

# ESSEX

## ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY



VOLUME 7

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- (1) To promote the study of the archaeology and history of the County of Essex.
- (2) To collect and publish the results of such studies in annual issues of *Transactions* and other publications.
- (3) To make researches, undertake excavations and field surveys, and assist in the preservation and recording of ancient monuments, earthworks, historic buildings, documents, and objects of archaeological interest and importance.
- (4) To provide library facilities for members and approved students.

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Cover by Barbara Wells, L.S.I.A.

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# TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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# A Palaeolithic Site at North Road, Purfleet, Essex

by SUSANN PALMER

During 1965 the author found some flakes of a Palaeolithic aspect in Greenlands and Bluelands Quarries, Purfleet, Essex, centred round TQ 565785 (O.S. Sheet 171). This locality is not to be confused with Botany Pit, a short distance to the south-west at approximately TQ 557784, which was excavated by Mr. A. Snelling, but not yet published in detail.<sup>1</sup> During the same year exploratory excavations commenced in Greenlands Quarry by permission of Alpha Cement Ltd., later the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, the owners at that time. We are very grateful to the firm for much co-operation.

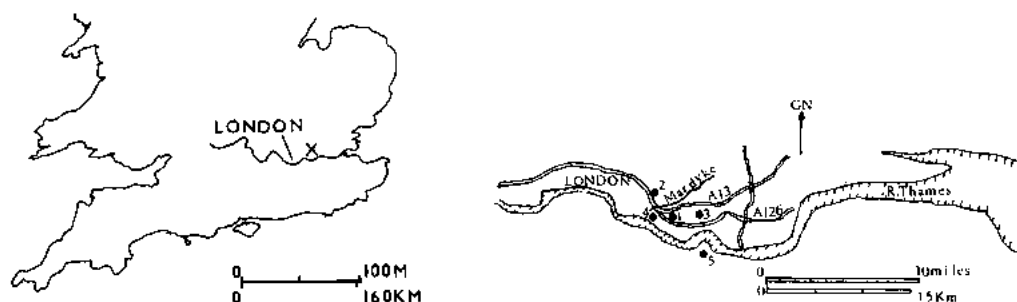


Fig. 1 Map of the Lower Thames valley showing the location of the Palaeolithic site at North Road in relationship to other Palaeolithic sites in the same area: 1, North Road, Purfleet; 2, Aveley; 3, Grays Thurrock; 4, Botany Pit, Purfleet; 5, Swanscombe.

Although the deposits in Greenlands Quarry proved of interest in evaluating the significance of the whole locality, very few finds of a Palaeolithic nature were made during the excavations. During 1966 most of our efforts were transferred to the more prolific Bluelands Quarry, which is really only an extension of Greenlands, north of North Road and centred round TQ 568787. Many of the artifacts from here were, in fact, initially marked G.Q. Ext. The topsoil and upper deposits in Bluelands had everywhere been commercially removed into the Middle Gravel except in one small locality where we sited our trench 3 (Figs. 2, 4). Work here continued at weekends until torrential rain in October 1968 caused part of the road to collapse into trench 3. Subsequent shoring of the road completely destroyed all hope of continuing with the work here.

1. Wymer, 1968, 313-9.

During the last year of our work Dr. J. T. Hollin, now at the University of Maine, carried out research on the Purfleet deposits as part of his doctorate thesis on ice sheet surges.<sup>2</sup> I am grateful to him for permission to use his information on the palaeontology and palaeobotany of the site.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SITE

All heights from the nearest benchmark were related to the concrete fence post at the south-west corner of Blueland's Quarry adjacent North Road; the top bracket of this post is 53.5 ft. O.D. The Ordnance Survey map indicates the Purfleet North Road site on the 50 ft. contour, a short distance east of the present-day course of the Mardyke.

The top of the chalk undulates from 16 to 45 ft. as shown by commercial borings. The ground-level fluctuates from about 27 ft. to 48 ft. O.D. The chalk rises fairly abruptly to within 2 ft. from the surface in the south-eastern and eastern parts of the site. The chalk everywhere contains numerous 'pipes' with oxidised sand or gravel.

### Greenlands Quarry

The Pleistocene deposits are visible along the whole length of the north face of this quarry and along the west face up to point B, approximately 220 ft. from the north-west corner in North Road (Fig. 2). At B the deposits disappear against the rising chalk cliff; along part of the eastern face, the recent soil lies directly on the chalk. In the north-east corner of the quarry the deposits have the appearance of being ponded up

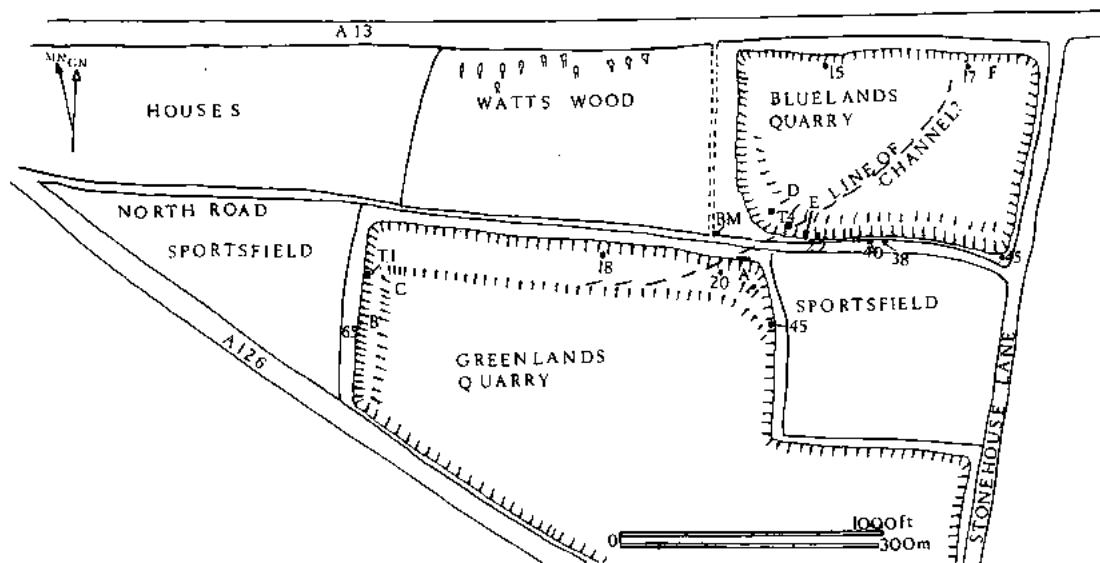


Fig. 2 Map of the Greenlands and Blueland's Quarry area, showing the location of trenches and features mentioned. Point A indicates the site of the mollusc pocket and trench 2 G.Q.; point E indicates the site of trench 3 B.Q., for other features, see the text. The figures indicate the surface height of the chalk above Ordnance Datum.

2. Hollin, 1971, Sect. 5.4.

against the chalk ridge or else lying in a channel (Fig. 3). The silt is more sandy here and contains a thick pocket of at least 6–7 ft. of molluscs at point A (Fig. 2). In the north-west corner of the quarry this silty sand has clay laminations and the shell occurs only as very thin lenses.

### Bluelands Quarry

In the south-west corner of this quarry where trenches 1 and 2 were situated (later made into one trench), all the topmost deposits as well as some of the gravel were commercially removed. The gravel is still about 4–5 ft. thick and contains lenses of fine sand. The pebbles are mostly rounded or elongated ovals of about 2 in. diameter, but very large irregular-shaped nodules also occur. Localised lenses of small Blackheath pebbles occur and also larger concretions of sand as well as manganese concretions. Below the gravel here is a silty brickearth, 6–7 ft. thick, with very thin irregular lenses of molluscs; below the silt is a thin layer of coarse orange-coloured gravelly sand with molluscs, hardpan and nodules of calcium concretions ('pülpchen'), many encasing molluscs.

The complete succession of the Pleistocene deposits of the locality was found at point E in the south face of the quarry. The height of the top of the chalk is here 22 ft. O.D. and the surface height of the deposits is 45 ft. O.D. The stratigraphy of the deposits here is indicated in Fig. 4. Almost immediately east of this section the chalk rises fairly abruptly to form a very distinct ridge with the chalk surface at 40 ft. O.D. and sloping down again equally suddenly, giving the impression that the deposits are banked up against the 'hump' but slightly spilling over. East of the hump the deposits are more sandy. There is also some evidence here of frost action as the top of the chalk is more like a rubbly Coombe Rock and the gravel contains chalk lumps. The brickearth continues about 6 ft. thick all along the eastern face of the quarry adjacent Stonehouse Lane but at point F the gravel becomes prominent again. The evidence in both quarries suggests that the deposits are contained within a channel along an approximate north-east to south-west line (Fig. 2).

## EXCAVATIONS AND FINDS

### Greenlands Quarry

#### *Trench 1*

This trench was situated in the west face of the quarry (Fig. 2). The stratigraphy consisted of a thin humic brownearth over a grey-brown loamy soil with small chalk nodules and reddish-brown loam lenses; this overlies a gravelly loam with angular flints and below this is about 6 ft. of orange-brown gravel with sandy lenses above the chalk.

Excavations in layer 4 revealed two possible postholes 2 ft. 7 in. apart and probably of a Mesolithic/Neolithic date. They were at a depth of 3 ft. 9 in. from the surface of the deposits and showed up as dark circles with compact soil. No. 1 posthole was 3.75 in. deep, with an approximate diameter of 3.25 in. and tapered down to 1 in. at the base. The fill contained small chalk flecks, a very tiny piece of charcoal and a tiny piece of calcined flint; two rounded pebbles were together at the base of the hole.



The second posthole had a diameter of 2 in. and was 4.75 in. deep, did not taper and the fill contained nothing of archaeological interest. The trench was extended but no other features were found; these may have been destroyed by quarrying.

The finds were as follows:

*Layer 1:* 1 sherd of coarse pottery, probably Neolithic; 2 convex scrapers; 1 calcined lump; 1 Mesolithic-type core-trimming flake; 23 small waste flakes; 1 irregular-shaped core.

