangular disposition, with their parish churches an integral element in the layout. Lingfield perfectly exemplifies the latter category, as do

Cuckfield and Rotherfield, while Hartfield, Lindfield, Mayfield, Uckfield and Limpsfield are good examples of the former. This could be coincidence (a contributor to the next ˙ issue noted that Ninfield and Westfield do not conform to either) but if not it could tell us something about the origins of settlement (or re-settlement?) in those places.

Pending close scrutiny by those best equipped for the task, especially those familiar with the relevant sources for the Surrey portion of the area mapped, I propose as a working hypothesis a large area adjoining the Roman road (and either side of the county boundary created in historic times), for which, whether of Roman, pre-Roman or post-Roman origin, the appropriate word for the Anglo-Saxons who settled hereabouts was *feld*, and for which for now the designation *The Great Feld* may conveniently serve.

Notes

[1] *EPN*-3; John Blair (1991) *Early medieval Surrey*. Stroud: Alan Sutton & Surrey Archaeological Society; Gavin Smith (2005) *Surrey place-names*. Loughborough: Heart of England.

[2] *PNIL* 235-45.   [3] *East Grinstead Society Bulletin [EGSB]* 58, 20.   [4] *EGSB* 59, 5.

[5] *EGSB* 61, 5-6.   [6] *EGSB* 83, 7-12

[7] Salzman, L[ouis] F., ed. (1932) *The chartulary of the priory of St Pancras of Lewes.* Lewes: SRS 38, 83-85.

[8] Straker, Ernest, ed. (1933) *The Buckhurst Terrier, 1597-1598*. Lewes: SRS 39, maps XXXIV-XXXVII.

[9] *PN Sx* 332.   [10] *EGSB* 58, 6; cf. 86, 4.   [11] SRS 38 [see note 7], 160.

[12] *PN Sr* 329.   [13] *VCH Surrey* 4, 304.

[14] Felbridge & District History Group "handout" 78 (March 2007), 5.

[15] Hayward, Arthur B., & Stanley Hazell (1933) *A history of Lingfield*. Tunbridge Wells: Courier, 45.

[16] Cleere, Henry F., & David W. Crossley, ed. by Jeremy S. Hodgkinson (1995) *The iron industry of the Weald* (2nd edn). Cardiff: Merton Priory Press, 305.

[17] *Wealden Iron* (2nd series) 21 (2001), 4-6.

[18] Ivan D. Margary (1946) The early development of tracks and roads in and near East Grinstead. *SNQ* 11.4, 77-81 [at 78-9].   [19] *SNQ* 11.4, 79.   [20] *PN Sr* 249, 259.

THE GREAT FELD

The Feld in
East Grinstead

	calculated
	probable
	possible

Lingfield
church

Roman road

Eden Brook

N

Wiremill

Roman
road

Commons

	Felcourt
	Grinstead
	Hedgecourt
	Felbridge

Hedgecourt
Lake

=== prehistoric
ridgeway
modern
roads
✗ ironworking
site

Felbridge
bridge

Felbridge
Water

✗ moated
site
Smythford

Imberhorne
demesnes

ponds at
Imberhorne
Farm

Roman
road

East
Grinstead
church

one mile

D.G. 12.2005

**Map 5: The Feld of the Sussex-Surrey border (M.J. Leppard, drawn
by David Gould; reproduced with permission)**

□□□□□□

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Originally held of the manor of South Malling but later held of Ringmer, the "mill of *Mellenc*" was first recorded in 1242. It continued to be recorded in the manor court books and eventually formed a parcel of Lower Clayhill Farm, which was described in the title deeds as a freehold "barn and lands called *Millincke*". In 1717, the final identified use of the name occurs in the context of the maintenance of a way to a Barcombe corn mill "along *Millinckelane*", which can probably be identified with the Mill Lane of 1767 (ESRO GBN/1/13).

In 1285, Millincke formed a significant part of the borgh of Wellingham in South Malling, consisting of the mill and half a virgate of land containing 14 acres (Redwood and Wilson 1958). In 1570 William Morley of Glynde conveyed not only *Myllynk* and 11 acres of land in Ringmer but also Barcombe Mill, which Morley held of the manor of Barcombe, to John Page of Wellingham in Ringmer (ESRO GLY 1260). The land conveyed included acres in the *Hollowyshe* (*Hollow Wish* 1767) and *Burlywyshe* (*The Boorly* 1767; both ESRO GBN 9/8). The proximity of Mill Place to *Millincke* suggests that it too may have been part of the holding (ESRO SRA 6/13/2).

The brōc

A map (ESRO AMS/6308) recording a small estate lying in the vicinity of Barcombe Mills in 1715 affords a further clue to the precise location of the mill at *Egardesie*. The map identifies a series of fields lying to the south of the Bevern Stream as it flows east into the river Ouse: *Millfield Place*, Mr Medley and Mr Goring's part of *Millfield*, *Millfield Wood* and *The Millfield*. The brookland lying to the west and north-west of *Millinke* is extensive, and any part of it might be the *broc* of the early charter. However, in the same source *Millinke Brook* is located on the island created by the two branches of the Ouse just to the south-east of these fields, east of the present main course of the river but still within the parish of Barcombe, and it may represent the *broc* of the original charter.

Millfield Wood was located between what were originally two waterways associated with the Bevern Stream. Both join the main stream of the river Ouse, one slightly to the north of the other. Although the topography has since changed, and the southern stream no longer fully survives, its course can still be identified on OS maps. It is possible that one of these two streams served as a millrace. But only further careful fieldwork will clarify for certain how the Bevern Stream (or Beam River – locally named from the Beam Bridge) has been managed and exactly where the mill may have been.

Although the river has been canalized, it is clear from the meandering nature of the waterways that the main streams of the Ouse and the Iron River are still, at least to some extent, natural. On the islands too, one of which was originally known as *Egardesie*, the stark contrast between the straight man-made dykes and the other more serpentine waterways suggests that the latter were, in origin, natural watercourses. It is impossible to fully recreate the early form of the river at Barcombe, but the evidence suggests it consisted of a complex network of streams, ideal for powering watermills, which were at, or close to, the Bevern Stream and *Millincke*.

References

Redwood, B[rian] C., and A[rthur] E. Wilson (1958) *Custumals of the Sussex manors of the Archbishop of Canterbury.* Lewes: SRS 57, nos 86, 94, 119, 124.

Salzman, L[ouis] F., ed. (1932) *The chartulary of the priory of St Pancras of Lewes.* Lewes: SRS 38, nos 17, 42, 66 (copies of the original document ESRO SRS 4/4).
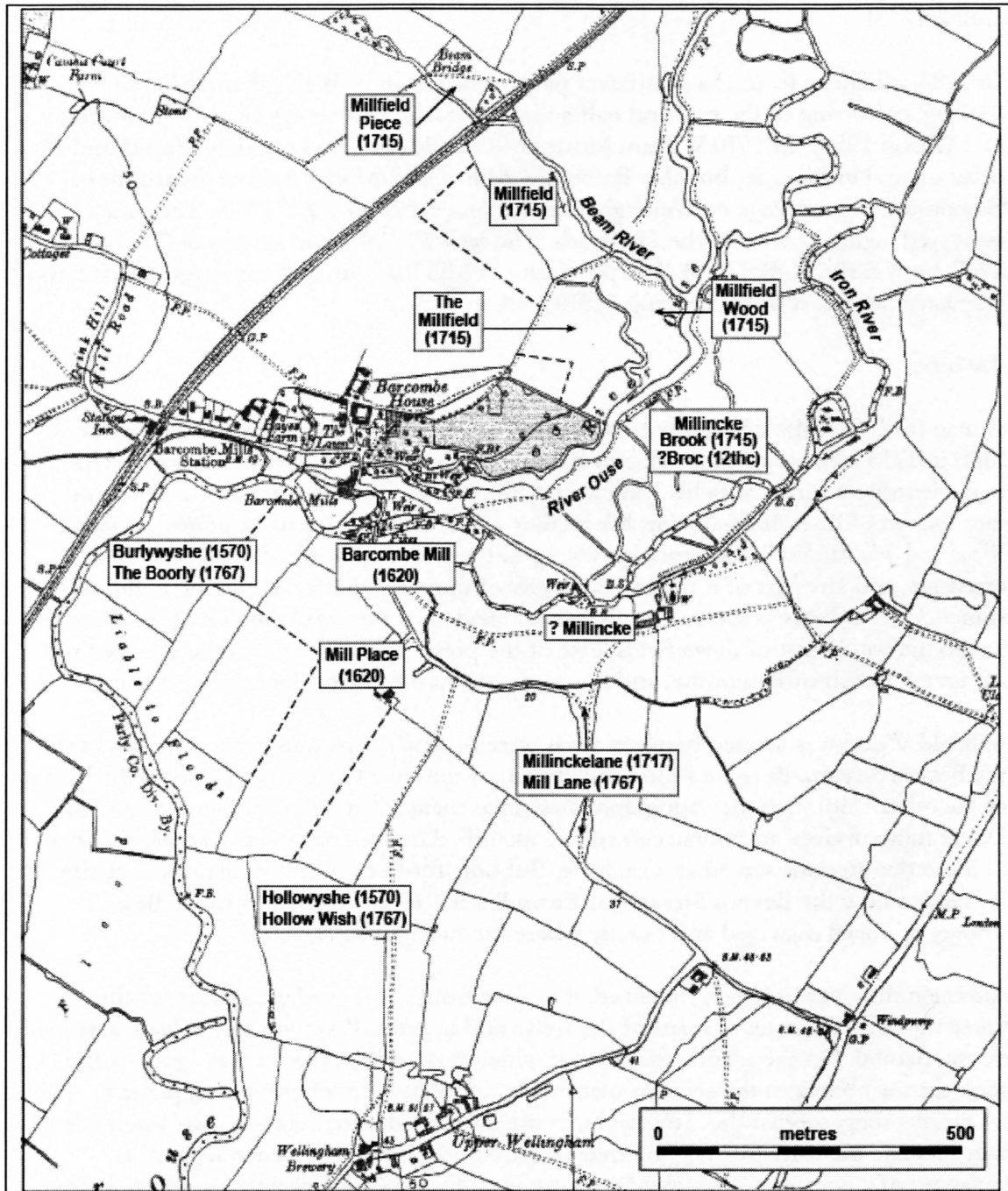
Map 6: Watercourses in the vicinity of Barcombe Mills (Sue Rowland)

OS 6" map of 1911 adjusted to show 1767 and 1715 field boundaries and the location of places mentioned in the text

A postscript to *Egardesie*: *Symmansrye* and *Monkton Brookes* in Barcombe

In the course of undertaking further research into the history of Barcombe, two previously unrecorded names have come to light which may relate to Egardesie *and possibly cast doubt on the identification made above. One, a mill at* Symmansrye, *is named in the same source used by John Kay to identify* Millincke *in Ringmer, the original text of which was not consulted when the earlier work was undertaken. The other,* Monkton Brookes, *is a tenement of Barcombe manor, part of a water-meadow lying on an island north of Barcombe Mills.*

Symmansrye

The manor of Glynde document, ESRO GLY 1139, f.16, dated 1242, records an agreement between William Bardolf, Lord of Barcombe, and Godfrey Waleys, Lord of Glynde, regarding the use of earth from their respective banks of the river Ouse to repair any prospective damage to the riverbanks. In addition to identifying the mill at Millink, the agreement also notes the site of a mill in Barcombe called *Symaunesrie,* noted in an undated marginal heading as *Symmansrye*; the name presumably includes OE *rīd* 'small stream'. Bardolf agreed that Waleys, for a one-off payment of three and a half marks of silver (£2 6s 8d), could take earth from his bank of the river (the west bank) "in my fee of Barcombe *(Bercam)* in a suitable place next to the quarry between the mill of Symaunesrie and the land of Richard Whithauet [Whitehead] …. to repair any breaches that may occur *(fuerint)* in the river bank against my fee", provided that no extreme damage was caused to his land by the raising of the breach or mill pond. However, if any breach occurred between Richard Whithauet's land and the mill at *Millink*, Waleys was to repair it from his own land on the east side of the river.

Regrettably, since no early manorial records survive for Barcombe, neither the position of the quarry nor Richard Whithauet's land can be identified. We are left with some questions. Were *Symmansrye* and *Egardesie* one and the same, or were there two mills both situated on islands formed by the river and its tributaries?

Monkton Brookes

The tenement recorded as *Monkton Brookes otherwise East Wood*, four acres, quit-rent 6s 8d, was purchased in 1832 by Thomas Richardson of Sutton Hurst from Richard Hart. The four acres then formed part of a larger area of meadow which also included 16 acres of freehold land subject to a quit-rent of 1s 6d (TQ 442 158; ESRO ADA 176-179). Although the freehold tenement is only intermittently recorded in the manor court books, the coincidence of the early ownership of both tenements by Attersoll and Jenner suggests that they had already merged by 1662. In 1840 the joint holding consisted of three fields, Hovel Brook, Oil Mill Brook and Archers Brook, but some of the straight field-boundaries are clearly artificial drainage ditches and it is not possible to suggest which formed the smaller four-acre tenement.

The name *Monkton* suggests the possibility that the tenement was held by an ecclesiastical landowner, and therefore it is possible that it represents the site of the mill of *Egardesie*. However, the tithe apportionment for Barcombe identifies many areas of land that were tithe-free or in the hands of a lay impropriator in1840, an indication of former ownership by ecclesiastical institutions, but none lay near this brookland nor, it must be said, near

the other site suggested for *Egardesie*. It may be significant that no field-names containing the element *mill*, other than *Oil Mill Brook* itself, are recorded in the vicinity. The Oil Mill was of no great antiquity, the earliest record of it being an insurance policy taken out in 1800 by Thomas Rickman. Possibly the site originally identified as *Egardesie*, which can be associated with several *Mill* field-names and lies immediately opposite Millink, should still be preferred. That leaves unresolved the mystery of *Monkton Brooks*. Possibly the name identifies an area of brookland into which the dispersed rights of Lewes Priory, or a similar ecclesiastical landowner, had been accumulated.

Acknowledgements

Christopher Whittick drew attention to the full text of the document, and Anne Drewery kindly transcribed and translated the text; my thanks for their invaluable help.

An additional note on *East Wood*

The name *East Wood* is associated not only with Monkton Brookes, a tenement of the manor of Barcombe, but also with a substantial area of the brookland held of the manor of Warningore. This tenement was associated by name with the former Barcombe manor common of Marvell, much of which was enclosed by agreement in 1574. It is worthy of note that East Wood, situated beside the river Ouse in Barcombe, may have been extensive. East Wood is associated not only with Monkton Brookes (TQ 442 158) but also a tenement in Marvell (Common), part of the manor of Warningore's land in Barcombe at least 1.5 km (1 mile) to the north. That land described as *Eastmervell or East Wood Great Eyes or Little Eyes* was recorded in 1586 as held of the Queen, but later emerges as a tenement of the manor of Warningore. It lay, as the alternative name implies, on yet more islands beside the White Bridge opposite Isfield Mill (TQ 444 175).