*Layer 2:* 2 blade cores; 1 scraper on a natural nodule; 1 small convex scraper; 1 hammerstone; 16 waste flakes; 1 Palaeolithic core with more recent damage, probably derived. This layer has a predominant Mesolithic aspect.

*Layers 3 and 5* (a thin sandy lens above the gravel) were sterile.

*Layer 4:* 4 waste flakes.

*Layer 5:* 2 retouched flakes of Clactonian aspect, slightly rolled; 1 small retouched flake; 6 waste flakes; 16 very tiny chips. Finds from this layer are all of Palaeolithic character.

### *Trench 2*

Work was commenced in this trench, situated at point A immediately above the large pocket of molluscs within the silt, but could unfortunately not continue for long as renewed deep quarrying below this face removed a narrow ledge below the trench and made work here too hazardous. The stratigraphy of this trench is indicated in Fig. 3.

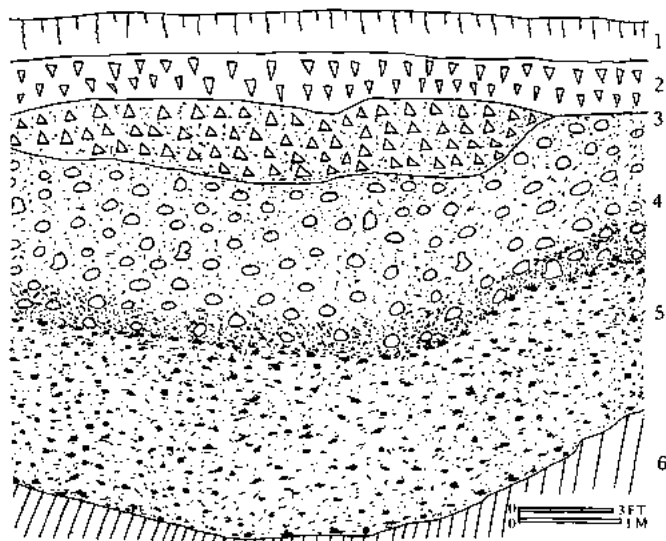


Fig. 3 Section drawing indicating the stratigraphy of Greenlands Quarry, trench 2: layer 1, humic brown earth; layer 2, grey loam with angular white stones; layer 3, angular grey-brown gravel; layer 4, red-brown gravel with rounded pebbles with a darker red band at the base; layer 5, pocket of molluscs in fine sand; layer 6, chalk.

Work was ceased within layer 3 but a surface examination was made of the other layers as exposed in the quarry face by walking along the ledge before its destruction.

On the surface of this trench one Clactonian flake was found as well as two waste flakes of Palaeolithic aspect. A rolled concave scraper of Clactonian type was extracted from the gravel of layer 4 about 3 in. above the shells and the following items were removed from the same layer about 2 to 3 ft. above the shells: 1 thick rolled corticated Clactonian flake, 1 nodule with 2 or 3 flakes removed, 1 side-and-end scraper, 1 small retouched flake with faceted striking platform and 1 waste flake. As in trench 1 of this quarry, the topsoil contained material of several periods: small sherds of Neolithic pottery, one Iron Age sherd, one small piece of Medieval Green glaze and about 80 waste flakes of nondescript character.

*Layer 2:* 1 core-trimming flake from a blade-core, 2 micro-burin mishits, about 100 waste flakes, 2 multi-platformed cores, 2 calcined flints, mostly of Mesolithic character.

*Layer 3:* 2 small cores of Mesolithic type, 25 waste flakes.

### Bluelands Quarry

#### Trench 3

This trench was situated at point E on the map (Fig. 2) and displayed a complete succession of the Pleistocene deposits of the locality (Fig. 4). It will be seen that the deposits consist of three gravels separated by various sands and silts, capped by gravelly loam with white angular flints, as in Greenlands Quarry. The finds from the various layers are as follows:

	L.18	L.17	L.12	L.11	L.6
<i>Scrapers</i>					
side retouched				2	1
transverse retouch				1	1
side-and-end					1
end				1	
push-plane type (Clactonian?)				1	
<i>Retouched flakes</i>					
Clactonian aspect	1				
flakes with faceted platforms				1	2
diverse retouch	1			6	
<i>Cores</i>					
Clactonian type				1	
'proto-Levallois'					1
nondescript nodules				4	
<i>Waste flakes</i>					
Clactonian aspect				1	
flakes with faceted platforms				1	1
diverse, over 1 in. square				55	11
tiny chips	5	4	3	100	1
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					
chopper-core				1	
bifacially retouched point				1	
	7	4	3	175	19

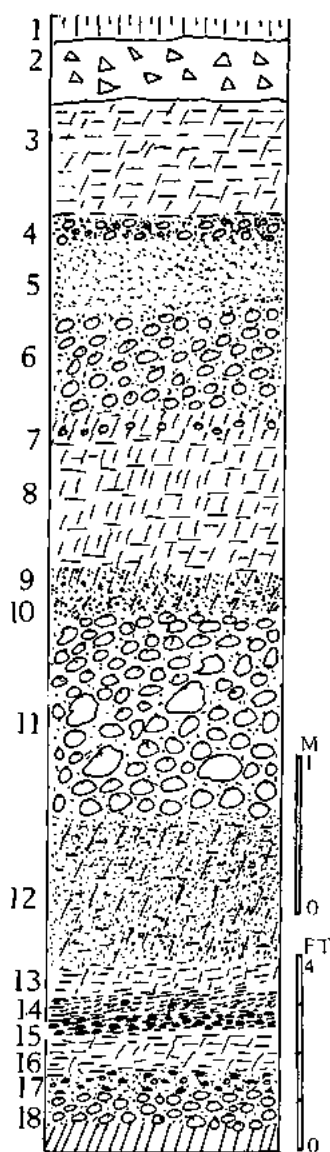


Fig. 4 The stratigraphy of trench 3, Bluelands Quarry: layer 1, humic brown loam; 2, grey loam with angular stones; 3, orange-brown silt; 4, gravelly yellow-brown sand; 5, yellow-brown sand; 6, gravel 1, dark rust-brown with iron concretions in the topmost 9 in.; 7, grey silty clay bands in the gravel; 8, grey-brown silt; 9, sandy lenses in clay with manganese stains; 10, coarse brown sand; 11, gravel 2, red-brown with lenses of sand; 12, orange-brown fine silty sand; 13, dark brown silty clay bands; 14, grey-brown bands of silt and clay; 15, shelly layer within silt and clay bands; 16, light grey bands of silt and clay; 17, yellow gravelly sand with lime concretions and molluscs; 18, gravel 3, coarse, sandy orange-brown; 19, chalk.

The large chopper-core from layer 11 (middle gravel) consists of a nodule from which several big flakes have been removed on one side, with a few small areas of secondary retouch, while the other side consists largely of a natural fracture. The point from the same layer is in part bifacially retouched with resolved facets and part of the ventral face is corticated (Fig. 6, No. 5).

*Trenches 1 and 2*

These trenches were adjacent each other at point D and were eventually made into one by removal of the baulk; they will therefore be dealt with together. They were situated in a part of the quarry where all the topmost deposits had been removed commercially, and all the following artifacts are therefore from the so-called Middle Gravel of the series of deposits.

*Scrapers*

convex	11
convex, Clactonian aspect, rolled	3
concave	5
concave, Clactonian aspect	3
concave, so-called Bill-hook type	1
side retouch	1
side retouch, Clactonian aspect	1
double side	2
double side, Clactonian aspect	1
side-and-end	2
push-plane on thick flake	1

*Retouched flakes*

Clactonian aspect	34
'proto-Levallois'	3
diverse retouched	72

*Miscellaneous*

small hand-axe made on a flake (Fig. 6, No. 1)	1
awls	3
gravers (Fig. 6, No. 6)	1

*Waste flakes*

Clactonian aspect	15
flakes with faceted platforms	2
diverse, over 1 in. square	287
tiny chips	1147

*Cores*

nondescript	8
Total	1605

*Thin shelly gravel layer above chalk:* a side scraper of Clactonian type, on a thick flake with resolved retouch, was extracted from the face of the quarry at a point immediately below trench 1 (Fig. 5, No. 6).

*Trench 4*

Trench 4 was sited on a small elevated ridge between points D and E on the site plan (Fig. 2). This ridge was left after the removal of the topmost deposits between the adjacent trenches 1 and 3, but was unfortunately only briefly available for research.

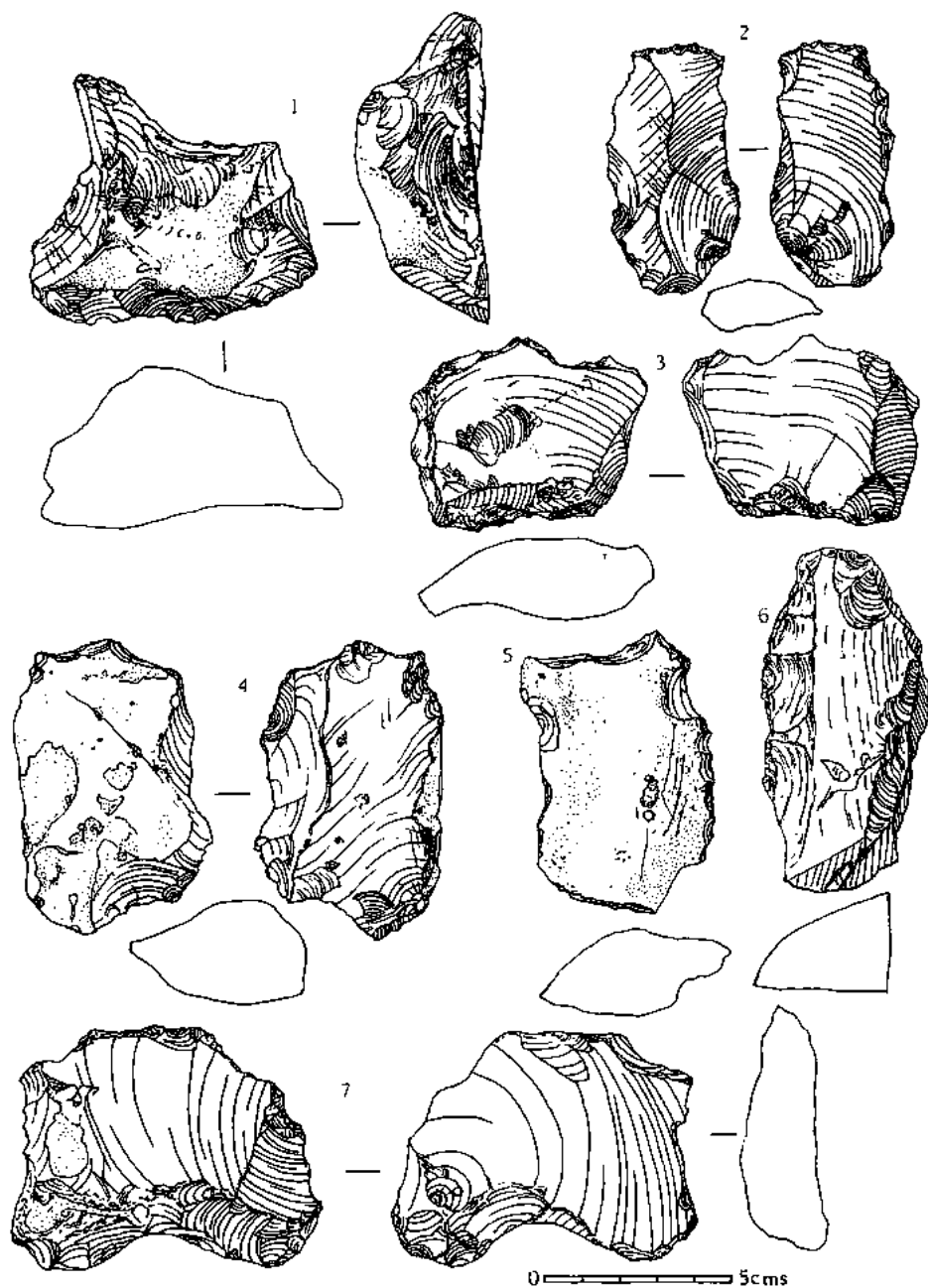


Fig. 5 Artifacts of a Clactonian aspect from North Road, Purfleet. *Bluelands Quarry*: no. 1, trench 1/2 baulk, gravel; no. 2, trench 4 middle gravel; no. 4, trench 2 gravel; no. 5, trench 4 middle gravel; no. 6, cliff-face below trench 1; no. 7, surface find near trench 3; *Greenlands Quarry*: no. 3, cliff-face near trench 2, about 3 in. above shells.

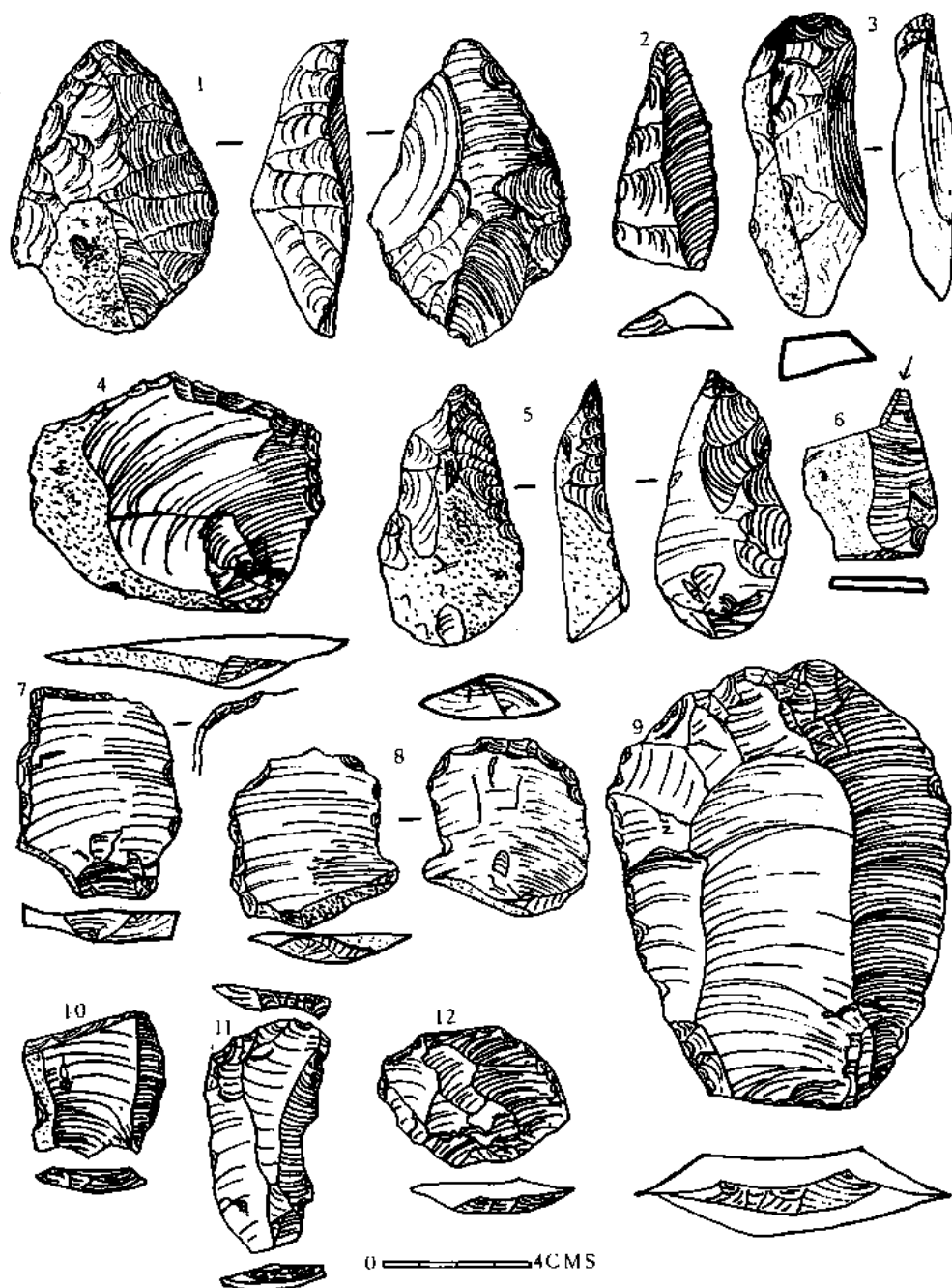


Fig. 6 Palaeolithic artifacts from Bluelands Quarry, Purfleet: *Trenches 1/2 middle gravel*: nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11; *Trench 3, layer 11, middle gravel*: nos. 2, 3, 5, 12; *Trench 4, layer 1, gravelly sand*: no. 9; *Trench 4, middle gravel*: no. 7.

The majority of artifacts were found in clearing the vegetation from a vertical section of the shallow cliff-face of the prominence. It is difficult to correlate the stratigraphy here with that of trench 3 as some layers had been removed and also as the base of the trench was not reached during our excavations.

The top of the remaining deposits here was at approximately 34 to 36 ft. O.D. Layer 1 here consisted of gravelly sand about 3 ft. thick below the grass and may equate approximately with the base of Gravel 1 (layer 6 of trench 3) although it is sandier here. Layer 2 consisted of fine sand with thin lenses of gravel and could perhaps be the same as layers 7, 8 and 9 of trench 3, i.e. sandy or silty deposits with coarser lenses. Layer 3 of this trench is a red-brown gravel and is probably the same as the Middle Gravel of trench 3.

#### *Finds, trench 4:*

*Layer 1:* 1 scraper on a flake of 'proto-Levallois' type (Fig. 6, No. 9); 1 nodule from which a few flakes have been removed; 1 waste flake; 5 tiny chips.

*Layer 2:* 1 concave scraper; 3 waste flakes; 9 tiny chips.

*Layer 3:* 1 side-and-end scraper (wide striking platform, Clactonian type); 2 retouched flakes (thick, steep retouch, rolled, Clactonian character); 3 small retouched flakes, 1 possibly used as an awl; 5 cores, multi-platformed; 16 waste flakes; 35 tiny chips.

In addition to the above, 10 waste flakes and 2 cores were unstratified.

#### **Pebble orientation**

The orientation and angle of dip of 50 pebbles from one level within the Middle Gravel was recorded. The result of the recordings suggested that the gravel was deposited by a transport medium coming from a general north-easterly direction, i.e. it seems improbable that they were deposited by the main stream of the Thames after its diversion to its present bed. The majority of pebbles dipped into a south-west direction at a gradient of 25 to 35 degrees.

#### **Palaeobotany**

Hollin reports the following molluscs and ostracods (identified by Mr. J. Hesketh, Dr. M. P. Kerney and Dr. E. Robinson) from the site:

Basal gravel and silt:	<i>Unio</i> sp. and <i>Corbicula fluminalis</i>
Shell beds in sand:	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>
	<i>Belgrandia marginata</i>
	<i>Valvata antiqua</i>
	<i>Unio glochidia</i> (young forms)
	<i>Candona</i> sp. (from laminated beds)
	<i>Cyprideis</i> sp. (a brackish ostracod)

With the one exception, the above are all freshwater animals and they all indicate temperate conditions, i.e. probably an interglacial phase. Dr. Hollin points out that *Valvata antiqua* is a species difficult to differentiate, but is sometimes thought to be Hoxtian, while *Belgrandia marginata* is a species which occurs abundantly in

deposits of the Ipswichian interglacial. The evidence from the molluscs is therefore unfortunately not conclusive.

### Palaeobotany

A total of 28 samples were examined for pollen by Hollin but so far only five samples have yielded pollen in countable quantities. These five samples are from the lower silts on the north face of Greenlands Quarry and are clearly the same as the laminated silts in Bluelands, where most of our archaeological research was done. The following table, as compiled by Hollin, indicates the results from these samples, given as percentages of the total tree pollen count. Allowances must be made for distortion caused by the smallness of some of the samples.