□□□□□

Image 1:
Editorial aspirations …. Coates Castle, near Fittleworth

Paul Cullen

"There have always been Starkaðrs at Cold Comfort": a note on *Sindles Farm* and other Sussex names

Sindles Farm lies at NGR SU 765 094, straddling the boundary between the parishes of Racton (now incorporated in Stoughton) and Westbourne. The name does not appear in *PN Sx*. I am grateful to Mr John Veltom of Aldsworth for the following collection of spellings of the place-name:

> *Sendalys* 1503 Sussex Inquisitions
> *Sindalls Farme* 1716 indenture
> *Sindall's* 1736 will, 1805 document
> *Sindalls* 1770 lease agreement, 1840 Tithe Map
> *Sindalls Farm* 1879 Ordnance Survey map
> *Sindles Farm* 1836-1925 documents, 1913 sale documents

and, earlier, evidence of what may possibly be the underlying surname in local contexts:

> John *Sandolf* of Walderton 1296 [i.e. Walderton NGR SU 79 10 in Stoughton parish]
> John *Sandal* of Stoke in Bosham Hundred 1332 [i.e. West Stoke parish NGR SU 82 08]
> John *Sandale*, juror at enquiry into land in Westbourne 1352

The 1296 form reveals the origin of the surname to be the Old Norse [ON] masculine personal name *Sandúlfr*, securely recorded in medieval Norwegian documents (Lind 1905-15: 1021), often in the *u*-mutated form *Sǫndúlfr*. The name occurs once in a Manx runic inscription (: s ą n t : u l f : h i n : s u a r t i :, i.e. 'Sandúlfr the black' (Page 1983: 140; cf. Peterson 2002, s.n. *SandulfR*)), and there is good evidence for its use in England: Fellows Jensen (1968: 229) records *Sandolf* 1140–6 [17th] in Yorkshire, Insley (1994: xxxix) notes *Sandolf, Sandulph'* c.1230 [c.1270] in Suffolk (cf. Insley 1978-9: 68), and Reaney & Wilson (1991: 391) list *Rogerus filius Sandolf* 1209 in Gloucestershire and *Sandulfus* 1221 in Warwickshire amongst their material relating to one possible origin of the surname *Sandal* (clearly our Sussex surname data support this connection). Despite the headform *Sandwulf* in Searle (1897: 409), no serious case can be made for an Old English (OE) **Sandwulf*. Searle's sole reference is to the first edition of Förstemann's *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* (cf. Förstemann 1900: 1298 *s.n. Sandulf*) which provides no English data. There has been occasional recourse to *Sand-* as a supposed OE personal name theme in place-name scholarship, but none has found lasting favour (e.g. the **Sanda* and **Sandhere* proposed in *PN Bk* (192–3), both firmly rejected by Gelling (*STP*-3: 168-9)). The element fares no better as a deuterotheme: Searle's headform *Gærsand* (Searle 1897: 252) seems rather to represent a Continental feminine name *Gersent* (Forssner 1916: 109-10) than an OE name in *-sand*.[1]

Returning to Sussex, it must be admitted that we cannot be certain of any connection between our 13th/14th-century surname (always spelt *Sand-*) and the place-name Sindles (*Send-* in 1503, consistently *Sind-* from 1716). Such a development of stressed [a] > [e] > [i], though conceivable, is not without difficulties. For local evidence of the early Modern

English raising of [e] to [i] before nasals we may follow Rubin (1951: 51) in citing Vinnetrow (*Vinnetrow* 1795; *PN Sx* 75), first element OE *fenn* 'fen', and Linchmere (*Wyllynchemere* alias *Lynchmere* 1582; *PN Sx* 24), first element an OE personal name **Wlenca*. More problematically, 1503 is a worryingly early date at which to find [e] for [a] in this position. Rubin (1951: 21-8), examining the Middle English (ME) reflexes of OE [a] before nasals in Sussex, ascribes the few <e> forms either to Anglo-Norman confusion of [a] and [e] or to other exceptional circumstances. The pronunciation of the word *hand* as mapped in Upton and Widdowson (1996: 4-5), marking 20th-century West Sussex as [e] territory, is interesting but unlikely to be directly relevant.

In correspondence with Mr Veltom, prior to the publication of his recent book (Veltom 2004), both Margaret Gelling and I had suggested that *Sindles* might derive from OE *sand* 'sand' + *dæl* 'pit', or ME reflexes of these elements. Such features are indeed to be found nearby (Veltom 2004: 15), witness the name *Sandpit Roundell* (NGR SU 744 096). The same phonological problem inevitably attends the first vowel whether we propose *sand-* as a lexical item or as a personal-name theme; neither *sand-dæl* nor the surname *Sandolf* offers an ideal match for our run of spellings beginning *Sendalys* in 1503. A third option, the surname *Sendall* '?dealer in silk [ME *sendal*]' (Reaney and Wilson 1991: 400), is formally perfect, though it lacks the local documentation of *Sandolf.*

Consistent final *-s* requires comment. To accord with derivation from *sand-dæl* it would have to represent a ME plural inflexion of *dale* < *dæl* (the OE plural being nominative /accusative *dalu*, dative *dalum*), indicating that the place-name was coined, or at least remained etymologically transparent, in the ME period. Equally, perhaps preferably, final *-s* is readily explicable as the genitive form of a surname, whether *Sandolf* or *Sendall.*

If it does indeed preserve a Middle English surname derived from a Scandinavian personal name, *Sindles Farm* would be comparable with *Agmond's Wood* in Barcombe (discussed in *Lf* 5.1, 8-9), a useful addition to the small corpus of such place-name evidence in Sussex, which includes the medieval field-names listed in *PN Sx* (564) (ON *Haraldr* in *Haraldescroft* 1327, *Hrólfr* in *Rolveslond* 1327-77, *Toti* in *Totieslond* 1368, and the single feminine example *Gunnhildr* in *Gonyldemede* 1403) .[2] Note also the fifteenth-century field-name *Starkwulf* in Alciston (Brandon 1962: 60, 61 and 66), which appears to embody a surname derived from an ON **Starkúlfr* (with a prototheme reflecting Germanic **starku-* 'strong, rigid'). **Starkúlfr* is not evidenced in Scandinavian sources, and the personal name underlying *Starkwulf* may rather be an Anglo-Scandinavian formation **Starkulf* (as plausibly posited by Fellows-Jensen (1968: 263) in explaining the Yorkshire place-name *Starkerghs* (with ON **ærgi* 'shieling, pasture'; cf. *PN YWR* 6: 178). A Continental Germanic origin is also possible, i.e. the **Starculf* proposed by Forssner (1916: 226) and von Feilitzen (1937: 373) to explain the Domesday *Starcolfus* in Norfolk. However, a surname *Starcolf* from before 1176 in the borough of Derby (with associated minor place-names *tofto Starcolf* 1216-72 and *Starkelford* 1281, *PN Db* 448) and our Alciston field-name serve to double the body of evidence for the personal name in England, thus strengthening the Anglo-Scandinavian hypothesis.

Notes

[1] I should like to thank various contributors to the English Place-Name List (www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/epnl.html), especially John Insley and Richard Coates, for helpful discussion of the material. Dr Insley has also kindly commented on a first draft of

this note. He interprets ON *Sandúlfr* as probably an original byname 'sand-wolf' rather than a true dithematic name of the conventional heroic type.

[2] In such unprovenanced field-names we are unable formally to distinguish baptismal names from surnames.

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Richard Coates

Microdialectological investigations in the English south-east

[This article was written with the title "Towards a historical microdialectology" in 1981-2 for linguistics audience, as will occasionally be obvious. The intention was to translate it into German for a dialectological journal, and much was done. But in the end it was not submitted for publication. It is presented here more or less as first written, with changes made only for clarity and to bring references in the original up to date. The phenomena discussed may be of enough interest to warrant its appearance in an onomastics journal. Footnotes are indicated by Roman numerals to avoid difficulties in the production process. –Ed.]*

A number of problems beset linguists trying to establish a dialectology for the earliest phases of the language they are investigating. Those of interest here can be viewed as being of two types, *problems of sources* and *problems of precision*. When these have been defined, we can go on to identify a class of data that circumvents most of both sets of problems and opens the way towards a microdialectology whose results are equivalent in import (if not in scope) to those of modern urban sociolinguistics.

Problems of sources

In investigating the remote past of a language – let us envisage a time-depth of up to or even longer than 1000 years – dialectologists find their source materials to be of a very restricted set of types.

- Literary documents
These by their very nature are not likely to show more than a gross regionality. They relate to a culture that transcends the parish and are written with an audience in mind whose horizons likewise are more embracing. They are also influenced by existing developed linguistic traditions.

- Official documents
If in the vernacular language, these are written (certainly in England) with the needs of a centralized administration in mind (feudal, in the case of medieval England). Their concerns are again transparochial. These too are influenced by the established norms and traditions of the chancery.

- Liturgical documents
These may well not even be written in the vernacular. Where they are, they are again influenced by highly centralized traditions, or even calqued on a non-vernacular text.

It is clear, then, to the extent that the needs of their users relate to a centralized tradition, and to the extent that their users constitute a self-aware group, that surviving documents from early periods are prone to show a normalized appearance. To say anything more on

this matter would be to labour the obvious. But we must not interpret *norm* in any simple-minded way. The norm of a given tradition may, for instance, be to split the orthographic representation of some sound two or more ways, perhaps in a particular proportion. The OE round high front vowel/y/ is in some areas represented by a scatter of the letters <u, i, e>, and this happens with such consistency that the absence of any <u> in the historical record of a given word may have etymological consequences: its ancestor would be reconstructed with a non-round vowel rather than a round one.

My main point, to rephrase slightly, is that there is a tendency to suppress gross dialectal features, i.e. ones which may pinpoint the user's place of origin. It follows from this that in a text of one of the mentioned types, there is no way to distinguish in principle between a microdialectalism and an error. If a scribe writes <e> occasionally for historical <i>, we do not know in principle if he is

(a) influenced by other scribal traditions

(b) responding to his own or somebody else's oral dialectalism

(c) making a mistake

Even if he writes "abnormal" <e> consistently for historical <i>, there are still problems in interpreting this phenomenon; see below.

There have been attempts to derive isoglosses from written texts of the types mentioned above. I will cite only the well-known discovery by Serjeantson (1927) of the regional Middle English raising of /eː/ to [iː] before velar fricatives. She derives an isogloss for this phenomenon enclosing a very large area of south and central England. It seems to me that, from a consideration of Serjeantson's Raising and numerous similar cases, there is little hope of isolating particular dialectal features characterizing areas which are **both** non-identical with some political or other organizational unit **and** small, let us say geographical areas with a radius of absolutely no more than 10 miles. That is not to say that a text cannot be localized exactly by means of examining a whole cluster of widespread dialectal features whose intersection is geographically minute; note for instance the attempt by Gollancz and Weale (1935: xi-xiv) to localize the alliterative religious poem *The quatrefoil of love*, using (for instance) the Northern retention of OE /aː/ and the North-East Midland change of /yː/ to [iː]. Indeed, such attempts are a normal endeavour and a commonplace of philology.[I] A typical surviving text will never incontrovertibly show an identifiable feature which can be localized to a very small area – i.e. an individual *feature* cannot be localized even when the *text* can.[II] The second class of information for the historical dialectologist is the data of modern dialectology. Here, the relevant problems are as follows:

(i) Notational accuracy

Even where fieldworkers can establish a convincing phonetic isogloss, the difference between the crucial phenomena may not be large enough to be registered in the conventional orthography; thus older texts may not incontrovertibly show the feature, and hence no reliable time-depth for the age of the feature can be established. (Unless, for example, one uses *sporadic* early misspellings as evidence for the later attested dialectalism; but this presupposes a satisfactory answer to the *problems of source* above, and also to those under *problems of precision* below). This problem remains with the use of any scribal evidence because of the limitations of alphabetic resources. Our inability to date this sort of usually subphonemic change is probably permanent. I shall discuss the

question no further.

(ii) Continuity

With a very large gap between early texts and modern dialectology, it may be less than straightforward to assert that even a minor feature cropping up in both sources is to be regarded as historically identical. Relatively minor demographic changes can obliterate minor features. And of course, since before the first systematic dialectological works – those of Ray, Grose, Halliwell and Ellis – very large demographic changes have been occurring in England, and the population at large is rather mobile. It is possible that the early feature may have disappeared in the intervening centuries and been replaced with an analogous one with a different geographical or demographic origin.[III]

(iii) Retrenchment and diffusion

If a very local feature is found by dialectologists, it may well prove to be the last bastion of some formerly very widespread feature, e.g. [ətʃ] continuing general ME *ic(h)*, the first person singular pronoun, near Montacute, Somerset (Ellis 1889: 84-6; Wakelin 1972: 112; Peter Wright's pilot tapes for the Survey of English Dialects). Clearly, no ancient merely local feature is involved. On the other hand, any widespread modern feature may clearly have had a very local origin. However, for reasons discussed above, it probably will not show in texts until it has achieved a certain status, i.e. official sanction or very wide geographical spread. An explorer heading up this river is likely to meet impenetrable jungle just as the river begins to narrow significantly.

Problems of precision

These may be identified as follows:

(i) Early texts are very often to be localised to scriptoria rather than a linguistically "natural" environment. Since scriptoria are purveyors of learned tradition, it is hard to imagine that one scribe's microdialectalisms will triumph over that tradition in a systematic way. Even if they do, they will be indistinguishable (if phonological) from orthographic idiosyncrasies unrelated to microdialectal background. In principle one might cross-check the output of two scribes who believed to share a common geographical origin, but in practice any microdialectalisms they shared would be tantamount to a counter-tradition which would either be suppressed or show up in the orthographical statistics by which a text might be localized to their scriptorium. An attempt to identify a microdialectal feature as such (as distinct from a scriptorium tradition) is likely to reach an impasse.

(ii) The problem in (i) is exacerbated by the fact that scribes are usually anonymous; one would therefore have no external basis on which to prepare a comparative analysis of the usage of two scribes (i.e. no basis on which to say: These two scribes are from location L; do they share any features?)

(iii) On the basis of characteristic features, it is often hard to say with any precision at all where a text comes from. One might say that such-and-such a text is Kentish, or Upper Bavarian; but clearly we are nowhere near the identification of *micro*dialectal features.

(iv) There is no chance of fixing precise boundaries to the effect of a change, even if a change could be identified; because of the sparseness of the geographical distribution of surviving early texts.

There is a class of evidence that circumvents these problems: place-names, and personal names derived from them.[IV] Firstly, they can be located with absolute precision in most cases, and with a limit of error of only a few miles. The problem of transmission, in so far as it concerns the identity and origin of the scribe, is irrelevant. The form in which a place-name is transmitted is often more closely determined by its local form (especially if the place is not of capital importance), until fairly recent times, say at least the sixteenth or seventeenth century for most parish and manor names. Changes in the transmitted form are a rather reliable guide to changes in the actual phonological form and to their absolute chronology. Even where there is a traditional merely scribal form, the vernacular form is prone to reassert itself. To take one striking example, the name *London* had a British Celtic form **Londonjon*. This was latinized with a scribal <i> in the second syllable (*Londinium*; adj. *londiniensis*). However, the vernacular form, as *London*, i.e. with vowel-letters other than <i> (in OE and ME texts usually <e>; cf. Jackson 1953: 258ff.), survived despite the pressure of that tradition and reasserted itself in vernacular textual history.[V] Compare also the case of vernacular *Shrewsbury* (yielding the derived name *Shropshire*) with its expected "official" normanized reflex **Slopsbury* (yielding *Salop*).

Secondly, the problems of source (except those relating to notational accuracy, which are unavoidable) disappear. As just noted, documents preserve specifically local forms of names for most places for most of recorded history. They are sensitive indicators of early microdialectal forms. It is often also possible to find recessive modern local pronunciations that match forms in early modern documents, even though extraparochially (and by incomers) the names are now pronounced in accordance with established spelling-forms, e.g. *Edmondsham* (Do), both locally and generally ['edmənʃəm] or purely locally ['enʃəm] (written <Ensom> in 1664; even the modern local form pronounced with [ʃ] is a slight compromise with expectations derived fromspelling). This latter category gives us a reasonable time-depth for the relevant features, and enables us to draw inferences about the sociolinguistic weight of the competing pronunciations.

Synopsis

To sum up thus far:

- early spellings of place-names, being strictly localized where collected locally before any orthographic tradition arises, give us a basis on which to look for microdialectal features, i.e. features of extremely restricted geographical spread. Because documentary use of place-names is (axiomatically) very sensitive to local pressures, we can often date the feature with considerable consistency, as well as localizing it.

- later forms of place-names which coincide with modern local pronunciations also give us an idea both of the geographical extent of microdialectal features and of the time since which there has been fluctuation between sociolinguistically distinct forms. These latter circumvent the "continuity" problem, see above, by being highly localized at all times – the chance of purely local identical changes supervening at different times is minimal.