SAMPLE	GrN22	GrN12	Prelim	GrN7	GrN6
ELEVATION (ft.)	24	30	32	32.25	32.58
<i>Trees</i>					
<i>Alnus</i>	52	56	35	28	41
<i>Pinus</i>	34	36	22	41	55
<i>Quercus</i>	13	8	42	30	3
<i>Ulmus</i>	1			<1	1
<i>Tilia</i>				<1	
<i>Acer</i>			1		
<i>Shrubs</i>					
<i>Corylus</i>	9	24	5	17	19
<i>Herbs</i>					
Gramineae	2	6	5	5	3
Caryophyllaceae			1		
Compositae				<1	
Cruciferae		1			
<i>Thalictrum</i>		1			
<i>Aquatics</i>					
<i>Nymphaea</i>	1	8		1	1
<i>Sparganium</i> type			3	<1	<1
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	1			<1	
<i>Spores</i>					
<i>Pteridium</i>		2			
Other Filicales	3			2	<1
Total Tree Pollen counted:	141	152	79	240	290

The above pollen spectrum suggested an early Ipswichian dating to Dr. Hollin; during Zone III of the Ipswichian interglacial a high percentage of *Carpinus* becomes apparent, as at West Thurrock. A high percentage of *Pinus* and a low percentage of *Betula* favours the Ipswichian dating, but on the other hand, the high figures for *Alnus* could suggest a Hoxnian dating. Although Hollin has tentatively assigned the deposits to the early part of the Ipswichian Zone IIb, he feels that the results are not conclusive and further work is still in progress on this aspect. Some new counts in progress are



essentially similar, except that *Nymphaea* does not appear (Hollin, personal correspondence).

### Summary of the Purfleet data

The environmental evidence does not give a clear indication as to the date when the gravels and brickearths in Greenlands and Bluelands Quarries were deposited. The elevation of the site with the sand and gravel reaching an average height of 45 ft. could favour correlation with the Ilford Terrace of Aveley and the brickearth of West Thurrock, although Hollin<sup>3</sup> has pointed out that the brickearths as well as the pollen analysis of Purfleet are very similar to the situation at Little Thurrock.<sup>4</sup> The sections in both Bluelands and Greenlands Quarries suggest that the Pleistocene deposits are contained within a channel or are banked against a cliff of chalk. This channel or cliff is probably the result of a previous downcutting phase, and the height of the deposits above the present Thames are therefore not necessarily significant as regards the relative chronology of the deposits contained within the channel. One should also keep in mind the possibility that the implements within the deposits may be older than the deposits. It would seem that an interglacial phase, rather than an interstadial, is suggested at least for the lower brickearths from whence the pollen samples came. Hollin feels that the results so far suggests an Ipswichian rather than Hoxnian dating for the brickearths, but further research may lead to a modification of this view. The pebble orientation and the geological features of the site could indicate that at least the gravel may be the result of flooding in an arm or meander of the old Mardyke.

Despite the scarcity of true hand-axes the industry can be described as Middle Acheulian with a strong Clactonian element, possibly derived as many of these artifacts are slightly rolled. The flakes show some evidence of a Levalloisian technique, but this feature is not nearly as pronounced as at Botany Pit.<sup>5</sup> As a whole, the industry can perhaps best be compared with that from the Middle Gravels of Swanscombe, an opinion shared by Wymer who recently saw some examples of the artifacts from the site. Although many of the Clactonian flakes are rolled, the rest of the assemblage is unabraded and even the tiny chips are still perfectly sharp; this suggests that the original knapping site was very close by and the artifacts could not have been moved within the gravels for any great distance or length of time.

If the Purfleet industry can be compared with those from the Middle Gravels of Swanscombe, an Ipswichian dating for the lower silts would present great chronological difficulties, unless the industry can be shown to be derived from much older deposits, now no longer in existence at Purfleet. However, as the dating of the gravels at Swanscombe are once more regarded as controversial,<sup>6</sup> it may be wise to postpone any conclusions on the Purfleet data until such time that more research has been done on the chronology of the Pleistocene deposits in the Lower Thames valley.

The above paper is presented in the hope that it may one day become possible to do further research on the Purfleet site in order to clarify the problems.

3. Hollin, 1971, Sect. 5.4.

4. King and Oakley, 1936.

5. Wymer, 1968, 313-9.

6. Wymer, 1974.

### Addendum

DURING 1973 John Clayden, in association with T. J. Allen, found abundant remains of small vertebrates (insectivores, rodents, amphibians and fish) in one of the sandy fossiliferous seams, also containing molluscs, about 15 in. above the base of the lower laminated silts in Greenlands Quarry, as described above. A full report on this aspect of ecological research in the quarry will be published after further investigations.

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# The Bronze Age Cemetery at Ardleigh, Essex: A Further Consideration

by CHRISTINE R. COUCHMAN

## Introduction

Since Erith and Longworth published the Deverel-Rimbury urnfield at Ardleigh (Erith and Longworth, 1960), the number of Bronze Age sites known in the parish, and beyond its borders, has increased considerably; and some of these sites have a direct connection with the urnfield. Mr. F. Erith, the owner of the land on which the urnfield was found, undertook careful observation of his own and his neighbours' fields, and collaborated with others in taking a series of aerial photographs. One result of all this fieldwork has been the location of a number of levelled round barrows close to the urnfield, some of which have since been excavated (Erith, 1960 A, B, C; 1962 B). There are five further barrows on a neighbouring farm, Newhouse Farm, Great Bromley (Erith, 1962 C). Other sites, of different ages, include two probable henge monuments (one of these — at Lawford — has been excavated but not published), several possible long barrows, and an Iron Age farmstead (Erith, 1970). There are also a Belgic cemetery (pottery published in Birchall, 1965, 307–8, 338) and settlement in near-by fields; and Roman remains have been found not far away (Essex iii, 38). Figure 1 shows the sites immediately adjacent to the urnfield.

These discoveries provide evidence for lengthy and possibly continuous occupation in and around Ardleigh from the Neolithic to the Roman period, and so represent a considerable advance in our knowledge of the prehistory of the area. Moreover, further material has been added to the 'Ardleigh Group' itself, and this is sufficient excuse for another discussion of the topic.

The discoveries which concern us here are the levelled round barrows in the vicinity of the urnfield: of five barrows excavated, three produced reconstructable Deverel-Rimbury pottery, one produced only tiny fragments (the rest having been destroyed by ploughing), while one apparently had never been used. The vessels from the barrows have many similar features to those from the urnfield, and we may confidently assign them to the same, 'Ardleigh', group. On the other hand, there are differences whose significance must be examined. Most of the distinctive decorative features on both the barrow and the flat cemetery urns point to the region of origin, from which 'Deverel-Rimbury' settlers came to Essex and Suffolk. Dating evidence is meagre.

Unfortunately, the more recent finds have done very little to widen the scope of any discussion of the Ardleigh Group from being merely a study of pottery to a more three-dimensional view. Only two non-ceramic artefacts were found, both with the same burial: a pierced canine tooth of a young pig, and a fragment of a plain bronze

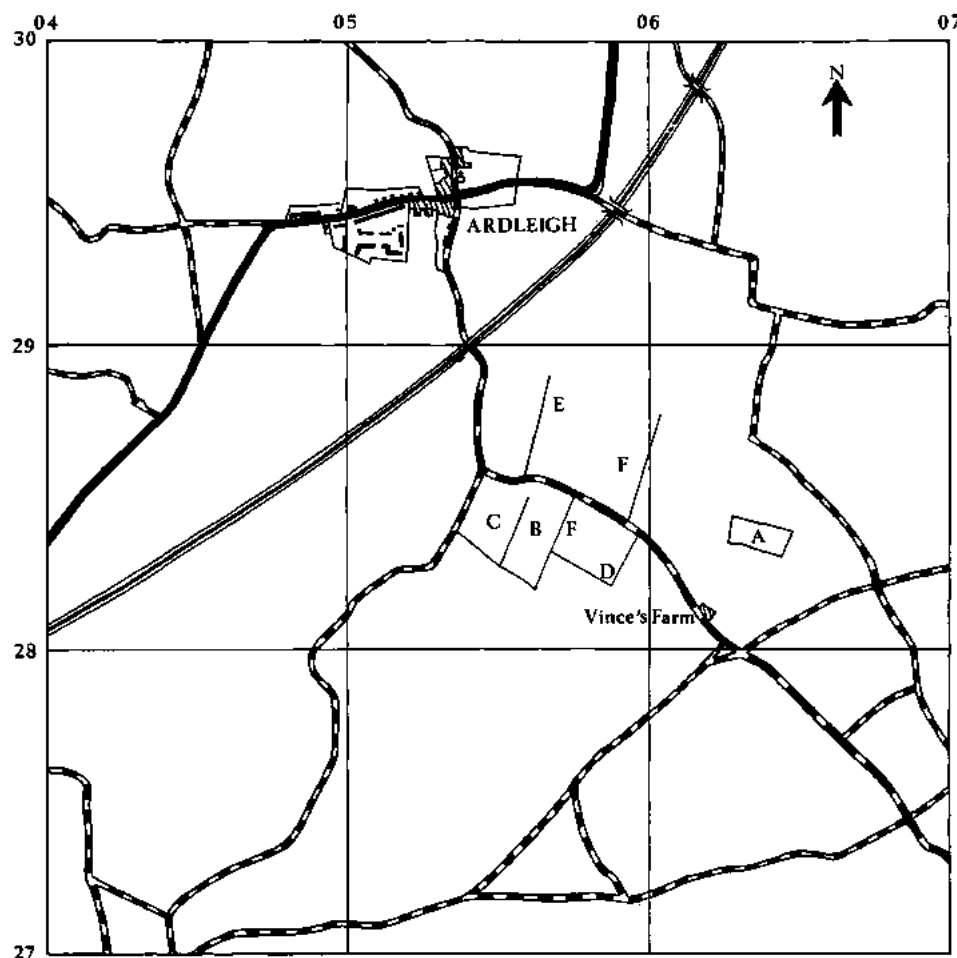


Fig. 1 South Ardleigh: A, Iron 'A' farmstead site; B, Bronze Age urnfield; C, Bronze Age barrows; D, Iron 'A' pottery with pestle; E, Belgic settlement; F, Belgic cemeteries. From Ordnance Survey sheet TM 02. Scale: 1:25000.

bracelet of sub-rectangular section (Fig. 6). So the approach must still be one-sided, and open to the criticisms attendant on an argument from pottery types and ornament alone.

Regrettably, too, no settlement has yet been discovered to complement the funerary remains. Therefore, it is almost impossible to suggest the size of the community to which this cemetery belonged.

### The origins of the Ardleigh Group

Distinctive though the Ardleigh Group is, it shares many characteristics with the main 'Deverel-Rimbury' tradition. Erith and Longworth (1960, 188) laid emphasis on the local traits and postulated a 'strong local conservatism'. While this may be part of the truth, it can be over-emphasised; and the fact remains that all the diagnostic features of this group

are represented elsewhere. The list of parallels in the appendices is by no means exhaustive. However, it serves to show not only that both types of vessels and styles of decoration are at home in the main 'Deverel-Rimbury' stream, but it also gives a clue to the region from which the Essex/Suffolk settlements may have occurred. A glance at a distribution map will show that, supposing the Dorset/Hampshire/south Wiltshire area to be the 'Deverel-Rimbury' home, expansion took place along two main avenues of communication: north and east up the Icknield Way, and east and north round the coast. It is probable that such finds as the small cemetery at Acton, London (see Appendix 1) represent movement along the Thames, either downstream from its higher reaches, or perhaps more likely, upstream from the coastal route. It seems more probable that, as Erith and Longworth suggest (1960, 189), the 'Ardleigh Group' settlements were seaborne. They point out the difficulties of expansion eastwards off the chalk; and to this I believe we may add a more positive point while querying the rather dreary picture of eastern Suffolk and Essex as a 'cultural backwater'. After all, the sea route eastwards and north-eastwards through the Straits of Dover was not unknown. It must have been used for trade, and was presumably the way taken by another group of migrants: the 'Hilversum' people. Anyone negotiating this sea route would have been very much dependent on the tidal and weather conditions in the Straits of Dover and the southern North Sea. At certain times of each day the tidal stream sweeps both into the Thames estuary, and into the Scheldt and up the coast of Holland; the resultant effect of the ebb and flow of current would be to set a craft to one coast or the other. Thus the 'Ardleigh' people, setting out in the same basic direction as the 'Hilversum' people, could as easily make land on the western side of the southern North Sea, in Essex or Suffolk, as on the eastern shore, in the Netherlands.

Furthermore, the occurrence in the vicinity of Southampton Water, both on the mainland and on the Isle of Wight, of 'Deverel-Rimbury' material similar in many details to that of Ardleigh, makes it a reasonable supposition that it was from this part of the south coast that the 'Ardleigh' people set out. Nor need we assume that the movement must necessarily have been one-way only. For instance, if all-over rustication as a form of bucket urn decoration was initiated in Essex and Suffolk, its occurrence in the south might be taken as evidence for a return movement.

### Discussion of typically 'Ardleigh' ceramic features

There is not much to add to Erith and Longworth's summing-up of the features of the Ardleigh Group (1960, 187-9), but one or two points, referring to the distinctive 'Ardleigh' characteristics of some of the bucket urns, may be expanded. Of these characteristics the most prominent is the lavish use of finger-tip rustication. This may be primarily a locally developed feature, or it may be simply that it achieved local popularity. There is, on the one hand, a fragmentary large rusticated beaker from Martlesham, Suffolk, in the Ipswich Museum, which, with its four applied finger-tipped cordons below the rim, and its flint-gritted fabric, bears a distinct resemblance to a small bucket urn; it is, however, associated with undeniably beaker pottery. On the

other hand, D. Clarke makes it clear that rusticated beakers were a standard component of domestic beaker assemblages throughout Britain (1966, 185–7, 190–3, 197). Now that it is recognised that some bucket urns are datable to the Middle Bronze Age (Burgess, 1969, 28), and maybe even the early part of the Middle Bronze Age, it is not necessary to suppose that the transference of this feature from one ceramic form to the other depended on any unusually long survival of the rusticated beaker tradition in a 'cultural backwater'.

The other feature of decoration most frequently employed by the 'Ardleigh' potters (apart from the ubiquitous applied cordon), often in combination with all-over finger-tipping, is the horseshoe 'handle'. Horseshoe 'handles' are by no means uncommon elsewhere (see Appendix I), nor are they confined to this class of pottery. Barrel and biconical urns with such ornament are quoted in the table in Appendix I. If bucket urns developed from biconical urns, this continuity of a feature of decoration is what might be expected. It may be giving them an unjustifiable 'image' to refer to them as 'handles' at all. However, two biconical urns from Ringwould and Capel-le-Ferne, Kent (Ashbee and Dunning, 1960, 51, Fig. 3; 52, Fig. 4), and one from Amesbury, Wilts. (Butler and Smith, 1956, 34, Fig. 6), have much more functional-looking handles than most, and raise the question of whether other, manifestly useless, 'handles' developed from useful ones. Erith considers that the bucket urn as a class may be a skeuomorph of a wicker basket (1961 A, 3). However, if this were the case, one would expect the most basket-like vessels to stand at the head of a typological series, and the less basket-like ones to be later. This cannot be demonstrated in practice. Another possibility is that the 'horseshoes' are skeuomorphs of rope handles, springing from a rope girdle encircling a pot just below its point of maximum girth. It is possible that the useless 'handles' on all these types of vessel: biconical, barrel and bucket urns, occurring as they do on cinerary urns, might be put there to represent handles that on domestic pottery would be made of rope and therefore useable. In such a case, one would need to assume that, in some instances at least, pots were made specifically for funerary purposes.

### The structure of the barrows; and the question of the flat urnfield

Before comparisons between the barrow and urnfield material are considered, it is worthwhile to look at the structure of the barrows; and also the question of whether or not there was a true flat cemetery, or whether this is a false impression gained from the destruction of the mounds of unditched barrows.

It is, of course, impossible now to say anything about the structure of the tumuli themselves, as they have long since disappeared. Only the below-ground features remain. The diameters of the ditches of the five excavated barrows on Vince's Farm range from twenty-four feet (Ring I) to thirty-eight feet (Ring III), three of the five being at the lower end of this range. The remaining structures of Rings I and II are in each case the ditch only, and the central holes with urned burials. The two vessels of Ring I were buried in the same hole; in Ring II they were in separate, adjacent holes. In both cases the silting in the bottoms of the holes, beneath the urns, suggested that the

holes had been dug, and by implication all the below-ground features prepared, some months before the burials took place (Erith, 1960 C, 52). The excavator postulated that this was because the ground becomes so hard in summer that it was easier to dig a ditch and holes in the months when the ground was less intractable, even though there was no immediate need for a burial place. It is, of course, also possible that a corpse was not buried immediately after death, perhaps for some ritual purpose, or because less fuel is necessary to cremate an 'old' body than a fresh one (Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars, 1951, 74, note 37). The same delay may have occurred in the case of Ring VI, where the two central holes had silted right up, at least to the bottom of the plough soil. Although no urns were found in them, there were 'Deverel-Rimbury' sherds high in the ditch; and it is suggested that these are the remains of burials which, because unusually high in their holes on account of the silt, have been destroyed by ploughing (Erith, 1962 B, 107). By contrast, Ring VII seems really to have never been used, at least for a primary burial, as nothing at all was found at the centre.

Ring III had an interesting feature, which it shared with the barrow on Newhouse Farm. Nine feet due east and west respectively of the primary central cremation there were two quite shallow holes, full of wood ash (Erith, 1961 B, 58). At Newhouse Farm the comparable holes were five feet due east and west of the central feature, and were filled with soil. What may also be a 'ritual pit' was found in Ring VI, due east of the centre, almost at the circumference of the circle enclosed by the ditch (Erith, 1962 B, 107); this, too, contained only soil. Such pits have been observed in other British Bronze Age barrows, some with charcoal, or with fires actually burnt in them (Ashbee, 1960, 51-2). This is a feature, too, of some barrows in Holland, of the 'Hilversum' series (Glasbergen, 1954, 150-1).

One other, slightly unusual, feature of Ring III, is the disposition of the secondary burials. Unlike many 'Deverel-Rimbury' barrows, the secondaries of Ring III (which is the only barrow excavated on Vince's Farm to have undisturbed secondary burials) were mostly in the northern half of the circle.

It may be noted that there was no evidence for the existence of hurdle or post rings under the barrows. It is, however, not impossible that such evidence has been ploughed away.

Whether or not the flat cemetery was really another group of barrows, without ditches, is not immediately obvious. That the mounds of any such barrows would have been long since destroyed without trace is evident from the fact that this is precisely what happened to the mounds of the ditched barrows. Erith and Longworth do suggest, tentatively, that there might originally have been 'low mounds or other surface indication' (1960, 178-9). The evidence from which this is adduced is two-fold: firstly, the urns were buried in groups; secondly, urn B. 1 was buried to a depth of twenty-two inches, although its estimated height was twenty-four inches. This seems slight evidence for the former presence of mounds. The site's long history of cultivation, beginning in the Roman period if not before, would easily explain a slight change in the contours of the ground, sufficient to account for the loss of the few inches of soil necessary to cover urn B. 1. Some slight dissolution of the soluble components of the soil may also have taken place, though the ground is a mainly flint gravel. One vessel out of 101 is not enough on which to base a theory. The grouping of

the pots could equally well be an indication of separate flat burial plots, delimited by something which would leave no trace in the archaeological record, such as light hurdle fences. It is considered here, therefore, that the likelihood of the urnfield having been a group of barrows is very slight.

### Comparisons between the pottery from the barrows and the flat cemetery

When we turn to an examination of the pottery itself, one contrast is immediately apparent: none of the urns from the barrows on Vince's Farm carries the horseshoe 'handle' motif. Horseshoe 'handles' are present on the urn from the Newhouse Farm barrow, but there they are small, plain, and have more in common with some of the examples cited in Appendix I, from the south of England, than they have with the Vince's Farm series, less than a mile away. It is difficult to account for this disparity. It cannot be chronological, as it would seem that the barrows were used for secondary burials as long as the flat cemetery, and even possibly longer.