It is also obvious that in both these sets of cases a diffusion may be observed in its initial stages much more reliably than through non-onomastic documentary evidence, simply because the recording of forms is non-traditional in nature. In the case of eventually

widespread peculiarities, it is sometimes possible to suggest a rather local focus long before the wider spread of the features (cf. §8 below). Because a documentary, and often continuous, tradition exists for many names with an importance equal to that of a manor or parish, retrenchment in dialect features as they affect relevant names may also be read off. Thus, for instance, in south-eastern place-names, the rolling-back of the development of initial [f] to [v] can be observed, as in *Fellow Green* (Chobham, Sr):

1461	*Fellegh*
1604/84	*Velly greene*
1675	*Velley greene*
1749	*Felly Green*
1765-date	*Fellow Green*

Before embarking on the discussion of some examples of microdialectal change, we should be clear that onomastic evidence is potentially distorted in one quite specific way: the number of names satisfying the structural description of a phonological change in any one small area may well be limited. If all those that satisfy the conditions for the supposed change actually do change, then this is strong evidence that a real, local, vocabulary-wide change occurred, even if its effects are now confined to place-names.[VI] I must also re-emphasize my assumption that local traditions of place-name recording contain material which may be interpreted reliably as genuine local forms. The place-names discussed are all in Sussex unless there is an indication to the contrary. [The data will not be referred to sources in each individual case; all of the forms cited can be found in *PN Sx*, *DEPN*, Dodgson 1978, or Coates 1979, 1980a, 1980b, 1981b. Etymologies suggested will not be justified here; this is done amply in the works just mentioned.] The findings are mapped all together on Map 8 (p. 80).

Phonological changes

1. The Trotton alveolar voicing

The record of the names of three villages in West Sussex, all within two miles of each other, may show the change [t] > [d] after a stressed vowel.

Chithurst	< *$c\bar{e}d$ + *hyrst* (where Brittonic *$c\bar{e}d$ 'wood' gives a name in an OE prepausal form *$c\bar{e}t$), or *$Citta$ + *hyrst*
Terwick	< *$tord$ + *wīc*
Trotton	< **$Trætta$ + *tūn* (or + -*ingtūn*)

Probably, to judge by the earliest spellings, *Terwick* 'turd or dung farm' contains the variant *tort*[VII] seen in the ME poem traditionally credited to Surrey *The owl and the nightingale* (Cotton MS., line 1686). *Trotton* contains a personal name *$Trætta$ (unrecorded, but its base is formally equivalent to Middle High German *traz* 'aggressive, belligerent'), apparently in a weak form or with an -*ing*- connective. Ekwall's suggestion that it originally contains an unrecorded *$trædding$[VIII] 'stepping stones' will hardly pass muster; the vowel is wrong (OE *treddian* 'tread'), there are no geminates in the record till

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syncopated forms appear (and then only <tt> not <dd>), the word is unknown, and this suggestion leaves all the ·frequent forms of the type *Tratinton* without explanation. The · alternative <d> forms emerge in the thirteenth century and are not found after 1341 except in "alias" forms (e.g. *Tratton al. Tradyngton*) which are presumably official or "transmissional" survivals. The conclusion seems warranted that an unfulfilled sound-change took place from *c.*1280 and left alternative realizations for two generations, when the novel forms receded.[IX] *Fitzhall* in Iping, on the other side of the river Rother, is totally unaffected in its 13th- and 14th-century forms, e.g. *Fiteshale*. Given the variety of the documents in which forms with <-d-> are found, it is most improbable that they should all rest on manuscript transmission error.

A change of similar effect occurs in various places at different times. *Chiddingly*, from 1247 to *c.*1570 and in modern times, shows variable [t] > [d], as do *Chiddingly Wood* and *Chichester* in modern times.[X] There is no homogeneity of dating or location in any period in these other names, which persuades me that the evidence presented above constitutes a special local case. It is not a macrodialectal feature; for instance the names *Tortington, Buttinghill, Rottingdean, Fitzhall* (< **Fitteshealh), Strettington* never show [t] < [d] with more than chance frequency (actually only one instance in all these forms taken together over a period of over 700 years).

2. The Petworth pre-alveolar fronting

Five names in the Petworth area show an unaccountable development of ME [u] to one of the front vowels [e] or [i]:

Tillington	< *Tulla* + *-ing-* + *tūn*
Headfoldswood	< *Huda* + *fald* (+ *-(e)s,* + *wudu*)
Bedham	< *Buda* + *hamm* (cf. *Budham* in Tillington, which is probably derived from the place-name which interests us here)
Bennyfold	< *Buna*[XI] + *fald*
Nithurst	< *hnutu* + *hyrst* (or rather secondarily from another *Nuthurst* which itself is from *hnutu* + *hyrst*)

Notice that we have <e> merely before an alveolar consonant and <i> between alveolars; a change with the apparently additive effect of raising the second vowel formant, like that proposed by Anderson (1972: 1076-7) for handling "additive" phonetic detail in various languages.[XII] These villages and farms all are within a circle of radius of less than three miles. The change is systematically noted from 1528 onwards, though there is an isolated form *Teliton* for Tillington in 1302 (a medieval orthographical slip <e> for <o> (or a later inverse misreading), as is very common?) The exclusion from this process of the manorial *Budham* in Tillington is peculiar and inexplicable.[XIII]

The scenario which seems to explain the change is that adjacent alveolars affected a mid central vowel [ə] from ME [u] on its way to becoming modern [ʌ], a process datable to the appropriate time. Unrounding of [u] is traceable in Cockney, the nearest dialect for which I have seen evidence, from *c.*1525, according to Dobson (1968: 587).

3. The Hastings velar voicing collapse

From the latter half of the thirteenth century, certain names in the Hastings area show voicing variation in initial velar consonants of a type which cannot be ascribed to random single errors, assimilation, Anglo-Normanisms or analogical factors. These are:

Goldspur	*Cola + spor*
Cooden	*Cōda + -ingas*
Cadborough/Gateborough	Two names emerging differentially from *gāta + beorg*
Covehurst	*Cofa + hyrst*
Platnix	Apparently < *glæppa* 'buckbean' + *etisc*, via intermediate *Clepenex* (1327)

All these places except Cooden are within 3.5 miles of a central point between Hastings and Rye. Cooden is only 7 miles west of Hastings. The reality of the variation is spoken for by the fact that the **Gātabeorg* doublet trades upon precisely that variation, with no conceivable analogical factors encouraging the emergence of the *Cad-* variant. In the Hastings area case, it is not possible to date the end of the currency of the voicing collapse. Ross (1978) notes it as a general phenomenon in literary English texts. Coates (1981b), summarized here, is the only attempt to localize it. Doubtless it was endemic elsewhere, but not, it appears, elsewhere in the south-east. It is a genuine microdialectalism, and dates from *c.*1270.

4. The Brighton stress-shift

In modern times, a good number of two-element names in the Brighton area show stress on the final element, e.g. *Moulsecóomb, Rottingdéan, Seafórd*. The sociolinguistic value of this feature has been summed up by Eric Underwood (1978: 11) in a formulation that I cannot improve on:

> "Sussex place-names ending in *-coomb*, *-dean* and *-ford* are like the "shibboleth" of the Old Testament: the way you pronounce them shows whether you are local-born or not. Locals put the emphasis on the final syllable; immigrants on the first .... until and unless corrected."

I have demonstrated elsewhere (Coates 1980a) that the process involved is probably the lineal descendent of an obsolete change of rather wider currency in (mainly) the Wealden area of Sussex. There is a dearth of written evidence for the emergence of the modern feature, for obvious reasons, but it seems likely to postdate the beginnings of mass tourism on the Sussex coast, for the sociolinguistic reasons implicit in Underwood's words. These pronunciations distinguish locals from interlopers and foreigners.

For reasons dealt with at great length in Coates (1980a), the original Wealden tendency seems likely to date from the sixteenth century. The Ouse Valley survivors of this into the twentieth century are *Telscombe, Barcombe, Offham, Beddingham* and *Seaford*. These additional Brighton area names have been heard (1977-81) with second-element stress:

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Rottingdean	Moulsecoomb	Goldstone	Newhaven
Bevendean	Pyecombe		
Woodingdean		Southwick – not clear what original pattern was	
Hollingdean	Waterhall		
Saltdean		Portslade	
Ovingdean	Whitehawk		
Varndean			

I have also heard these names from outside the Brighton conurbation pronounced with second-element stress by Brightonians:

Warninglid   *Ilfracombe* (Devon)

All the modern Brightonian names are found within a radius of 6 miles (or much less if the rarely-heard *Newháven* is discounted. The phenomenon seems quite clearly to have emerged as an urbanism which identifies the user geographically rather than socially.[XIV] I cannot provide statistically meaningful figures to back this assertion, but Underwood's comment (unknown to me when I was writing Coates 1980a) is prima facie support from a local man. The case of *Seaford* has indeed reached the status of a stereotype; it is often mimicked with voice-quality features usually connoting pretentiousness (nasalization coupled with pharyngalization).

Morphological change

5. The Bodiam form of declensional ending retention

In an extensive group of names centred around Bodiam, medial OE weak genitive singular *-an-* appears in historical times as *-i-*. The names involved are:

Mountfield (*Mundifeld*, 12th century)
Padiam Sewer (Icklesham; manorial from Padgham in Ewhurst, below?)
Udimore
Bodiam
Badland Shaw (Ewhurst; *Badilande* temp. Hy 3)
Padgham (Ewhurst)
Udiam (Ewhurst)
Wellhead Wood (Ewhurst; *Waliland* 1086)
Dadland Shaw (Northiam; *Dudilande* 12th century)
Footland Farm (Sedlescombe; *Fodilant* 1086)

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(NB *Northiam* is not an instance of this, despite appearances.[XV])

The change is clearly of OE date and the distribution is remarkably compact. Every place-name in the area analysed as containing a weak noun or name which could show OE genitival *-an* shows records with *-i-*; the area is surrounded by *-e* reflexes of *-an*, as shown on the accompanying map (Map 7 on p. 79). The area is approximately 8 miles from west to east and barely 7 miles from north to south. There can be no doubt that we have a genuine microdialectal change here. It is probable that it is ultimately phonological in origin; notice that in all cases except *Wellhead Wood* the preceding consonant is [d], and if this form is included the generalization can be extended to all non-nasal voiced alveolar consonants. It would then have certain affinities (formally speaking) with the Petworth fronting (§2 above).

We can readily see that even under this very restrictive assumption it is still a microdialectalism. The following surrounding names probably contain stem-final [d] and might reasonably be expected to have participated in the change if it had reached them:

> *Ludley* (Beckley)
> *Purster* (Brede)
> *Bathurst* Wood (Battle)
> *Lidham* Hill (Guestling)
> *Dudwell* (Burwash)

Check their positions on the map; they surround the area exciting our interest quite closely.

Dating is difficult as the oldest forms of the relevant names all show the feature. But if the following forms showing *-i(n)* prior to eventual *-e* (which ultimately disappears) are genuinely transitional in some sense:

> ✝* *Babingerode* (Gostrow hundred)
> *Bosney* (Iden)
> *Rounden* Wood (Brightling)
> ✝ *Wasingate* (= Bathurst Wood, Battle)
> *Hedgland* (Battle)

then we can say that the change was weakly active (or in minor recession) at the perimeter of its area in the twelfth century.

Vocabulary

With lexical items we cannot usually point to a change by which they emerge into place-naming strategies. We can, however, point to the restricted distribution of an element as being a microdialectal indicator.[XVI] A difficulty with onomastic lexicology is in understanding the relations between key terms and semantically similar ones. To take an example, OE *gesell*, dealt with in 6. below, means 'wooden, perhaps temporary buildings'; but the way in which it relates to the similar elements *scydd* and *cot* is not known. We cannot tell from the absence of, say, *scydd* in the *gesell* area whether *gesell* replaces *scydd* linguistically, whether it merely replaces it in place-name construction, or whether the inhabitants built *gesell*s rather than *scydd*s. The default assumption is probably that different elements in use in the same area have different denotations; but this assumption

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is certainly not a reliable one. In the following discussion I shall treat the elements in question simply as participating in locally peculiar naming strategies. I am not making any claims about the dialect lexicon in general, nor about the material culture of the relevant areas. But the evidence offered could serve as the basis for speculation in these domains.

The diffusion and localization of vocabulary

6. The land of *gesell*

Although this element is known elsewhere, e.g. in Lindfield and Rudgwick, it achieves a remarkable concentration in the area of Salehurst. We find the following names containing it (special symbols are explained below the tables; it is not certain that those marked ? are actually examples of *gesell*):

Bemzells (Herstmonceux)	*Drigsell* (Salehurst)
Bimsells (H'monceux) OS 6"	*Foxhole* (Battle)
■*Boarzell* (Ticehurst)	*Hamsell* (Rotherfield)
■*Breadsell* (Brede)	*Hounsell* (Hurst Green) OS 1"
?*Bugsell* (Salehurst/ Hurst Green)	■*Wigsell* (Salehurst)
??? *Branshill* (Battle)	*Woodsell* (Dallington)
	■*Yorkshire* Wood (Ewhurst)

(cf. Ekwall 1936: 44ff.)

All these are within 8 miles or so of Salehurst. Over the Kentish border, still no more than 13 miles from Salehurst (except Bowzell and N izell's Heath) are:

Badsell (Capel)	✝ *Stockshill* (Brenchley)
Bowzell (Chevening)	§ ✝ *Degeshelle* (Marden)
§ *Goodshill* (Tenterden)	§■ ✝ *hlifgesella* (Biddenden)
§ *Hensill* (Hawkhurst)	*Nizell's* Heath (Hildenborough)
§ *Spilsill* (Staplehurst)	§ *Wigsell* (Hawkhurst)
§ *Wormshill* (Goudhurst)	

Although *Wigsell* is marked on Bowen's map of *c.*1763, it may be misplaced from the adjacent Salehurst (Sussex). The extreme concentration in north-east Sussex appears to be an accentuation of a Kentish dialect lexical feature, since there are only two others in Sussex. The Kentish *gesells* get more frequent as one approaches Hawkhurst, just over the boundary from Salehurst. Those marked § are within 10 miles of Salehurst. Those marked ✝ are lost places.

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Dating is hard in this case, as the dialectalism appears to be Old English; the names marked ◘ are on record by the twelfth century and most of the others by the thirteenth century. Not a single one is a parish name, so there is clear evidence of the ancient status of certain types of outlying settlements.

7. The land of *steorf*

In the Rape of Hastings appear the following names:

✝ *Bromsterne* (Bexhill)	
Conster	✝ *siferþinge steorfan*
Dixter	*Starvenden*
Purster	??? *Starved* Stolle

Outside Sussex we find only:

> ✝ *biddanstiorf* (Kent, in the region of Horsted, Chatham)
> *Denstroude* (Kent, in the Blean)

Discussing these names in Coates (1979), I took the relevant material as representing OE *steorf*, with the hypothetical meaning 'wet badlands'. (*PN Sx* 548 gives it in the Kentish OE spelling *stiorf*.) Whatever the meaning, all the Sussex examples occur within a circle with a radius of about seven miles. Again they are of Old English date.

8. The land of *spær*

Spær is a toponymic element of uncertain meaning, but probably concerned with woodland management or a woodland building type.[XVII] All the *spær*s known to me are in or close to the tract of the Wealden forest which was the last to be reduced to independent settlements of cultivators,[XVIII] namely the area standing as hinterland to the coastal strip between the rivers Adur and Arun.

Among the places with *spær* names, Rusper in the far north of Sussex has achieved parochial status. The others are in: Wisborough Green (Sparr Farm, from 1279; also Luttman's = *Lutemannesparre*, Subsidy Roll 1296); Cowfold (?Sparhall Spinney (from1598); Kirdford (Sparrwood, from 1314); and Billingshurst (Spurland and Spar Wood, from 1296). Persons surnamed *atte sparre et sim.* where the *sparre* cannot be related to a known place-name are found mentioned in the 1296 Subsidy Roll in Crawley, Petworth and *Sande, Haffolde, Eryngehame and Hurst*; in 1327 and 1332 in Wiggonholt.

The actual place-names are found in a restricted area of the Weald, of *c.* 7 miles radius centred on Billingshurst. Evidence for the lexical item *spær* goes a little further, to *c.* 10 miles from Billingshurst. We know that it was current before 947, the charter record in (BCS 834, Sawyer 525) showing *Wynburgespær*, a swinepasture of Washington; and at least as late as 1332, the mention in the Subsidy for Wiggonholt. It does not appear to survive in modern surnames, but it may be reflected in some cases of *Spurr* (cf. one of the forms from Billingshurst above).[XIX]

9. The land of *quarter*

In south Kent we find numerous examples of *quarter* used in a sense which is covered in other parts of the country by *green, end,* etc. 'hamlet', 'outlying, dependent settlement'. I record the dates of the first attestations I know about [in 1981-2 – RC], since Wallenberg's books on the place-names of Kent scarcely mention these names.

Linderidge Quarter	1763	(Lamberhurst)
Middle Quarter	1769	(High Halden)
Further Quarter	1769	(High Halden)
Haffenden Quarter	1769	(Smarden)
The Quarter	1769	(Smarden)
Streud Quarter[XX]	1769	(Rolvenden)
Streud Quarter[XXI]	1769	(Biddenden)
Waterlane Quarter[XXII]	1769	(Frittenden)
Peening Quarter	1798	(Wittersham)
Lamberhurst Quarter	OS 1"	(Lamberhurst)
The Quarter	OS 1"	(Tenterden)
Marsh Quarter	OS 1"	(Sandhurst)
Waterman Quarter[XXIII]	OS 1"	(Headcorn/Biddenden)

The area in which this very distinctive nomenclature falls is no more than 14 x 14 miles. It more or less coincides with the southern part of the Lathe of Scray, plus Oxney hundred of Shipway Lathe. This area was apparently all dependent (except Oxney and three manors by the Rother in Rolvenden and Selbrittenden Hundreds) at the time of *DB*. The word quarter is on record in a topographical sense from the high medieval period, its use in names are clearly a modern innovation within an area whose own parochial-manorial organization is relatively recent. Because there is no fine stratification of first mentions, we have to guess that the Quarters are a mid-18th century feature. Certainly the 18th-century names include a reference to a contemporary established family (*Waterman Quarter*), but one can scarcely use that fact as a tool in accurate dating. We will leave it at "mid-18th century". They are obviously not much earlier, contrary to the implication of Furley (1882: 41).

Some further possibilities

The above nine sections recount a brief list of features having very restricted distributions. Beyond these, the following might repay further investigation:

Phonological change

10. Notice ME [x] > [k] in *Freek's* (Clayton), *Fragbarrow* (Ditchling) and *Hickstead* (Twineham), five miles apart.

Vocabulary

11. The incidence of -*monden* in and around Horsmonden (Kent), namely: *Horsmonden, Spelmonden, Badmonden, Remmington's, Stammerden* (all in Horsmonden); *Omenden, Dashmonden* (in Biddenden); *Delmonden* (in Hawkhurst); and the lost *Kyrsmondenn* (in Wittersham). A circle of five miles' radius will cover them all. (Cf. Coates, in preparation [appeared 1985-6 –RC] for an attempt at an explanation.)

12. The small cluster of early names containing -*dean* in the Arun valley; this element is otherwise of extreme rarity except on the Downs, namely: *Egdean, Marringdean, Pythingdean, Deans* in Tillington.

Conclusion

I have shown that the use of place-name evidence (taken here exclusively from south-east England) enables the dialectologist to draw quite precise local isoglosses for often quite narrowly defined periods of time. The nature of the evidence means that basilectal, unofficial forms are readily found in it; normative pressures are at most only sporadic. The evidence is to be evaluated sociolinguistically in the same way as modern dialectological findings. The phonological and morphological changes presented here represent so-called change from below (i.e. unconscious change), and so by their nature never constitute a positive response to outside prestige forms. Their effect is always inward and parochial. The detailed sociology is unclear for earlier periods, but may be clear for later times (see for instance §4 on the Brighton stress-shift). The earlier evidence presented at least defines problems where specific sociological causative factors may be sought with the help of the historian and historical geographer.

The lexical evidence pinpoints (in historic times) the use of elements in connection with specific land use tasks,[XXIV] the clearest case presented in this paper being the use of *spær* (§8) in connection with the clearance for permanent habitation of a largish tract of Wealden forest which must have survived the Anglo-Saxon period with relatively few inroads. The Kentish *quarter* names (§9) seem to represent (from a long historical perspective) tertiary settlements (i.e. secondary settlements from erstwhile secondary settlements).

Notes

* My extremely belated but warm thanks are due to Alison Mudd and Helen James for their help in the production of the original script and its German version.

[I] See further McIntosh (1963), on the notion of *(best) fit* to achieve the identification of the place where a text was written; cf. also the map in Jones (1972: 213).

[II] There is evidence that some of the mapping work done by Samuels and McIntosh may yield orthographic microdialectalisms, see for example Samuels (1969: 416). This author is unspecific, however, about the size of the areas involved (e.g. "an area in South Norfolk"); and it is unclear how many texts provide the basis for this remark. A single text yields evidence only for idiosyncrasy; when evidence for a phenomenon is extended to include different variants interpreted as showing that same phenomenon, the geographical area then involved may be both rather large and vague ("adjoins and overlaps with a third, smaller, area"). In the absence of evidence, I will not pass

judgement on possible microdialectalisms revealed in these reports, but wait for the publication of the *Linguistic atlas of Late Medieval English* (cf. Benskin 1981a, 1981b) [appeared 1986 from Aberdeen University Press −RC].

III As a familiar case in point, consider Modern Southern English [æ], which does not immediately reflect West Saxon [æ]; we must reckon with very early ME [a] intervening. (At least, this is the traditional view, see Jordan (1974: §32); but contrast the view of Dobson (1968: 545) and Fisiak (1968: §2.17, note 4).

IV Place-name evidence has, of course, also been used to define large dialect areas; for a well-known instance, see Pogatscher (1901).

V Cf. Bede's *Lundonia* (also Smith 1979), but contrast Smith (1980: note 18) who argues that the <e> in English forms may be derived from Vulgar Latin; and the "Londuniu" series of coins (early 7th-century?; Sutherland 1948: 41ff.).

VI Caveat: it is possible that a no less real change occurred but confined to place-names. For striking evidence of this, see §4 below [and for a more general discussion of "onomastic sound change", see Coates (1993)].

VII If this in fact derives from a personal name *Torta* < *Torhta*, the argument offered here remains unaffected.

VIII *Træding* with single <d>, according to Dodgson (1978).

IX Cf. the mechanism implicit in the work of Janson (1977).

X Via a dissimilated form *['tʃitʃəstə] from *['tʃistʃəstə]? *Chithurst* is in late modern times also once again vernacular ['tʃidəst], presumably with late intervocalic voicing rather than a survival of the 13th-century pronunciation.

XI There seems no reason to derive it from *Bynna*, as in *PN Sx* (115). The 13th-century forms show uniform <u>, and *Buna* is a well-recorded OE male personal name.

XII Cf. the phonetic basis of Russian vowel-fronting implied in Jones and Ward (1969: 48) or Hamilton (1980: 30).

XIII Cf. also *Tedfold*, including the male personal name *Tuda* in Billingshurst.

XIV Though it could be relevant that I have never heard [in 1981-2, −RC] *Kemp Tówn*, *Roedéan*, these areas of Brighton containing (though not exclusively) luxurious homes of rich people, often non-Brightonians.

XV There is a possible instance in Kent: Odiam/Odgiam Farm (Bethersden), which appears as:
>843 *Uddanhom*
>1278 and 1313 *Odenham* (s.)
>1348 *Woteham*
>1348 *Wodhome* (s.)

(s. = form appearing as a surname)

It is of great interest that, in contrast with the Sussex names, this name shows no trace of early <-i->. Whatever its later development, then, it has nothing to do with the change in the 12th century or earlier centred on Bodiam. Odiam Farm in Stone-in-Oxney seems to derive its name from the surname *Hodiern* (1278; Wallenberg 1934: 489). Doubtless its present form is due in part to the analogy of the names that interest us in this section; Stone is only nine miles or so from Bodiam. The ultimate spelling-form of Northiam (originally **North Higham*) may well have been influenced by the prevalent local pattern.

[XVI] As indeed is done popularly. An area of Brighton marked by several place-names in *-dean* is referred to as *The Deans*. Dodgson (1978:63) points to something similar when he muses on why a certain area is not known as *The Hams*. The real South Hams in Devon are a real further case.

[XVII] Historically, it is identical with the modern word *spar*. The meaning 'enclosure' has been suggested (*PN Sx* 107, 150, 233, but this seems unwarrantably speculative (cf. *EPNE* 2:135 (*spearr*)).

[XVIII] The evidence for this is the paucity of Saxon churches (Bell 1978, fig. 5c), late ecclesiastical organization into parishes (as with Wisborough Green), an *-ingafeld* as a parish-name *(Itchingfield)*, two *fald*s as parish-names (*Cowfold* and *Slinfold*). It is probably the area called *Ciltine* (a "desert") by Eddius Stephanus (cf. Coates 1981a [published as part of a larger work in 1984]).

[XIX] There is also a *Spurfold* in Shere (Surrey; *PN Sr* 253). The evidence for this is late (17th century) and it is not clear what relevance it has, if any, for the distribution of *spær*.

[XX] Now called *Strood*.

[XXI] *Stroud Quarter* 1798, now *Stede Quarter* after a local family.

[XXII] and [XXIII] These places are adjacent but separate. *Waterlane Quarter* is now *Waterlane*. *Waterman Quarter* was *Waterman's* (1798).

[XXIV] Cf. also the "Romano-British" names around Limpsfield (Sr) cited in the last section.

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Diagram showing the approximate positions of places whose names contain OE -an in their first element: BLOCK LETTERS mark names with development to -i-; lower case with regular English developments. Underlined names have sporadic early -i- (see text); doubly underlined elements have stem-final d
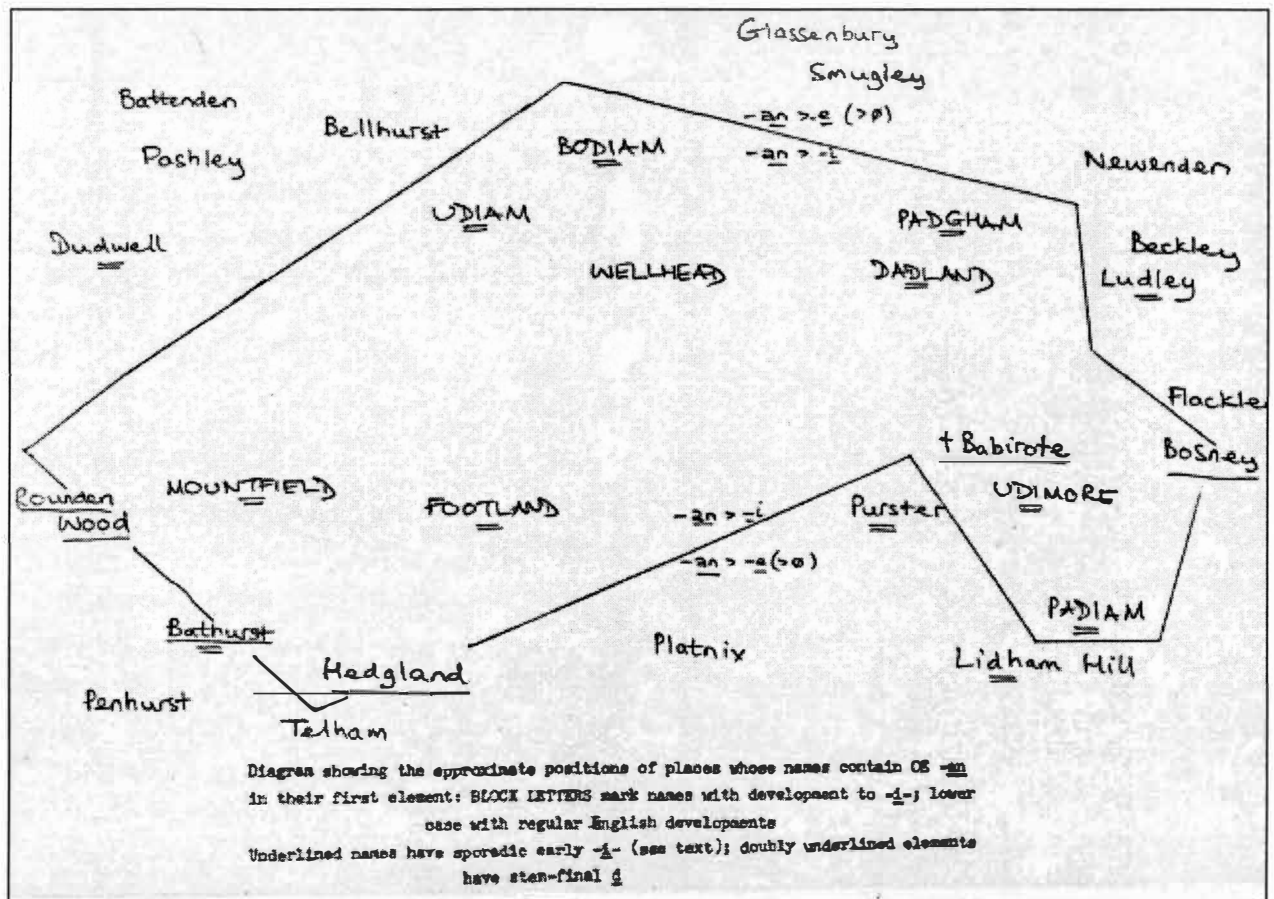
Map 7:
The limits of where ME -i is the reflex of OE -an (section 5.)
(The name *Flackley* on the extreme right has been cropped)
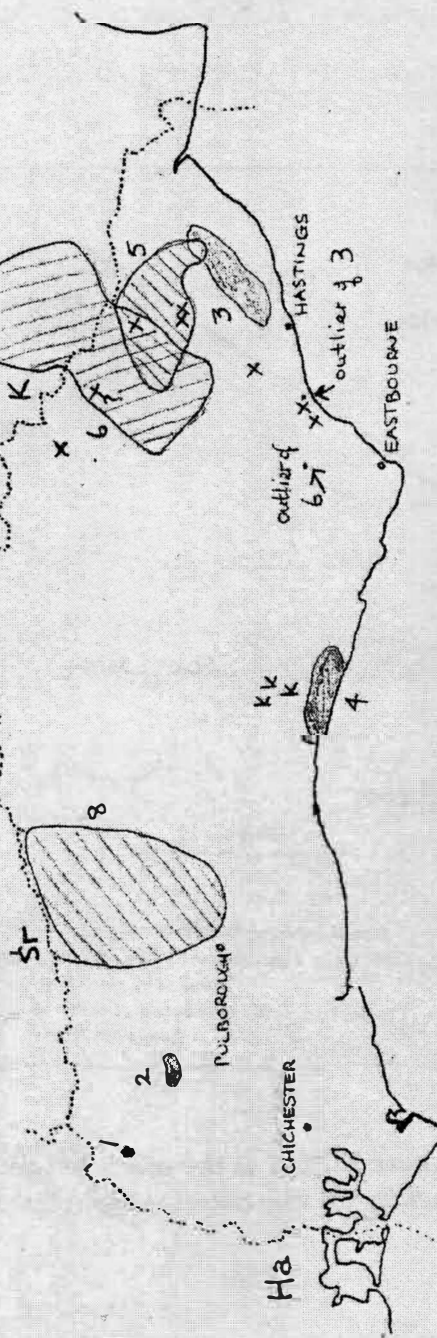
Map 8:
General map of microdialectological manifestations in Sussex

Heather Warne

Tar

While researching the West Sussex parish of Binsted in 1991 for volume 5 of the Sussex *Victoria county history*, I came across a few intriguing place-names which, because of the clipped and factual style of the *VCH*, could not be explored in the text. However, I would like to revisit one of these now, because I have since come across another example, in the parish of Bury. They each consist of the word *tar*, but they occur in rural locations where tar, the bituminous product, seems out of place. They are of interest, not only because they may relate to early land use where they occur, but also because they might indicate a similar land use where the same element has been incorporated into a main settlement name, *viz.* the West Sussex *Tarring* (= West Tarring) and East Sussex *Tarring* (= Tarring Neville).