All-over finger-tipping is likewise a feature primarily of the flat cemetery urns, though not, as horseshoe 'handles', exclusively so. The following table shows the relative numbers and percentages (these percentages are in terms of the numbers of bucket urns in the flat cemetery and the barrows respectively, not of the combined numbers from both; i.e., they are out of 88 for the flat cemetery, and 32 for the barrows):

	'Handles' only	Rusticated body only <sup>1</sup>	Both
Flat cemetery:	4 (4.54%)	17 (19.32%)	13 (14.77%)
Barrows:	0 (0%)	3 (9.38%) <sup>2</sup>	0 (0%)

Furthermore, sixteen barrow urns, all from Ring III, have a line of pierced holes below the rim (out of eighteen urns from the barrow on which the rim survives); this is not found on any urns from the flat cemetery.

The differences of occurrence of these three features of ornament on bucket urns from the urnfield on the one hand, and from the barrows on the other, is sufficiently great to be presumably significant, but the significance is not apparent from the material remains. However, a very tentative suggestion may be offered. The size of the settlement which this burial ground served cannot be established unless the site of the settlement itself is found, as the number of occupants of the cemetery cannot now be known. This much is clear, though. There are at Ardleigh, in adjacent fields, two groups of burials which from their proximity and many common features we may assume served one community, yet also with significant differences as outlined above. May this reflect two groups, living together yet adhering to different forms of burial rite? Is it even justifiable to suppose that the barrow builders were more conservative in their outlook as expressed their form of burial than the users of the urnfield? The

1. This includes those on which the attempt at all-over rustication is 'half-hearted', e.g. C. 3; also Ring III no. 21, where the all-over finger-tipping is regularised in the form of vertical stripes.

2. That is, assuming that Ring II B's finger-tip ornament was continued over the whole of the lower part of the vessel, and not just on the surviving portion below the cordon.



possibility that the distinction was one of status is unlikely. Just over a quarter of all urns found were from the barrows, a rather high percentage to support such a theory.

Globular urns comprise only 12.5% of all the urns in flat cemetery and barrows. The relative numbers and percentages are as follows:

	Bucket urns	Globular urns
Flat cemetery:	88 (87.13%)	13 (12.87%)
Barrows:	32 (94.12%)	2 (5.88%)

(Percentages are of all the pots in the flat cemetery — 101 — for the first line of the table, and of all the pots in the barrows — 34 — for the second).

Since the total number of globular urns from Vince's Farm is only a small percentage of the total number of vessels, the differences in percentages between flat cemetery and barrows are perhaps not significant; though if they are, they will serve to point the contrast between the two parts of the cemetery referred to above. Since there are so few globular urns in the barrows, it would not be useful to draw comparisons between the ornament on these urns in the urnfield and the barrows.

It may be worth while at this point to consider the marked numerical inferiority of the globular urns. It can be seen from the analysis of the bones from the urns found in Ring III (Erith, 1961 C, 60) that the use of one or the other type of urn was not dictated by the age or sex of the occupant, as men, women and children (and sometimes all three together) were buried in both types. It may be significant, however, that none of the globular urns is 'degenerate'; all are well made, and the decorated examples have well-executed designs, though the pattern on D. 3 is not as regular as on the others. This may suggest that the globular urns, being perhaps the pottery type of a minority in the settlement, were only made during the earlier years of occupation. (It may, however, suggest nothing of the sort; do earlier pots of a type *have* to be the good ones and later ones 'degenerate'? May it not at least sometimes be an indication of the skill, or lack of it, of an individual potter, or the degree of care she exercised?)

#### Relative dates of vessels within the group

There are very few urns which can be shown stratigraphically to be earlier than any others. There were five primary urns from the three barrows: Rings I, II and III. One of the secondary urns from Ring III overlaid two others; and in the flat urnfield there were two instances of one urn being stratified above another.

Ring I contained two primary urns, both buckets. Both were comparatively plain. Urn A had a finger-tipped applied cordon, with rare finger-tip impressions on the rest of the body; Urn B was unornamented, except for finger-tip impressions on top of the rim. Both these vessels have only features which are well represented on other pots in the cemetery, both in ornament, and in fabric, which is without grits, and similar to Fabric 2 of the urnfield series. The few fragments surviving of secondary urns are of a bucket urn and a (plain?) globular urn.

There were two primary urns also in Ring II (Fig. 5). Urn A is a plain, well-made globular urn, with a narrow cordon round the girth; if there was any incised decoration above this cordon, no sherd showing it has survived. The fabric is hard and fine, but

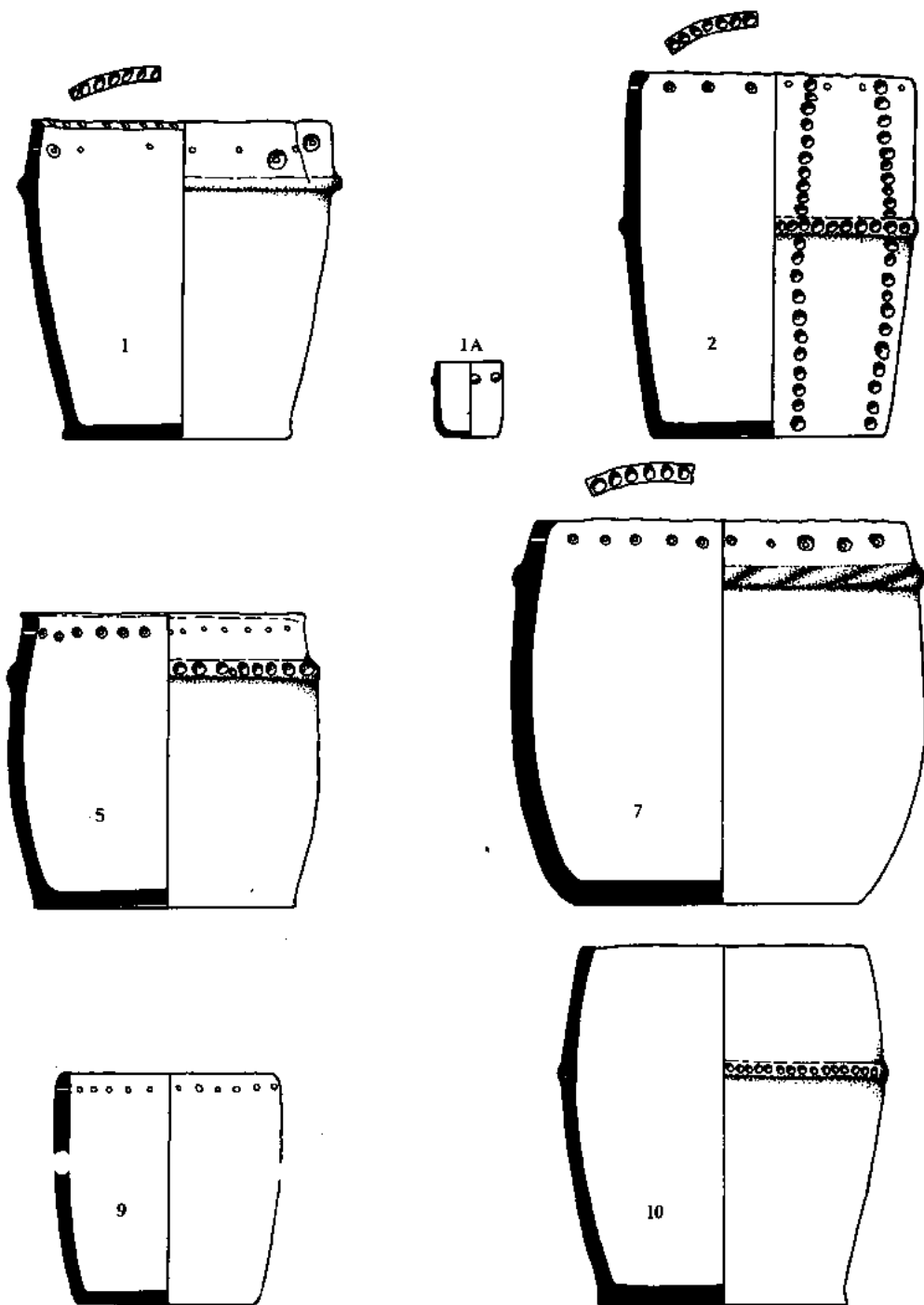


Fig. 2 Ring III. Scale: 1:6.

differs from the flat urnfield examples, and is similar to the fragments of globular urn from Ring I in that it contains some flint filler. The other primary urn, B, is a bucket urn with rather coarse fabric but only occasional tiny flint grits. Its slightly mounded rim is not necessarily an early feature, as will be seen from an examination of the Ring III vessels, but the arrangement of the finger-tipping in vertical lines may be. The three secondaries are all normal bucket urns; urn 3 has finger-tipping on the top of the rim and occasionally on the body; urn 4 has a cordon of finger-tipping; and urn 5 has a finger-tipped rim and cordon.

Ring III provides more useful pointers as to what may be considered early decorative features in the series (Figs. 2-4). First, the negative side: it seems that it is not possible to work out any typological scheme of rim forms. The primary urn, no. 21, has a simple slightly inturned squared rim, very similar to those of many of the secondary pots. Rims which might in a typological series be 'earlier': the T-shaped rim of no. 14 and the flat-topped, everted rim of no. 13, are secondaries, and there is no stratigraphical reason why they should be earlier or later than any of the other secondaries.

None the less, urn 21 is indisputably the earliest vessel from Ring III, and may be one of the earliest from the site, supposing that the flat cemetery was not in use before any of the barrows were constructed. In this case early features could be:

- i. the applied finger-tipped cross inside the base.
- ii. the ordering of the all-over rustication in vertical lines.
- iii. a second cordon well down the body of the vessel.
- iv. finger-tipping on top of the rim.
- v. a line of pierced holes below the rim.