In Binsted the reference occurs in 1606 on a map of Marsh Farm by John Norden (WSRO AddMS 12170), as a field name *Tarr Brooke* (NGR SU 987 049). This was one of the three meadows of Marsh Farm which occupy former marshland at the conjunction of the higher land of Binsted and the river plain. Tarr Brooke itself flanks a stream known as Binsted Brook near where it flows into the main marsh. The marsh, now a tame fieldscape with drainage ditches, ran west from the River Arun, forming the southern boundaries of Tortington, Binsted and Walberton parishes and, before the Arun Drainage schemes came into being, it would have been tidal.

At Arundel Castle, while producing documents for researchers, I tend to skim through for "interesting" data. In this way I came across a reference a few years ago to *Brooklands and Tarrs* in a Bury manor survey of customs of 1638 (Arundel Castle Archives M910). Later, while flattening some bundles of loose papers relating to the manor of Bury, my eye picked out some depositions of the Homage (Arundel Castle Archives M907-908]). These included: "We present that the Street End and parish tar belong to the tenants." The same phrase, or similar, was repeated in several papers from around 1780 to 1805. It was not a straightforward matter to locate this "tar", as the Bury enclosure map of 1854 (WSRO QDD/6/W18) made no mention whatsoever of anything remotely like it for any of the parish commons. However, it eventually transpired, from the Bury Tithe Map and Award (WSRO TD/W25) and from an estate map at Arundel (which I also happened to be flattening recently) that the *tar* had already been enclosed before 1854. The latter source was a "Sketch of Church Farm, Bury" (Arundel Castle Archives MD 2049) by George Blunden of Arundel (1856). These showed that the Duke of Norfolk owned a long four-acre slip alongside the River Arun called *The Tar Brook*, while one Edward Upperton owned a separate field called *The Tar* (1a. 1r. 10p) in the same alignment by the river. The village street ran down to the river between them, the Duke's Tar on the north and Upperton's on the south. (The street meets the river at NGR TQ 018 131.)

Because the letters <c> and <t> are often indistinguishable, I had at first thought in both cases that I was reading the word *carr/car* and I immediately assumed that these were interesting Sussex examples of the word *carr* which, in place-name history, is only found in the North of England, from Scandinavian **ker-* (Old Norse *kjarr*). Carr, however, as a wetland feature, has a very specific meaning common to the South as well as the North, and it is as widespread in the South as in the North. Documentary references can be found, as for example, in a deed of 1583, "500 acres .... *of aldercarr* .... pertaining to the manor of Shellingley" (Arundel Castle Archives GD 68). In tidal areas,

as in inland wetlands, the carr is the final succession in the transition from water to land – the reaches of a marsh that are so little affected by salt and fast flows, that a tree cover can establish. This is usually alder but can also be willow. Stephen Rippon, in his recent book (2000), has a useful diagram on page 15.

The Binsted and Bury readings all proved definitely to be *tar/tarr* and not *car/carr*. Despite this, the Binsted *tarr brook* was in a perfect location for an alder or willow carr, just up round the corner away from the main marsh. However, the Bury *tar* was hard alongside the river bank. The Arun has one of the fastest tides of any river in the country, and floods gloriously each winter despite man's best efforts to prevent it. Bury being within the tidal reach, the location does not seem ideal for a carr. However, a location between the river and the village may be significant. Because of the tides, the villagers presumably had to do something to protect themselves from flooding. A river embankment backed up with alders or willow might have been the perfect solution, as well as being a communal resource for cottage woodcraft.

The derivation for the word *tar* (the bituminous substance) given in the *Oxford English dictionary* is OE *teru*, *terw* or *teoru* and it is cited in various readings, including *tarr*. The *OED* suggests that the earliest use of the word denoted natural tree resins, rather than processed tar. I was pondering my Sussex "tars" over a year ago when we visited the Wicken Fen nature reserve in Cambridgeshire and saw lots of alder carr. The trees grow out of what looks like thick black soup. Although it is by no means clear, I personally wonder whether it was this black soup underlying the trees which gave rise to the place-description, by visual association with either natural resins or processed tar.

The fact that the Binsted and Bury "tars" occur in places where alder or willow carr is likely means that we should not rule out a common ancestor for both *tarr* and *carr*, [or rather that *tarr* is an alteration of *carr* –Ed.]. It would be very good if other contributors know of other occurrences of *tarr* in Sussex. And finally, I started by proposing an association with the two Tarring parishes in Sussex. The East Sussex one seems an appropriate candidate, nestling as it does at the side of the coastal plain of the River Ouse, where marsh meets rising land. I don't know much about the early topography of West Tarring, but, with Broadwater being now well inland in the Worthing conurbation, obviously things have changed since the late Saxon period. There will be those who will tell me that the earliest readings for both places rule out anything but 'the people of Teorra' as cited in *PN Sx* 194, 339). [1] To this I would reply, "What do we know about the competence of the clerks who wrote these words down, or who transcribed and copied version after version?" It may be worth noting that one of the reasons that I had difficulty locating the Bury "tar" was because the copy clerk who wrote up the tithe award had carefully called it *Far Brook*. It probably seemed more reasonable at the time.

Reference

Rippon, Stephen (2000) *The transformation of coastal wetlands*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[*Editor's note*

[1] The spellings for the Tarrings have predominantly <e> (West Tarring) and <o> (Tarring Neville) rather than <a>, and one of the oldest, a tenth-century, record in a thirteenth-century copy, has <eo> (West Tarring). There is no formal reason why OE

<eo> or <e> should not turn up as Early-Modern <a> before <r> in Sussex, and it would not be totally unsurprising if <o> did for different reasons. The records of the two Tarrings are sufficiently different to cast some doubt on the traditional equation of the two names.]

Addendum to "Tar" by the author (24 June 2007)

In the course of my work at Arundel since writing this article I have had to look closely at various sources relating to the Arun valley. In so doing, I found some more "tar" references. Unfortunately I have not had the time to follow up with fieldwork to locate them in the modern landscape, but they are worth mentioning nonetheless.

The book of reference to a plan of the Duke of Norfolk's estate in the parish of South Stoke in 1834 (Arundel Castle MS. MD525) mentions brooks, slipes, ozier beds and reed beds in the river valley, among which is a "grass" field of 1a. 2r. 17p. called *the Further Tar*. Somewhat earlier, a manuscript entitled *A description of the High Stream of Arundell as it came from Thomas Duke of Norfolk to Laurence Eliot, water bailiff in 1713* (MD178) contains information on 17th-century custom in the management of the river. It states that in 1619 a new weir had been built at a place called *Coxe-tarre*. This text was published in 1929, and the editor, J. Fowler, states, "Coxe-tarre or Cockstar as it is now spelt, lies, as an islet, at the north-west corner of Fowl Mead .... just where the Arun turns south below Pulborough. It is in Hardham parish ....".

 In a survey of 1635 (MD506), the Arun valley brookland belonging to Read Farm in Warningcamp contained various "brooks" and "slipes" and a piece of meadow which partly abutted on "the tarre common brook". *Tar Acre* (plot 161, NGR TQ 029 078-9) on the Warningcamp tithe map around two hundred years later, may indicate the general area. Finally, the Rev. C. J. Robinson, in an article on Stopham, cites a "tar" in that parish. He quotes from the old glebe terrier: ".... a Tarr, or little island belonging to the said parsonage and glebe, called the Parsons Tarr, lying a little below Stopham Bridge on the south side near adjoining to the land of .... Walter Bartellot called Ford on the west and to the High Stream on the East, West and North, unto which tarr there was anciently a Ware [weir] adjoining' (Robinson 1877: 67).

I would judge, from the association of weirs with two of the "tars", that all-year-round access would have been desirable, even during floods. Without diminishing my views on the possible association of these areas with alder, I would like to add a further suggestion as to the origin of the word: that it may derive from Latin *terra* or AN *terre* 'land'; signifying, in this strongly tidal, flood-prone river valley, firm land.

References

Fowler, J., ed. (1929) *A description of the high stream of Arundel, the heads and risings thereof .... 1637 .... , by W. Barttelot*. Littlehampton: Nature and Archaeological Circle (extra publication 1).

Robinson, C.J. (1877) Stopham. *SAC* 27, 37-68.

John G. Davies

How *-en-* became *-ing-* in *Woodingdean*

This short paper discusses and speculates on the reasons for the change of name of an area in historic Rottingdean parish, north of Rottingdean village, from *WoodENdean* to *WoodINGdean* in the nineteenth century. A small part of that area (including the WoodENdean farmhouse and WoodINGdean House) was transferred by the Church in 1952 from Rottingdean parish to Ovingdean parish. I have only been researching Ovingdean parish up to 1911, but I have made many notes on neighbouring areas including Woodingdean.

I start by giving all the relevant facts as far as I know them, and I then speculate. I give the elements -EN- and -ING- in CAPITALS, using these as convenient abbreviations for the full name. The paper has been discussed with three parties interested in the history of Woodingdean: Douglas d'Enno, Richard Coates and Peter Mercer.

First, my knowledge of the hard facts, which is scanty. WoodENdean Farm and Farmhouse have existed since 1714,[1] and probably from many years earlier. The farm was medium-sized (between 438 acres in 1839 and 392 acres in 1900, for example), and the thatched-style farmhouse looks small on a 1714 map. The farm and farmhouse were not far from the villages of Balsdean, Ovingdean and Rottingdean.

Then, at some time between 1832[2] and 1838,[3] Mr Thomas Barrett Lennard[4] MP, later Bart., built a large mansion about 100 metres from the farmhouse. The mansion looked much like the nearby gentry Ovingdean Rectory which was built in 1805 (same style porch, same size), and was much the same size as Ovingdean Grange (a Tudor

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[1] The Grover Map, ESRO BRD/3/4-6, calls the farm -EN- and depicts a small thatched type of farmhouse. The farm was originally part of Balsdean Farm. In 1900 it measured 392 acres (see footnote 10).

[2] "1830 Mr Lennard has lately contracted to buy land at Rottingdean from Mr Beard to build a house." – from a MS. "Laurian [= Laurian d'Harcourt –Ed.] – Notes – Beard & Others" in the Rottingdean archives, probably copied from ESRO papers, but I have not discovered which. Electoral Rolls (see text) imply there was no mansion in 1832. Laurian d'Harcourt, in *Rottingdean the village* (2001, *recte* 2002: 109) writes "Sir Thomas Lennard, son of Thomas Beard's correspondent, built himself a mansion further up the valley which he called WoodINGdean House." She describes the house in detail. That very reliable source, the late Miss Laura Hollands of Ovingdean, told me Lennard built it.

[3] The Rottingdean Tithe Map, Schedule dated 1838, map dated 1839, shows the mansion which the Schedule calls "363 House & Gardens" (ESRO TD/E152). It is odd that Lennard's name does not appear in sources around this time – he built the mansion but did not live in it until 1891.

[4] I have not researched the Lennard family, and know nothing about them, so hope this is correct.

farmhouse which was given[5] a false Georgian front in *c.*1825). The new mansion was called WoodINGdean House, and I assume, but I do not know, that Lennard called it by this name from the date it was built. Having built the mansion, it appears that he continued to live in Brighton or Rottingdean, though his heir (?) lived in the mansion from 1891-1918 or later.[6]

We know that written records changed from WoodENdean to WoodINGdean between (very roughly) the 1830s and the 1900s, during which time they were co-existing. I now examine the major written documents I have seen – each paragraph-heading below starts with the (rough) date of change from -EN- to -ING- in the relevant category of sources.

1841 Electoral Rolls

At first glance these are a surprise, since -ING- was used in electoral rolls from 1841 or earlier to 1873 and then changed back to -EN-. The 1832 roll did not mention the area at all. Perhaps it was still part of Balsdean Farm. I have not seen poll books for 1833-40. In 1841-51 and possibly later -ING- was used. In 1874-7 the area was not mentioned. In 1878-1905 -EN- was used (except that the area was not mentioned in 1882-7). I have not checked 1906 onwards.[7]

1840s Other written records

1840s. John Dudeney uses -ING-.[8]

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[5] An assumption based on T.W. Horsfield, *The History and Antiquities of Lewes* .... , vol. 2 (1827: 179) " an ancient farm house ... which has been modernised". Thomas Beard moved into the Grange in 1825 and almost certainly modernized it.

[6] See footnote 2 for the mansion's name, and footnote 7 for Lennard's abode.

[7] The electoral rolls and polling books are in ESRO QDE/3/E1-onwards, which are microfilmed in XA 59/1-8 and XA 59/28-36. See also ESRO R/C68 and C/C70? A copy of the 1841-42 poll is also in the Sussex Archaeological Society library. The 1841-42 poll includes Reubin Terrewest Esq. qualified to vote by "land, self occupied [of] WoodINGdean and Wick farms". Lennard, who built the mansion, let it? The June 1841 census says Reubin Terrewest, Solicitor, aged 35, occupied a house in WoodINGdean with family, a barrister Terrewest, and 3 servants. The 1842-52 rolls include Terrewest in -ING-. The Rottingdean parish Electoral Rolls for 1844-46 include "Thomas Barrett Lennard Esq, Rottingdean, house as occupier, In the street" i.e. Rottingdean High Street. The name "Lennard of 6 Lewes Crescent, Brighton" appears in 1890-92 and 1895 for "house and land in WoodENdean". In 1893-94 and 1896-97 T.B. Lennard was qualified by "house on the Cliff" and the WoodENdean farmhouse occupier was qualified to vote. In 1898-99 T.B. Lennard of 6 Lewes Crescent, Brighton was qualified by "house & land, Ovingdean [sic, JGD]". And so on.

[8] In St Patrick's [Woodingdean Roman Catholic church] newsletter, April 2007, Douglas d'Enno writes "The spelling WoodINGdean was also adopted by John Dudeney in his diary of 1849." This diary is in ESRO; MS. ACC 3785/2 is his diary of about 30 pages for June 1821 to June 1822, which does not affect this paper, and MS. ACC 3785/3 is his manuscript of some 28 pages entitled "Some Passages in the Life of John Dudeney of

1862. In the *History of Brighthelmston*, J.A. Erredge (1862: 284) writes of the "legend of the White Hawk Lady" in which Editha Elmore, the only daughter of the "Squire of WoodINGdean" had a boyfriend Ralph Mascall, son of the farmer in Ovingdean Grange. (The parish and squire of Woodingdean parish and the names *Elmore* and *Mascall*, however, appear to me to be fabricated.)[9]

1896. The Rottingdean Electric Lighting and Power Co. Ltd used -EN- in an application to the Board of Trade in 1896.

1900. A personal letter written by a London land agent to Steyning Beard in November 1900 used -EN- (ESRO BRD 8/19/47).

1890 Directories

Directories are particularly interesting. My records are however scanty and random because although I have noted some 109 directories nearly all dated 1799-1911, I have concentrated on Ovingdean and not always noted Rottingdean parish. (Recall that WoodINGdean House was in Rottingdean parish until 1952.) I have however noted enough to record three items:

(1) The -EN-s and the -ING-s

> Robbins Directory used -EN- in 1839
> Melville's and Pike's Directories used "WooTINGdean" in 1858
> Kelly's Directory and Kelly's Post Office Directory used -EN- in 1862, 1867, 1870, 1874, and 1918 (for Cheal, farmer), and used -ING- in 1890, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1907, 1908, 1911, 1913, 1915 and 1918 (all for Lennard at his mansion). Note that in 1918 Kelly's used -EN- for the farm and -ING- for the mansion.
> Pike's Directories used -EN- in 1886, 1891, 1901, 1905, 1908, 1915, and used -ING- in 1925,1932
> Sussex Court Guide and Blue Book used -ING- (for Lennard) in 1894

(2) The name *Lennard* is found in

Lewes ….", which ends with his signature "Lewes, March 24th 1849, John Dudeney", most of which was printed in: R.W. Blencowe (1849), South-Down shepherds. *SAC* 2, 255. ACC 3785/4 is a draft and plan of ACC 3785/3, and it includes the topographical booklet (ACC 3785/11) transcribed and published in *Lf* 5.1 (2001). This is datable only vaguely, to after *c.*1836, and seems to have been accessioned in the 1840s, according to an ESRO note, but this rough booklet is the item which contains the spelling WoodINGdean.

[9] The legend dates from before WoodINGdean House was built – there was no "squire" of a manor or parish. I have seen no record of the name *Elmore*. The occupiers of Ovingdean Grange are known and there is no record of a *Mascall*. John Farrant's introduction to his edition of Erredge's book (2006) includes the judgement: "He must have made extensive use of local newspapers, the more so for close to his own day." To my mind this legend is as mythical as the legend of Charles II briefly visiting Ovingdean Grange – the squire, the manor or parish of WoodINGdean, and the name *Mascall* (like the name *Mansell* in the invented legend of Charles II) were all fabricated.

1832, 1833 Pigot's Sussex Directory "Lennard, Tho Barrett esq MP
Rottingdean"
1891 Pike's "Lennard Sir T. B. Bart .... WoodENdean Farm"
1891-1918 Kelly's "Barrett-Lennard Sir Thos bart MA DL JP
WoodINGdean"
1894 Sussex Court Guide and County Blue Book "Barrett-Lennard, Sir
Thomas, Bart, MA Cantab, DL [Deputy Lieutenant, JGD] JP for
Essex and DL for Co. Monogan, WoodINGdean ...."
1895 Kelly's "Lennard Sir Thos Barrett, Bart, MA. WoodINGdean"

(3) Occupiers of the mansion WoodINGdean House are:
1839 Robson's "Martin [surname, JGD] Stephen .... WoodENdean"
1860, 1866, 1867 Kelly's "Mrs Strangways .... WoodENdean"
1870 Kelly's Post Office "Mrs Strangways .... WoodENdean"
1890 Kelly's "Lennard Sir Thomas Barrett bart MA .... WoodINGdean"
1891-1895 see above for Barrett-Lennard at WoodINGdean.

1895 and 1912 Parish Registers

An 1884 baptism of a gentry Macnaghten occupying the WoodINGdean mansion was
written in the Ovingdean baptismal records as -EN-. The Rector of Ovingdean changed
from -EN- to -ING- in 1895 and at the same time altered in ink -EN- to -ING- in about
four baptismal records dated between 1891 and 1894.

The Vicar of Rottingdean did not change from -EN- to -ING- until 1912.

1897 Maps

The Grover map of 1714 (see footnote 1) shows the area as "Lands of Charles Geere
called Base Den Farme" [i.e. Balsdean] and shows a small farmhouse (ESRO BRD 3/4-
6). The 1839 Rottingdean Tithe Map shows WoodENdean Farm of 438 acres stretching
from the farmhouse on Ovingdean's border up to and including where the Downs Hotel
was built in 1925. This suggests that the Brighton Downs Estate Company which bought
a large part of Woodingdean Farm in 1913 called its estate of plots and thus the village
WoodINGdean. All Ordnance Survey maps use -EN-, until the 1897 revision writes -ING-
for the whole area. The 1909 revision, however, writes -ING- only for "Woodingdean
House" and "Woodingcote" i.e. for the mansion and the farmhouse, but not for the
general area. Other (not Ordnance Survey) maps I have seen are all -EN- until after 1900
when they change to -ING-.[10]

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[10] Ordnance Survey maps I have seen include:
2" of *c.*1800 has -EN-, 1" of 1805, 1813, 1881, 1884 all have -EN-, 6" of 1873
shows the mansion but calls the area -EN-, 6" of 1897 has -ING- for the area of
mansion and farmhouse, 6" (1909 revision) has -ING- for the mansion, 25" of
1873 has -EN- near the farmhouse, and the mansion is shown but not named.
All maps after 1928 have -ING-, e.g. for the mansion and for WoodINGcote
(the farmhouse).

Other maps consulted include the following:
1819 William Figg's map of "Lands of John M. Cripps" says -EN-
1832 Parlby's map says -EN- (Brighton Museum)

1902 Land Tax Assessments (LTAs)[11]

These documents, which are not always accurate, used -EN- up to at least 1902-03. The Rottingdean LTAs for 1780 (the earliest extant) to 1902-03 each record the proprietors, occupiers, rental and sum assessed for pieces of land. The name first appeared in an LTA in 1883-84 as -EN- (previously the farm had been part of Balsdean Farm so was not named separately). -EN- is also used in 1884-85, and in 1887-88 onwards to 1902-03. I did not see -ING- anywhere. I have not checked 1903-04 onwards. Note that Lennard first appears as owner of WoodINGdean House in 1886.

1911 Censuses

The censuses of 1841 to 1901 are interesting. They all use -EN- both for the farmhouses and for the mansion from 1841 to 1901 inclusive, except for 1851 (which uses -ING- for the mansion and for the "hamlet") and 1861 (which writes WoodANdean [sic] House uninhabited for the mansion and leaves the titles of the farmhouses blank).

My speculation as to what happened

Before 1714, the name of the farm and farmhouse was WoodENdean 'wooded valley'. The farm was smallish, a third the size of Ovingdean farm, with a small thatched type of farmhouse. Then in the 1830s (between 1832 and 1838) a Mr Lennard MP built a mansion about 100 metres from the farmhouse and called it WoodINGdean House on the model of nearby Ovingdean and Rottingdean gentry houses. He thought -ING- was more gentrified [and perhaps even more historically accurate –Ed.] than the peasant -EN- . He leased the mansion to others.

The two versions (virtually always -EN- but a few -ING-s) are found from the 1830s to the 1890s. -ING- was used in electoral rolls in 1841-73 (Lennard arranged this so they would vote for him?), Dudeney's diaries (a mistake? he was living in Rottingdean), and Erredge (fabricated?). All other documents that I have seen used -EN- for the whole area from the 1830s to the 1890s. The old guard, the censuses, the Ordnance Survey, the Church, etc, continued to call the whole area by the **farm** name of -EN-, while Lennard and the occupying tenants of the mansion and perhaps some people they spoke to, probably used -ING- which he had attached to the **house.**

The farm and its farmhouse were quite separate from the mansion. We know the names of the owners/occupiers of the farm and the names of very many owners/occupiers of the mansion from 1780 onwards from the Land Tax Assessments (see above) and from other sources.

1838 See footnote 3 above

1852 A sales particulars map (which may have been copied from the tithe map) says -EN- (ESRO SAY 2636)

1862, 1871, 1880 plans of the Volunteer Review at Brighton all say -EN-

1900 A plan entitled "Measurement of WoodENdean Farm July 1900" uses -EN- (ESRO BRD 3/37).

[11] ESRO microfilm XA 31/23, and LLT/Rottingdean.

Then between 1891 and say 1914 the name of the whole area changed from -EN- to -ING-. This was because Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Bart., MA DL JP, came to live in WoodINGdean House in about 1891. He hyphenated Barrett and Lennard around 1894. He was still living in WoodINGdean House in 1918. At first I assumed he had inherited it from his MP father who had built it in the 1830s, but the LTAs seem to imply differently, so I leave it open. Anyway social pressures from a double-barrelled baronet, a Cambridge graduate, a Deputy Lieutenant, and a Justice of the Peace were, in those days, immense, and everyone soon accepted -ING- for the whole area.

□

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Hamilton Palace

This property in Framfield belonging to Mr Nicholas van Hoogstraten is named not, as one might reasonably suspect, with fine historical sensibility after the demolished Hamilton Palace in Lanarkshire, former residence of the Dukes of Hamilton (1695-1921) and reputedly the largest non-royal house in all the western world. No, it is named after Hamilton, the tiny capital of Bermuda (Emma Brockes, *Guardian* 08/09/2000), where the owner had business interests. This town in its turn was named after Sir Henry Hamilton, governor of the island (1786-93), and previously a lieutenant-governor in Quebec province. He had achieved fame through his implementation of the British policy of harassing frontier settlers (no doubt scum and perverts) in the newly independent United States and paying bounties for settler scalps retrieved by Britain's Indian allies.

An interesting case of a multiple-origin name

Mrs M. Dann reported to Michael Leppard that her house in Forest Row named *Redmay* was so called after her husband's initials, *R.E.D.*, her first name *May*, and the presence of a red may-tree in the grounds.

Richard Webber

The naming of British streets

1. Introduction

This paper explores the names that have been given to British streets. Other than itinerants, or people who sleep rough, everyone in Britain has an address. A key element of that address is the street-name. The names by which streets and houses are recognized include both **given** and **descriptive** names. Thus *London Road* in Brighton is a **descriptive** name because it labels truthfully the road that leads out of Brighton in the direction of London. By contrast *Churchill Close* in Eastbourne, for example, is an example of a made-up or **given** name. The land on which this road was built had no special association with any Churchill. This name was probably chosen by the developers to create a favourable impression on potential purchasers of their new houses.

As the population of British towns accelerated during the nineteenth century, the number of newly-built streets began to surpass the capability of descriptive features adequately to label them. In periods of very rapid development, developers would need to find possibly tens of distinguishing features to name their streets. This problem was often resolved by selecting a theme for local street-naming. Thus in Jaywick, near Clacton in Essex, 1930s developers named their streets after manufacturers of automobiles such as Buick and Alvis. There is an extensive area of Liverpool whose streets are named after Dickens characters, e.g. Gradgrind Street and Micawber Street. The early development of East Finchley in London was around "county" roads such as Bedford, Leicester and Huntingdon, whilst Prospero Road and Cressida Road lie adjacent to each other in Upper Holloway.

Most street-names have two elements. Other than where the streets have been named in Welsh or Cornish, the second of these elements, such as street, road, hill or lane, typically describes the physical form of the street. Thus a *Street* is typically straight, with buildings on either side. By contrast a *Terrace* is more likely to look out across a street to a communal garden or some other form of non-residential land use. A *Crescent* implies a street layout not conforming to straight lines, whilst a *Close* conjures an image of a street with no through traffic. Streets, terraces and crescents are examples of what we might call a **street generic**. Almost all street generics are descriptive. The first element of the street, the *Gradgrind* or the *Buick*, is more likely to take the form of a given rather than a descriptive name. For this reason there are many more of them. Indeed there is a requirement for each two-element combination in any individual post town to be unique.

This paper examines both elements used in street-names in Britain. To provide focus, the study explores the frequencies of different names and street-types and how these have changed over time; it identifies name-elements which are distinctively metropolitan or rural in their location; it examines differences in naming practice between different parts of the country; and it examines the extent to which a street-name is indicative of the social status of its residents.

2. Data sources

In 2006 there were 745,336 streets in existence, each with its own name. The identity of these streets is recorded by the Post Office, which maintains a database of the street-names and the address ranges within them that are associated with individual postcodes. This database is called the Postal Address File. To undertake this study Experian, a licensed user of this file, has extracted from the Postal Address File the name of every street in the country, together with its postcode and the name of the post town in which it lies.

To help better understand the demographics of the residents in each of these streets, Experian has kindly appended to each street a classification code running from 01 to 61 which identifies the types of people who live in that street. The classification system, which is called Mosaic, is a proprietary product of Experian and is used by most large financial services organizations, retailers, utilities, etc. to target communications at the particular demographic groups for which they are appropriate. Each of the 61 Mosaic types has its own name, rendered in this article with Capitalized Initial Letters. For example New Urban Colonists describes a type of street where in the past twenty years young professionals have bought up at high prices the picturesque inner city terraces which previously were occupied by manual workers. Coronation Street is itself the name given to one of the 61 Mosaic types. A full list of types may be found at www.business-strategies.co.uk/upload/downloads/mosaic/mosaic%20uk%20groups%20and%20types.pdf.

One of the attractive features of the Mosaic classification is that each of the 61 categories can be placed on a continuum from high to low status and from metropolitan to rural. The position of the Mosaic type on the continuum from high to low status is established by examining the relative performance of pupils living in each of the 61 types at GCSE level. The types of neighbourhood where pupils performance is best are considered to be of high status, those where pupils performance is worst are considered to be of low status. Educational attainment at GCSE is considered the most reliable indicator of the status of a type of neighbourhood.

Additionally we have used information from lifestyle questionnaires to identify which of four eras best describes the period in which the houses associated with each of the 61 Mosaic types were built.

The postcode associated with each street is also used to identify the region in which the street is located. The regions used for this purpose are Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the North of England (Northern, Yorkshire and North-West regions), the Midlands, London, East Anglia and the South-West.

3. Street generics

The most common form of street-name in Britain is one with two elements, such as *Downing Street*. Just 4.35% of names consist of a single scribal element, such as *Whitehall*. 19.28% consist of three elements, such as *New Oxford Street*. This study focuses just on the 95.65% of streets that have two or more elements. Of these, 88.7% end in just one of 53 different forms listed in table one.

Frequency of different street generics					
Street generic	**%**	**Street generic**	**%**	**Street generic**	**%**
ROAD	16.85	SQUARE	0.61	YARD	0.09
CLOSE	12.69	RISE	0.48	MEADOWS	0.09
STREET	7.79	MEWS	0.45	CHASE	0.09
AVENUE	5.99	ROW	0.33	ORCHARD	0.09
LANE	5.32	CROFT	0.32	FIELDS	0.08
DRIVE	4.49	BANK	0.24	HEIGHTS	0.08
WAY	3.04	END	0.24	VALE	0.08
COURT	2.75	MEADOW	0.18	ESTATE	0.08
PLACE	2.60	COTTAGES	0.18	WOOD	0.07
GARDENS	2.34	GATE	0.16	GRANGE	0.07
CRESCENT	2.26	PARADE	0.14	COMMON	0.07
TERRACE	1.96	MEAD	0.13	CORNER	0.07
GROVE	1.91	MOUNT	0.12	WYND	0.07
WALK	1.46	VILLAS	0.12	BRAE	0.07
PARK	1.09	FOLD	0.10	APPROACH	0.06
HILL	0.96	FIELD	0.10	BUILDINGS	0.06
VIEW	0.91	PATH	0.10	CROSS	0.06
GREEN	0.69	GARTH	0.10		

Table 1: Frequency of different street generics, UK, 2006

These street generics are clearly descriptive of physical form and, as a result, as can been seen from Table 2, tend to be located in different positions on the metropolitan to rural continuum. In selecting the name *Pooh Corner*, A.A. Milne instinctively chose as rural an address form as it would be possible to conceive. By contrast residents in *Mews* are the most metropolitan of all. Rural address forms are distinguished by the association with natural features such as *Meadow, Orchard* and *Common. Lane* and *Bank* are street forms which are associated with an absence of pavements and street-lighting while *End* implies a rural version of the urban cul-de-sac.

Street generics	
Most Rural	**Most Metropolitan**
BANK	MEWS
LANE	STREET
MEADOWS	PATH
END	APPROACH
MEADOW	PARADE
ORCHARD	SQUARE
CROSS	PLACE
COTTAGES	WALK
COMMON	MOUNT
CORNER	GARDENS

Table 2: Street generics associated with the most metropolitan and most rural geodemographic classifications

Clearly fashions in street generic have changed over time. Street generics which are most common in areas built before 1914 include both metropolitan *(Yard, Mews)* and rural ones. It is interesting that one of the most common forms of street generic, *Street* itself, is one of most likely to be associated with 19th-century urban form. *Yards, Mews* and

Buildings are evidence of the lack of physical separation between residential and non-residential uses during that period. By contrast, Table 3 shows a number of relatively modern forms of street generic. Some of these are associated with newer forms of urban layout, the forms *Drive* and *Crescent* suggesting the curved street layout than emerged as a reaction to the rectangularity of the Victorian street pattern. The generic *Close* is associated with the emergence of the cul-de-sac as an urban policy-maker's preferred form of layout. The term *Walk* also indicates the importance associated with pedestrian access as well as absence of through traffic.