Of these, iv. and v. are common among the secondary urns, and probably were employed throughout the timespan covered by the site; both are present on urn 7 from Ring III, which, as we shall see, may be one of the latest in the group. i. is unique in this group (though B. 1 in the flat cemetery has a rusticated base). It is found in Dorset and Hampshire, however, where it is one of the features of South Lodge-type barrel urns (Calkin, 1964, 20). It may be an early feature here. ii. occurs on urn B from Ring II also. Like the cross, it may be a borrowing from South Lodge barrel urns, with their vertical plain or finger-tipped applied stripes. Occurring as it does on two primary urns, it has claims to be an early feature. Vertical finger-tipped lines, though wider spaced, are also on urn 2 from Ring III, which was stratified beneath urn 3; and on urn 13 from the same barrow, vertical applied strips ornamented with finger impressions run from the rim to the (comparatively highly placed) cordon. Other vessels with this vertical line pattern, impressed directly on to the body of the pot, but generally less regularly than the above examples, come from the flat cemetery: A. 1, B. 2 and 6, D. 8 and H. 4 (Fig. 5). iii. is not found on any other vessel from Ardleigh, though there may be reflections of it in the single cordon well down the body, on urns 2 and 17 from Ring III.

Two pots, urns 1 and 2, were found side by side beneath urn 3 in Ring III. Urn 2 has already been discussed. The distinctive feature of urn 1 is that its cordon is a plain applied strip, unornamented with finger-tip impressions. This is comparatively

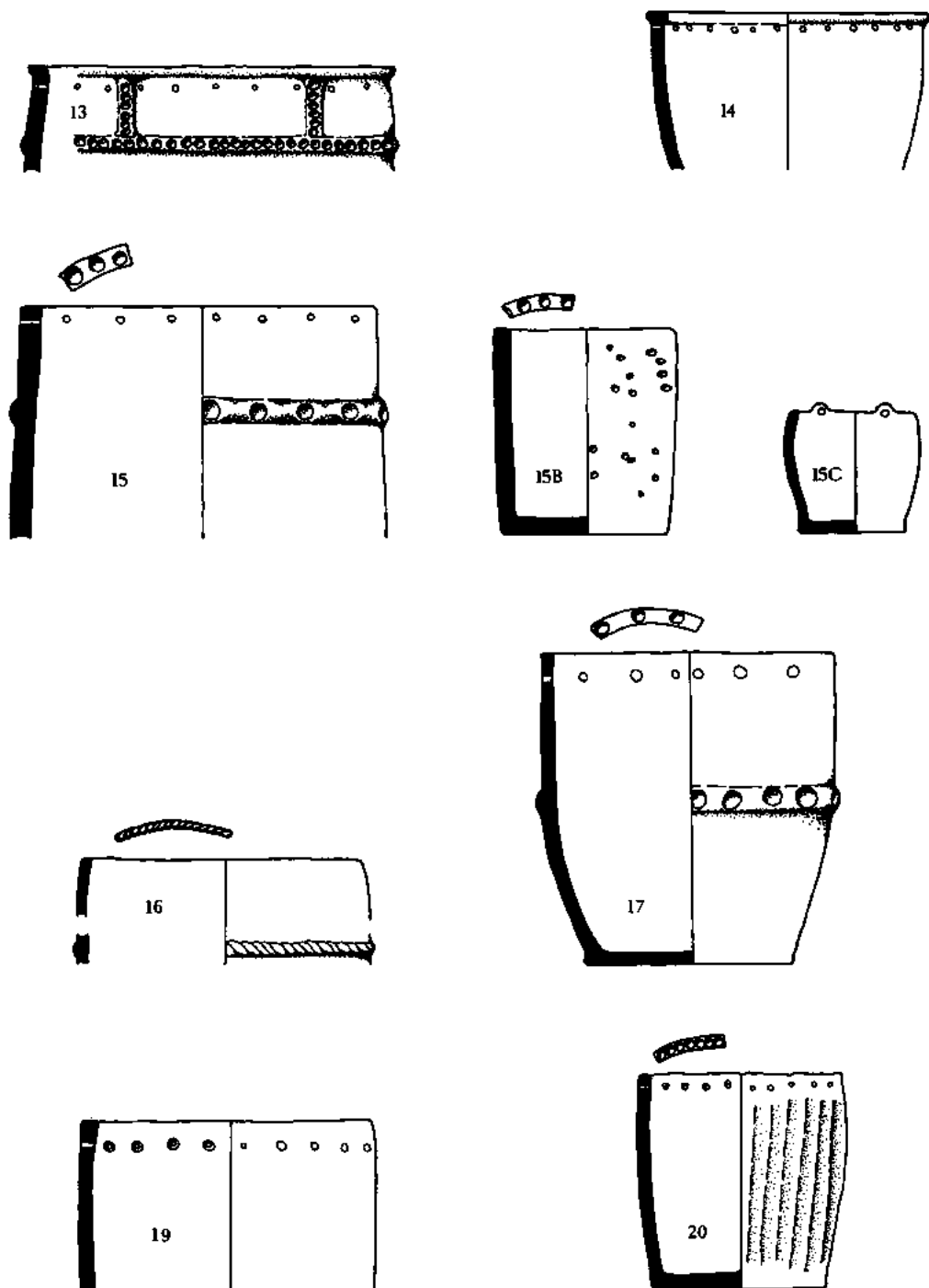


Fig. 3 Ring III. Scale: 1:6.

uncommon on the bucket urns from Ardleigh, though finer versions occur on seven of the globular urns, and the hybrid urn G. 1. Bucket urns with plain cordons are: Ring III no. 28, B. 4 and C. 1 from the flat cemetery, and Newhouse Farm barrow, urn 2 (Fig. 6). Ring III no. 28 is represented by three sherds from the ditch, which may mean that it was a comparatively late burial, placed high up in the barrow, and so more readily removed by ploughing into the ditch. Ring III urn 1 contained a small accessory vessel, urn 1a, whose only decorative feature was a row of bosses on the shoulder. This was also paralleled by a sherd from the ditch of Ring III: no. 26. The same arguments may therefore be applied to bosses as to plain cordons, and it is considered that these forms of decoration are not distinctively early or late.

In the flat cemetery, D. 17 is later than D. 16, H. 15 is later than H. 16. In the former instance, this means that a bucket urn with two applied and finger-tipped 'handles' springing from an applied finger-tipped cordon, and with an otherwise plain body, is later than one which probably had no handles, but which has all-over rustication below a line of finger impressions. However, both these urns have features unique to themselves. D. 16's rustication is of a peculiar 'raised' variety, executed by 'pinching up' the surface of the clay — as it were the 'positive' of which the finger-tip impression is the 'negative'. D. 17's horseshoe 'handles' have a vertical applied strip bisecting them. If this derives from anything more than the whim of the potter, it is possible that it is an adaptation to the applied technique of an incised motif employed elsewhere on globular urns: the chevron-within-chevron. The vertical strip would then represent the aligned angles of this motif (as on Calkin, 1962, 25, Fig. 10 (1), (2) and (3)). H. 4, it may be noted in passing, also has ornamental features within the 'handles', in this case, crosses in finger-tipping, which are repeated between the 'handles'. As both all-over rustication and horseshoe 'handles' occur in many cases in combination on a single vessel, including H. 4, the stratigraphical relationship between D. 16 and D. 17 is valid only for these two urns. The same is true for H. 15 and H. 16. H. 15 is a bucket urn of which the rim only survives; H. 16 is a plain globular urn with four vertically pierced lugs. There are no grounds for maintaining that globular urns as a class are earlier than bucket urns as a class.

There are two pots which may be late in the sequence: nos. 7 and 16 from Ring III. In place of the normal finger-tipping on the cordon, urn 7 has a 'cabled' pattern; urn 16 has such 'cabling' both on the cordon and on the top of the rim (Figs. 2 and 3). Parallels for this feature come from Plumpton Plain, Sussex, and, perhaps significantly, from Site B, the later of the two settlement sites there. This site, it was claimed, was very late Bronze Age, and 'covers the transition to the Early Iron Age in the period approximately centred on 500 B.C.' (Hawkes, 1935, 39). Site B produced part of a winged axe; but the dating of it so very late in the Late Bronze Age seems to rest on the assumption that Site A, being 'Deverel-Rimbury', was thought itself to be Late Bronze Age; and since it was the earlier of the two sites, this made Site B very late indeed. Though this need no longer be so, it remains possible that 'cabling', as a alternative to finger-tipping, was a comparatively late development in the 'Deverel-Rimbury culture'.

It has been claimed, on the basis of the cabled ornament, that urn 16 of Ring III is, in fact, Iron Age (Erith, 1970, 26). In the field marked 'D' on Fig. 1, there have been