Street generics	
Highest % pre-1914	**Lowest % pre-1914**
COMMON	DRIVE
YARD	HEIGHTS
CROSS	CLOSE
BUILDINGS	CRESCENT
STREET	WAY
CORNER	CROFT
COTTAGES	WALK
MEWS	RISE
ROW	AVENUE
HILL	GROVE

Table 3: Street generics most and least likely to occur in pre-1914 neighbourhoods

A curious feature of post-1945 street-naming practices, as shown in Table 4, is the tendency to revive "Olde English" name forms, *Mead* (for meadow) and *Wynd* (found mostly in Scotland). *Fold, Chase* and *Grange* typically imply the aspiration towards a more rural location than many streets with this generic actually enjoy. By contrast modern street-names dissociate themselves from typically Victorian terms such as *Terrace* and *Street*, terms associated with interwar social housing developments, such as *Estate* and *Crescent* and street generics associated with formerly wealthy Victorian neighbourhoods which may subsequently have become run down, such as *Avenue* and *Villas*. It is interesting to see that *Road*, although typically more recent than *Street*, is one of the forms which are least likely to be used in modern developments.

Street generics	
Highest % post-1945	**Lowest % post-1945**
WYND	TERRACE
CHASE	STREET
GRANGE	AVENUE
MEADOWS	VILLAS
MEADOW	ESTATE
FIELD	PARADE
HEIGHTS	MOUNT
WAY	BUILDINGS
MEAD	ROAD
FOLD	CRESCENT

Table 4: Street generics occurring most and least in post-1945 neighbourhoods

The Mosaic classification gives the opportunity to associate street generics with types of neighbourhood in a quite subtle way. The most prestigious neighbourhoods of inner and central London clearly are the ones where people are most likely to live in *Mews* addresses, in *Squares* and also in *Rows*, a term which is also common in inner London neighbourhoods with large numbers of modern privately owned purpose-built flats. *Square* is also a common generic in the centres of small market towns, a type of neighbourhood which also sports *Parades* and *Terraces*. The term *Terrace* is closely associated with the inner neighbourhoods of large provincial cities, both in neighbourhoods of very low status and where houses were built for the Victorian middle classes.

Roads appear to have reached their greatest extent in the early decades of the twentieth century, being particularly common in those parts of London which have experienced rapid gentrification or which have been taken over by second generation ethnic minority groups. *Streets*, by contrast, are associated with rather less well-off neighbourhoods, typically of older terraced housing, many of which now house poorer immigrants from South Asia.

Groves and *Avenues* are more associated with the sprawling interwar suburbs which were built for owner-occupation rather than for private renting. The types of neighbourhoods which better-off Asians now live in contain many streets with these generics. These and *Gardens* are particularly common in London; *Gardens* are typically found in rather more well-to-do neighbourhoods than *Groves* and *Avenues* and imply housing built at low residential densities.

By contrast *Croft*, *Meadow* and *Mead* are particularly favoured name generics for developers catering for the needs of the top end of the new estates market. *Close* is also popular but across a wider market with *Drive* and *Meadow* being reserved to name mid-market rather than upmarket developments.

Neighbourhoods of privately owned seaside bungalows catering for better-off old people are now named *Rise* (implying a view) and definitely not *Hill* (implying a taxing walk) whilst sheltered housing is more likely to be described as a *Court* or even *Croft*. *Towers* and, in Northern Ireland, *Heights* refer mostly to high-rise social housing whilst *Crescents* are favoured more by municipal developers of low-rise council housing, particularly in coalfield locations. Interestingly, an unexpectedly large number of highly deprived low-rise council estates bear the street generic *Grove*. The term *Lane* is particularly common in highly sought-after commuter villages, in the type of neighbourhood in which new wealth has bought up The Old Rectory.

Many other street generics are particularly common in certain regions. In the South-West the term *Cross* will describe the type of road intersection which in East Anglia would be named a *Corner*. In Fenland the term *Drove* is used in place of *Lane* and in the South-West the term *Orchard* is relatively more common than Grove. *Croft* is a name generic particularly favoured by Midlands estate developers, whilst *Fold* and *Mount* resonate more with Northern consumers than they do with Southerners. Wales, of course, has its own peculiar set of street-names but is also the region where the term *Terrace* is most common.

Taking all these factors into consideration, we can see a clear association between name generics and status, with those name generics associated with an image of rural idyll

being used as descriptors in neighbourhoods of the highest status. Images of publicly owned rural space take the top three positions, *Wood*, *Common* and *Chase*, with natural features such as *Orchard*, *Field*, *Hill* and *Mead* occupying another four of the top ten positions. By contrast the term Street and associated gardenless street generic types such as *Walk*, *Square*, *Parade*, *Place*, *Buildings* and *Court* tend to be associated with low status, often because of their use by local authorities for the naming of neighbourhoods of social housing.

Street Generics	
Highest Status	**Lowest Status**
WOOD	STREET
COMMON	WALK
CHASE	SQUARE
ORCHARD	PATH
END	PARADE
FIELD	TERRACE
HILL	PLACE
LANE	BUILDINGS
CORNER	COURT
MEAD	ESTATE

Table 5: Street generics associated with the most and least high status geodemographic classifications

4. The first element in street-names

In Britain the first element of the street-name has very many more variants than does the second element. Thus whereas there are 1612 different forms of street generic with ten or more occurrences, there are 10,005 different first name elements with more than ten occurrences. Likewise whilst the most popular street generic, *Road*, has 125,000 occurrences, the most popular first element of the street, excluding *S[ain]t* and *The*, is *Church* with 4,216 occurrences. With this greater diversity of forms, it is impossible to describe comprehensively the pattern of individual name-elements. This is an occasion where it makes sense only to examine the patterns of general classes of name. This study has selected four such types of name-elements to focus on. These are the names of towns, physical features, famous authors and trees.

In general, town-names are most popular in mid market neighbourhoods built in large cities around 1900. Oddly the three Mosaic types with the highest proportion of streets named after towns are now ones with the highest concentration of minority communities: Asian Enterprise, Settled Minorities and South Asian Industry. Streets named after famous authors are most likely to describe areas of council housing, particularly those which are the most deprived neighbourhoods of low-rise buildings, Low Horizons and Families On Benefit. Both these types of name are mostly given rather than descriptive names and are relatively uncommon in city and town centres and in small villages and scattered settlements. It is in these neighbourhoods, by comparison, that one finds large numbers of streets named after physical features, such as *Bridge*, *Church* or *Mill* which are descriptive in form. These are common in the centres of small towns (Town Centre Refuge), in tourist destinations and in country villages.

Naming streets after trees is a common feature of suburban developments built for owner-occupation. For some reason they are also popular choices among those responsible for laying out our military barracks. Trees appear less commonly in name-forms in older city and town centre developments (Town Centre Refuge) and are relatively uncommon in rural tourist destinations.

Street-names : Selected types of first name-element		
	Count	%
Other	630938	84.66
Post town	50264	6.74
Physical feature	38503	5.17
Tree	22922	3.08
Author	2709	0.36
Total	745336	100

Table 6: First name-elements in British streets

4.1. Town-names in street-names

There are 763 post towns in Britain after which ten or more streets are named. These places in aggregate account for one in sixteen of all street-names. Town-names appear in the first element of the street-name for a number of reasons. Some occurrences are purely **descriptive**, such as *London Road*, Brighton. A significant number of others, such as *Bedford Square*, relate to Dukes, Lords and Earls who have taken their names from towns or counties sharing the name of the county town (such as the Duke of Bedford). Here we have a street named after a person whose title was itself from a town. On other occasions the names are **given** names, as for instance the huge majority of the 319 instances of Coniston.

The post town which features most prominently in the first element of the street-name is Windsor, followed by Richmond and York, places steeped in history and heritage as well as providers of important titles. Another set of common town-names are those which are also those of famous military and colonial leaders, Wellington (Shropshire) and Stanley (Durham). A third and possibly more interesting group of town-names popularly used as street-names are favourite destinations for tourists. Top of this list is Coniston, followed by Beverley, Malvern, Windermere, Hampton, Melrose, Kenilworth and Lyndhurst. Kenilworth, it may be argued, was made famous by the novel of Walter Scott, and Melrose is in Scott country. More modern prestige dormitory suburbs or sporting venues, such as Ascot and Sunningdale, are also common given names for streets. All these town-names are more commonly used as street-names than one would have expected from their population size and past economic importance.

Using the Mosaic classification, we can identify when each of these names were most popular. Thus restricting ourselves to towns whose names are used in over a hundred locations, Newbury is the one which is most likely to be associated with recently developed streets and Ellesmere the least. It is likely that the association of Newbury with horse racing is the reason for its popularity. Ascot, Lingfield and Cheltenham also feature in the top ten towns associated with recently developed streets with Sandown (the Park rather than the Isle of Wight retirement centre). Street-names which have tended to

become less fashionable include those associated with Victorian politicians, Beaconsfield and Derby, Oxford and Cambridge, industrial towns such as Bradford, Dudley and Rugby, and Victorian tourist destinations, such as Coniston and Lynton.

Mosaic can also be used to identify the towns associated with more upmarket developments. These typically include Victorian tourist destinations, such as Hampton (Court), Lynton and Lyndhurst, racecourse locations, such as Beverley and Sandown, and the names of prestige commuter centres, Sunningdale and Sandhurst.

4.2. Trees (in a loose sense) in street-names

The Mosaic classification also reveals clear changes in the status of different trees as street-names over the last hundred and fifty years. Trees were not popular given names for streets until late Victorian times, when *Ivy*, *Myrtle* and *Vine* became common, particularly for terraced streets housing factory workers and miners. In the 1930s *Acacia* and *Elmwood* became common names for the new dormitory suburbs. *Birchwood*, *Broom* and *Hawthorn* were also popular new names for estates housing manual workers.

After the Second World War, we see a rapid growth in the use of names of common indigenous species such as *Beech*, *Birch*, *Larch*, *Pine*, *Sycamore* and *Willow*, particularly in low-density private estates with large, open-plan gardens and individualized housing designs. *Chestnut*, *Oak* and *Yew* and the smaller *Holly*, *Ivy* and *Rose* were also popular during this period, but to a greater extent in small new middle-class developments in market towns and country villages. Since the 1960s we see an increased use of less common species such as *Aspen*, *Hornbeam*, *Jasmine*, *Rowan* and *Spruce*, trees less closely associated with the stereotype of the traditional English countryside.

First element of street-name : author	Total	Road	Close	Avenue	Street	Drive	Court	Crescent	Grove	Gardens
BYRON	333	63	63	47	53	9	18	10	10	4
TENNYSON	288	93	41	59	27	14	5	2	1	9
SHELLEY	275	54	70	33	10	30	12	8	15	8
BURNS	265	44	48	39	28	15	7	17	6	5
LAWRENCE	259	47	41	32	32	13	11	8	7	5
WORDSWORTH	247	57	43	54	16	18	6	11	3	7
SHAKESPEARE	233	66	23	44	32	19	5	7	3	5
CHAUCER	196	53	45	23	17	11	3	5	6	5
KEATS	172	26	52	26	1	12	2	4	9	4
COLERIDGE	163	40	32	15	9	11	2	9	1	12
HARDY	147	22	44	15	18	6	6	5	5	1
DICKENS	131	25	28	14	12	16	9	0	2	0
Total	2709	590	530	401	255	174	86	86	68	65

Table 7: Streets named after authors, by type of generic (see 4.3)

4.3. Literary authors in street-names

Table 7 shows the literary authors who feature most prominently in Britain's street-names. From this table it is possible to deduce shifts in the popularity of these authors. Shelley, Keats and Coleridge, for example, have very few *Streets* named after them but many more *Closes* and *Drives*, indicating more recent interest in these authors. By contrast Byron is much more strongly Victorian with very few *Drives* named after him. Burns's popularity is much greater among Scottish local authority estates (hence the frequency of associations with *Crescent*) and Byron's revolutionary appeal makes him a suitable name to describe local authority blocks (*Court*). Meanwhile Coleridge is clearly associated in the house-buyer's eye with *Gardens*.

The fashion for naming streets after literary characters, such as Micawber and Gradgrind Streets in Liverpool and Prospero and Cressida Streets in Upper Holloway, is rather dated.

4.4. Physical features in street-names

From a list of the 42 most common physical features appearing in street-names, Table 8 lists the twenty most common, together with indices to show the extent to which each name is associated with metropolitan neighbourhoods, neighbourhoods containing housing built before 1914 and neighbourhoods with high or low status. These typically are descriptive rather than given street-names. Whilst *Church* is the most common, it is interesting to note the appearance of *Chapel*, *Priory* and *Vicarage* in the list. All four tend to be higher-status than average. Unlike streets named *Priory*, which are urban, the *Church*, *Chapel* and *Vicarage* descriptors are more rural than average, with Church and Chapel being found in relatively old-established neighbourhoods. *Mills* and *Halls*, as one would expect, are found mostly in small-town and rural settings, whilst *Park*, again not surprisingly, is a physical feature more commonly referred to in larger centres.

The association of physical features with the age of the neighbourhood is stronger than the association with degree of urbanization, with features such as the market being particularly associated with pre-1914 neighbourhoods. It is the older parts of town which are associated with *Bridges* and *Crosses* as well as *Churches* and *Chapels*. Streets associated with *Station* are associated with older neighbourhoods too.

The terms *Manor*, *Orchard* and *Grange*, one may suppose from these figures, may not in fact be descriptive but given names, indicating an aspiration to be associated with the countryside rather than proximity to these predominantly rural physical features. This suspicion is reinforced by the high status associated with each of these street-name forms.

Apart from *Markets*, *Stations* and *Crosses*, the extended list of physical features shows *Foundry*, *Canal* and *Railway* to be street-names found predominantly in very low-status neighbourhoods, whilst *Smithy* (an earlier equivalent of a foundry), *Windmill* and *Kiln* relate to industrial occupations which are now sufficiently quaint to be indicators of higher status. Interestingly, the term *Rectory* is more prestigious as a street-name than the more humble *Vicarage*, whilst *Paddock* and *Pound*, with their association with the housing of animals, are among the most prestigious names.

	Occurrences	Metropolitan index	Index of old houses	Index of high status
CHURCH	4216	96.4	111.5	103.1
PARK	3324	104.2	96.5	98.7
MILL	2139	95.5	103.0	102.0
MANOR	1944	99.6	88.6	106.1
STATION	1915	101.5	107.6	96.3
CASTLE	1680	100.0	99.3	97.0
CHAPEL	1677	95.5	112.5	100.1
ORCHARD	1635	99.6	83.4	106.0
SCHOOL	1330	93.6	102.7	100.3
GRANGE	1113	102.4	87.6	102.0
BRIDGE	1060	102.4	111.7	94.3
MARKET	1016	103.4	130.4	86.0
CROSS	953	100.7	111.7	92.8
GROVE	893	107.6	103.5	98.8
HALL	876	96.7	94.5	103.4
BROOK	843	100.5	96.6	98.3
SPRING	838	102.6	98.9	96.2
PRIORY	800	104.6	90.3	101.3
WOOD	788	99.2	95.5	98.4
VICARAGE	754	99.2	97.5	106.2

Table 8: Occurrences of physical features in street-names and association with urbanization, age of dwellings and social status

[An earlier version of this article in manuscript was widely publicized in the media. It appears in print for the first time here.]

□ □ □ □ □ □

Maidenbower

When farmland between Crawley and the M23 was compulsorily purchased for housing from the Covey family in 1986, there were two farms on it: Maidenbower and Frogshole. By the time the new estate was begun in 1988 its name was settled. Who would have bet against the winner? No room for Frogshole even among the suburb's street-names, which are full of actors and steam locomotives.

No-one has a clinching story for the name yet, but maybe it's worth noting that old man's beard, *Clematis vitalba*, is *virgin's bower* or *lady's bower* in the south-west Midlands and *maiden's hair* in Buckinghamshire, according to Geoffrey Grigson in *The Englishman's flora* (Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, 1975, pp. 44-6).
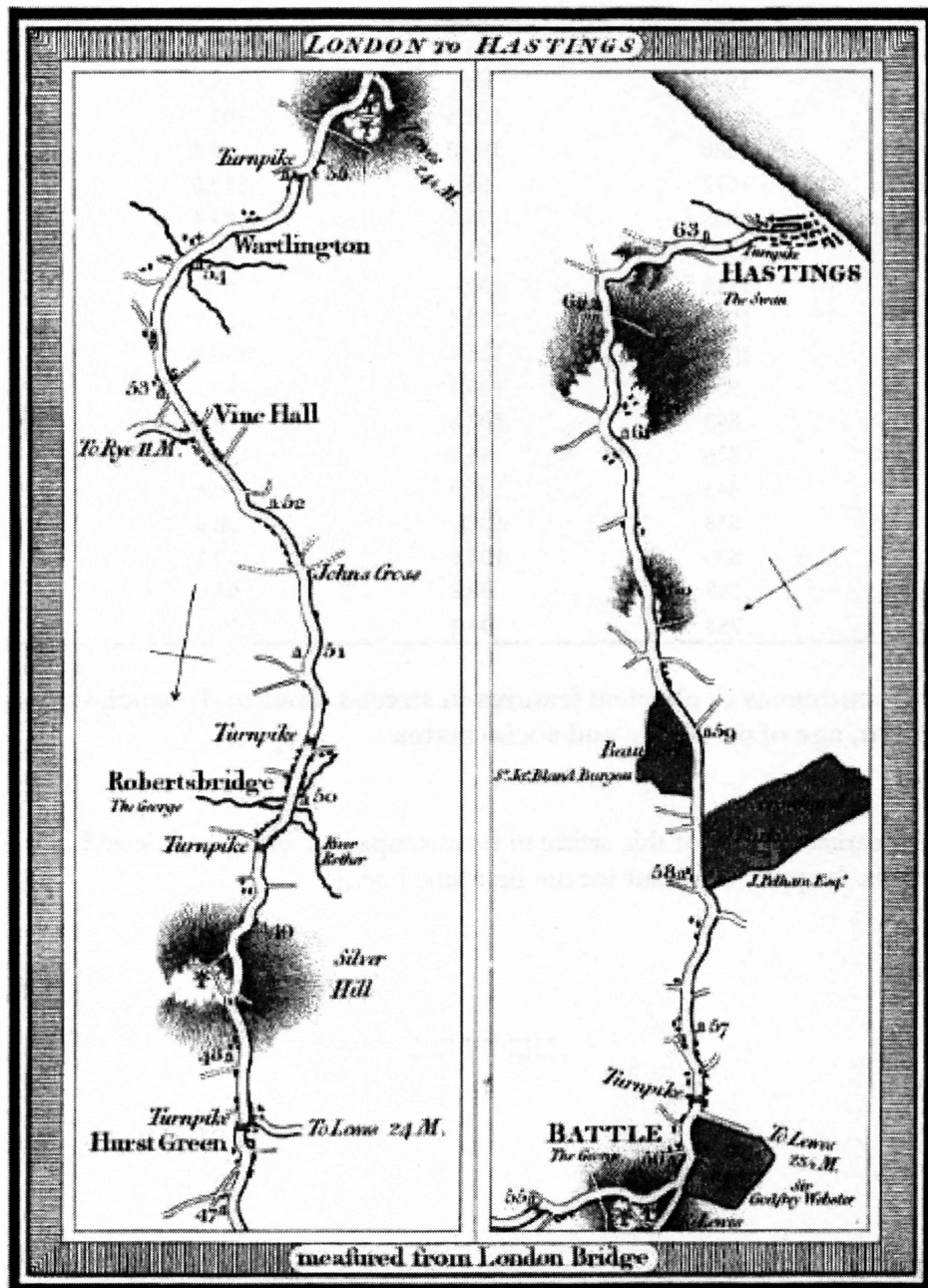
Map 9:
The Road from London to Hastings. Edward Mogg's *Survey of the High Roads of England and Wales* (1814)

Some incidental material on local vocabulary

Janet Pennington

Roll out the humberton …?

When researching my PhD on inns and taverns a few years back, I came across a presumed "barrel" word in two guises – *humberton* and *humber*. I had got used to firkins, hogsheads, kilderkins, pipes, pottles, runlets, tierces, tuns and winchesters, but this was a new one. I found it in three Chichester inn cellars as follows:

WSRO EP1/29/541/017, probate inventory, 1618, Richard Keere (probably of the Lion inn), Chichester, "In the sellar, 2 *humbertons* & 2 hogsheads of beere …."; EP1/29/541/043, probate inventory, 1638, Edward Salloway (probably of the Swan inn, East Street), Chichester, "in the Seller, of Beere, one and Twenty *humbers* at 12s. the *humber* £12 12s."; EP1/29/541/070, probate inventory, 1652, Emma Clarke (probably of the George inn, East Street), Chichester, "In the seller, 16 *humbertons* of beere £8 …. 7 *humbertons* & a firkin £1 1s." [my italics –JP].

I turned to the *OED*, but no luck. Nothing in Parish's *Dictionary of the Sussex dialect* or any others at my disposal. I then turned to Tim McCann at WSRO, who put me in touch with Juliet Field, Senior Assistant Editor at the *OED*. We discussed such words as *amber* and *omber*, and thought about liquid measures such as buckets, or the possibility that *humber* could perhaps mean 'grayling (a fish)' and that these barrels could have stored fish (hmm, the beer would have tasted rather odd). Could they indeed have come via the river Humber …?

Eventually I settled on the following for the glossary in my thesis:

> *Humberton*. A beer container of some sort, exact definition unknown [*Amber*: a liquid measure, a cask; a dry measure of 4 bushels; *homerkin*: a liquid measure: *umber*: a fish; a grayling, a freshwater fish]; perhaps also barrels for the grey mullet which were plentiful in the estuarine and coastal waters of Sussex.

How wrong could I be? I had written to the Sussex Place-Names Net online discussion forum early in 2002, but the only reply was the possibility of the *OED homer* (= 80 gallons), a Hebrew measure of capacity, or *homerkin*, a liquid measure. Little did I know that a Hampshire man was coming to the rescue. The weekend conference on Inns, Taverns and Public Houses that I had helped to organise at Oxford University Department for Continuing Education in the autumn of 2006 included James Brown, a PhD student at Warwick University, working on early modern Southampton inns. When I gave my paper on Sussex inns, I mentioned the *humberton* problem and he gave me the answer:

> Southampton Corporation Archives, Court Leet Books, 1655, SC6/1/58, fos 40-1 "…. no brewers presume to fill for sale …. other casks than such commonly called by the name of Humbertons …. the sixth part of one ton and do contain to our ancient gauge and iron rod forty-two gallons".

In early-modern Sussex inns a 42-gallon barrel was usually called a *tierce*. I only found the *humbertons* in Chichester, in three of 75 innkeeping inventories from western Sussex that I used in my study. Had they been shipped/carried from Southampton? Is *humberton* a Hampshire dialect word? Does anyone have any ideas about this? If so, I would be pleased to hear them on jpsussex@hotmail.com.

□□□□□□

Christopher Whittick and Richard Coates

Ash-(y)ealer as an occupational term

A few people in Salehurst and Burwash are documented with this as their occupation for a few years either side of 1600.

- Simon Cunnye of Burwash, asheeler, 1590, 1596, 1599 (ESRO AMS 6779/1/26, /28-9 (in Latin), /31-2)
- John Upton of Bodiam, yeoman (a son of John Upton of Salehurst, yeoman) to John Batie of Salehurst, 'ashealer', 1608 (counterpart assignment of lease for £50; 1 Nov. 1608; ESRO AMS 6227/4)
- Mark Coney of Burwash, ashyealer, 1615 (ESRO AMS 6779/1/36, /39)

The second element must be a noun derived from OE *ǣlan*, unattested Kentish **ēlan*, 'to burn', long obsolete elsewhere. Either *ash-yealer* must be a strictly local phonetic variant of the term, or the <y> is simply an abstraction from the palatal pronunciation of the preceding /ʃ/. It never appears as a surname, as far as we know, but the word itself is a precise equivalent of the well-attested surname *Ashburner*, also found in Sussex (Reaney and Wilson 1991: 15), which relates to the production of potash, presumably for tanning, or to the production of the more refined "pearlash" by baking the potash further for use in glass-manufacture (cf. e.g. Birrell 1969: 96-7).

References

Birrell, Jean (1969) Peasant craftsmen in the medieval forest. *Agricultural History Review* 17, 91-107.

Reaney, P[ercy] H., and R[ichard] M. Wilson (1991) *A dictionary of English surnames*, 3rd edn. London: Routledge.

□

Readers are reminded of the thread on the local word *twitten*,
Lf Q1.3.4, N2.1.3, R2.1.4, R2.2.7, N3.2.5, N4.1.2, R5.1.3, 6.2 pp. 21-2, N7.1.7, N7.1.8
(various authors).

□□□□□□

Dataset

Field-names at Gildridge otherwise Gildreds in Herstmonceux and Hailsham (contributed by M.J. Leppard)

Michael Leppard contributes this field-name list from a "demise by way of mortgage, Ed. Cranston esq. of East Grinstead to Wm. Sanders Robinson esq. of Reigate", 2 February 1830.

The House Field	The Three Corner Field	The Nine Acre Marsh
The Barn Field	The Pond Field	The Long Two Acres
The Orchard Field	The Five Acre Meadow	The Long Eight Acres
The Cow Pasture	The Footpath Field	The Great Hemplands
The Down Meadow	The Ash(?) Field	The Little Hemplands
The Little Hawthy Field	The Great Moors	The Spindle Bridge Marsh
The Great Hawthy Field	The Little Moors	The Wale(?) Piece
The Pound Field	The Three Acre Marsh	The Fence Piece
The Long Seven Acres	The Four Acre Marsh	The Horse Marsh

No fun, please – we mean it

The Argus of 10 February 2003 carried on its front page the story of how an anti-racial-discrimination group called the Pub Sign Project Committee had been given £25,000 of public money to conduct its business (by the Countryside Agency's Local Heritage Initiative fund, but bad cess to them, as they say in Belfast). In their mean little sights was the Labour in Vain at Westergate, whose famous traditional sign shows on one side a white woman scrubbing a black baby in a bath-tub, and on the other the same woman perplexed and defeated. The woman is supposed to be a local woman who had an affair with a West Indian man and tried to cover up the result from her husband. The Chairman of the Committee, whom I shall not trouble to name, said that the image "discriminates against black people", irrespective of whether the story has a basis in fact. Let's hit back with the case for discrimination against white people, since the woman depicted is clearly a born-again ignoramus (?ignorama) with not even an NVQ in child-care, and the sign is clearly meant to tar all white people with the same brush. Offered a punt on the outcome of the Loony Stakes, I wouldn't bet against a dead heat between the Chairman and the Scrubber.

Faced with sinister visitors who just know there's something people ought to get offended about round here somewhere, the landlord "d[id]n't mind if the controversial sign stays or goes", but eventually agreed that change should occur if the locals agreed. Come on, Steve – it's a joke! People like it. They remember it and talk about it, and write about it in obscure periodicals – that's your pub and your sales! "No kidding," says the Chairman of the Waffen-Witless-Staffel.

> (*The Argus* reported on 18 February 2004 that the campaign had stuttered to a halt. The campaign web-site was no longer accessible on 17 July 2007, and probably hasn't been for quite a while. Money back?)

And finally …. Wouldn't you like to know?
I certainly would

We cannot close for good without acknowledging just how much ground is still unploughed and how many bolts untightened. There are plenty of names for our successors to follow up, most strikingly in rural areas near the county boundary. No doubt there are some people who know the origins of these names, and we would be delighted if they would tell us even now.

Honey Lane, Rowhook, Rudgwick: looks a normal sort of country lane name, but what is its relation to the surrounding names **Honeywood House**, **Honeybush Farm**, **Honeyghyll Farm**, and the **Honeywood Lane** just over the border in Surrey? Honey Lane is a bridleway which connects Honeybush and Honeyghyll; modern Honeywood Lane, a tarmac road, does not go direct to Honeywood House, but veers off north leaving what seems to be the old line as a track leading to Honeywood House. Are the two micro-clusters connected in any way?

How old is the word *catslide*, meaning a "knee-length" roof on one side of a building, like that on Saxon Cottage in Church Street, Steyning (pictured below), and as found in the name of a house in Hooe? Is it Sussex by origin? It is also known in New England; did it originate there? It isn't in *OED*, Parish's *Dictionary of the Sussex dialect* (any edition or version), or Clive Upton *et al.*'s *Survey of English Dialects: the dictionary and grammar* (Routledge, 1994).

Image 2:
On the right: Saxon Cottage, Church Street, Steyning, depicted in 1836
(retrieved from steyningmuseum.org.uk/pictures2.htm)

Plumyfeather Farm, now a small industrial park, at Lye Green between Crowborough and Groombridge: what can there be to say about this tautology? It is curious that the first record of the word *plumy* in English places it next to *feather* – but after it – in Richard Stanyhurst's much-ridiculed translation of the *Æneid* (1582; *OED-2*).

What incident is commemorated at **Skeleton Hovel**, on the Downs in Hangleton near Hove?

Poison Copse, Linchmere: what happened here? John Field, in *EFN* (170), records *poison* in field-names, taken to indicate sterility, but not in a wood-name. Other copses worthy of attention are **Breadbare Copse**, south of East Ashling, and **Kitpease Copse**, Angmering. The latter is said anecdotally to have once been **Kit's Piece Copse**.

What is it about a pig's leg, as opposed to the standard dog's, that gives us **Piglegged Row**, Watergate, west of Stoughton? Or could it be a regional peg-leg? Should we associate **Pigsfoot Farm** in Hadlow Down? And for the latter, is Sussex dialect *pig's pettitoes* 'bird's foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*') relevant?

Cockney Hill Wood, Peasmarsh – how long has this name been recorded? There's a *Cockney Hill* in Tilehurst, Berkshire, but that was earlier *Cocklehale* (*PN Brk* 1: 178). And what witty woman is commemorated in **Wagmary Wood**, north of Broad Oak, Brede? (When the Editor searched for this name, Google™ asked him whether he meant to look for *Wal-Mart*.) On the first OS 6" map it is *Wagmire Wood*, which presumably resolves it as a form of *quagmire* – perhaps read as if **Wagmiry Wood*, reinterpreted in the public mouth.

Is **The Swares**, a wood on the eastern boundary of Sutton with its attendant **Sware Lane**, an instance of Old English *sweora* 'neck'? Is there a topographical neck here, i.e. a hollow on top of a ridge? Not obvious on the OS map, if so.

What is the *tooth* in **Knowl's Tooth**, Hurstpierpoint, one of our stranger place-name generics? Could it be a variant of *toot*, OE *tōt*, 'lookout point' (the house is by a roadside on a modest eminence), and if so when did the transformation take place?

Thala Farm, Mill Lane, Westfield: is this a transferred name, and if so is it from Tunisia, Sri Lanka, India, or Australia? Transfer through remembrance of war, holiday or migration?

Is it a coincidence that **Dover House**, on the boundary of Warningcamp and Angmering, is near **France** in Patching?

Does **Swedes Copse** in Ebernoe hint at a not widely known new technique for cultivating root veg.?

Bailing Hill, Warnham (*Balinghill* in 1724) – what activity is commemorated? Was it watery? What sort of toy ship could have got up a tributary of the Adur as far as **Trawler's Farm** in Shipley? **Sailor's Stream**, descending to Hastings from Three Oaks, also raises eyebrows.

How did **Pen-y-Bos Track** on Blackdown get onto the map of Sussex, being apparently Welsh for 'head of the knob'? Incredibly, *Wikipedia*, under "Blackdown", informs us that "…. the name of an ancient track, Pen-y-bos, [is] evidence of prehistoric occupation."

Shrivel Cocks, Tithe Apportionment field 15 in Bosham, defies any cogitation I can perform.

The Bosom, a hill in South Harting, and **Big Busto House**, by the site of the Roman villa south of the village nucleus of West Marden: it's all too easy to collect "funny" names, but they all need explaining. (A Google™ search offers some interest, but little progress, with the latter.)

And there we should stop.

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