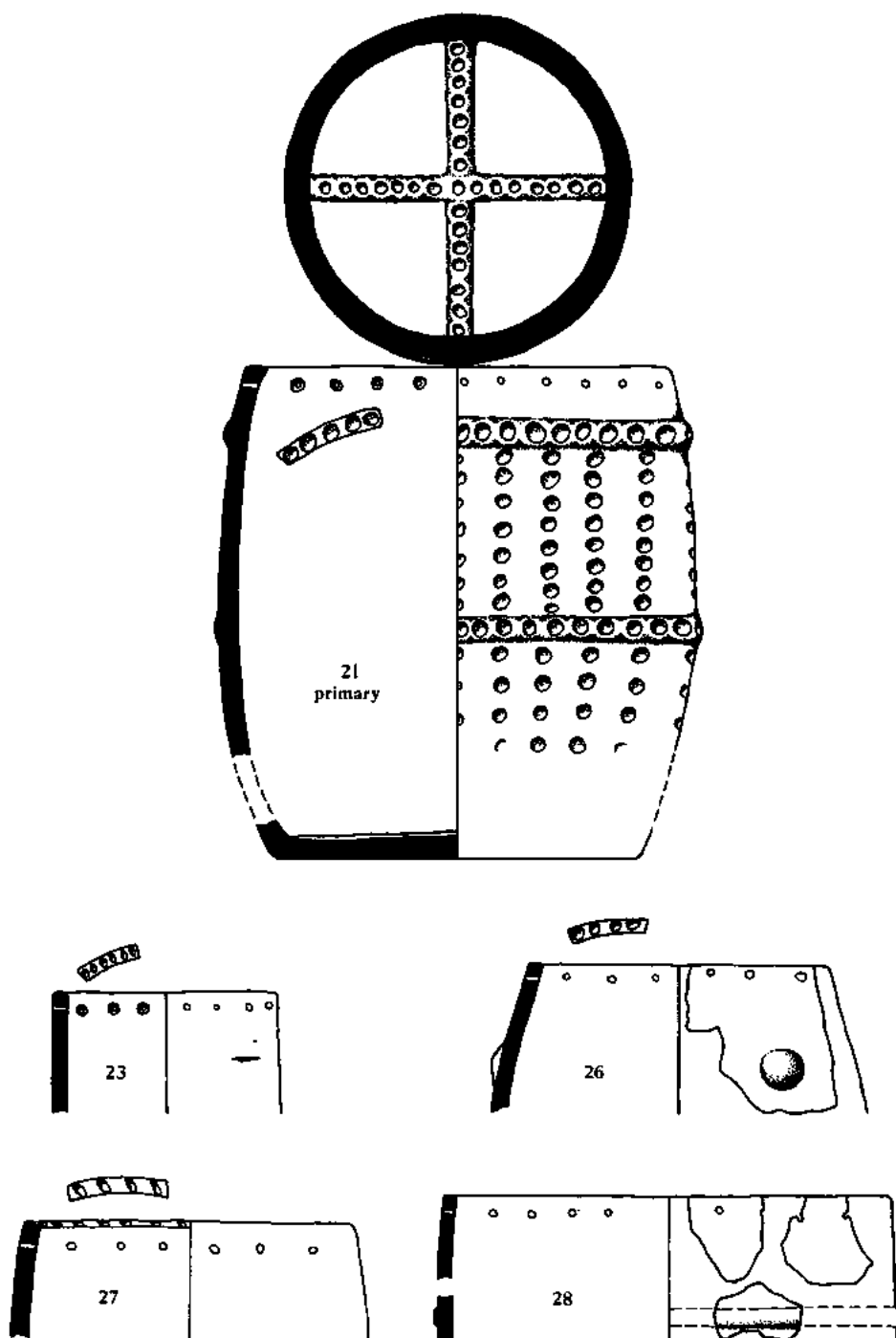
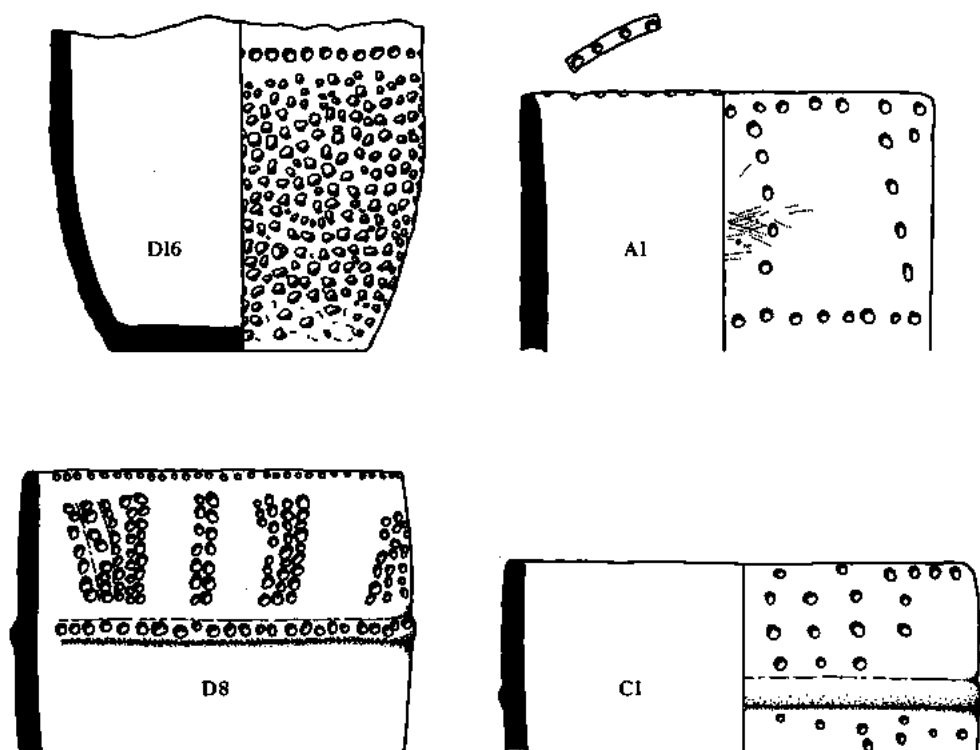
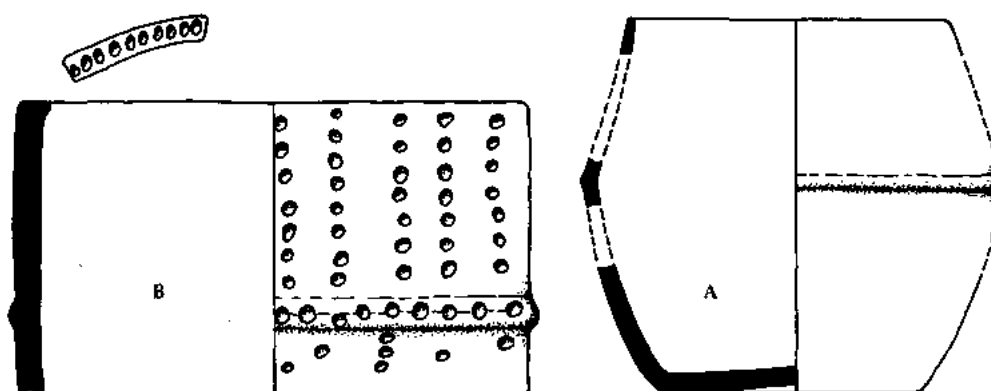


Fig. 4 Ring III. Scale: 1:6.



Urnfield pots mentioned in this paper but not illustrated in P.P.S. XXVI.



Ring II.

Fig. 5 Scale: 1:6.

found sherds of pottery, one of which has a chevron, or 'double-cable' pattern on the rim top. This was stated, on the basis of its fabric, to be Iron 'A' (Erith, 1962 A, 76), and it is because of this identification that urn 16 has also been called Iron 'A'. However, there is no difference between the fabric of urn 16 and that of many other pots in the cemetery. On the other hand, the description of the fabric of the pottery from 'D' marks it as different from the certainly Iron 'A' pottery from the farmstead, site A, and its form is also different. It would seem to have more in common with the cemetery pottery, though it is not identical with it. It may be that the sherds from site D stand as a rather meagre stop-gap between the 'Deverel-Rimbury' material and that of the beginning of the Iron Age. It may be, too, that the tendencies begun in Ring III urns 7 and 16 were continued in the pottery from 'D'.

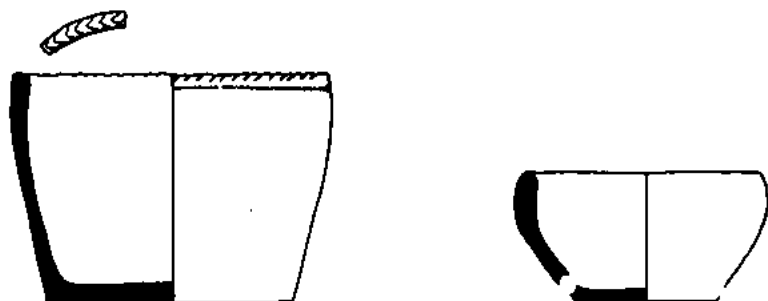
When all that has been said, however, it must be admitted that few changes can be seen in forms of ornament on the pottery which would enable one to suggest a chronological succession of styles; and, of course, nothing about the pottery itself ties it at all firmly to a 'real' chronology. It may be that the cemetery was in use over a comparatively short period of time by a large community; or it may be that the pottery styles employed by a smaller group of people changed little over a longer period. It cannot even be assumed, though it would be convenient to do so, that the initial use of the barrows antedates the beginning of the flat cemetery (Ashbee, 1960, 156), and in spite of the differences between these two forms of burial, it is more than likely that they continued in use side by side.

#### The date of the Ardleigh cemetery

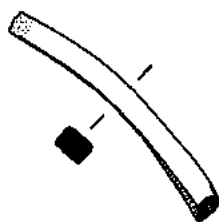
There is only one piece of evidence to which anything resembling a 'real' date can be attached. This is a fragment of a plain bronze bracelet (Fig. 6), found in urn 20 of Ring III. It is, incidentally, the only fragment of metal found with a 'Deverel-Rimbury' urn in the Eastern Counties. Professor Hawkes in 1965 dated the occurrence of this type in Britain to *circa* 1200 to 1000 B.C. or later (Hawkes, 1965, 51), following M. Smith (1959, 155). This would presumably now be *circa* 1400 to 1200 B.C., following the correction of the radiocarbon dates upon which the above dates ultimately depend. He also analysed the metal content of the Ardleigh fragment: the silver content is near 1.0%, the lead about 0.7%. A possible source of error lies in the fact that the fragment is wholly corrosion products, and this may account for the high percentage of silver. The figure for lead is high for pre-Wilburton bronze, but low for the Late Bronze Age in the south-east. However, certain late Middle Bronze and early Late Bronze Age pieces of metalwork have lead contents of between 0.5% and 1.0%, and it seems likely that it is to this transitional period that the Ardleigh fragment belongs.

This gives a time-span of some two centuries, during some part of which, or all of it, the cemetery was in use. Whether the burial in urn 20 of Ring III occurred comparatively early, centrally or late in the history of the site is impossible to say. It is unfortunately one of the plainest (Fig. 3), and does not exhibit any of the features which may indicate comparative earliness or lateness in the sequence.

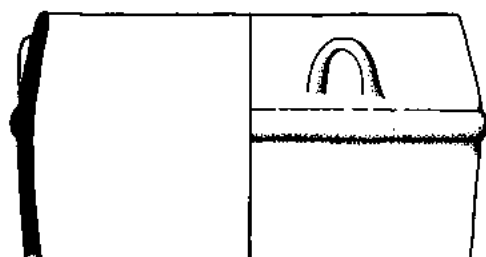




Pottery found with sandstone pestle at D on Fig. 1. Scale: 1:4.



Bronze bracelet from Ring III, urn 20. Scale: 1:1.



Secondary urn from the Newhouse Farm Barrow. Scale: 1:6.

Fig. 6

It may be that this welcome, if exiguous, piece of non-ceramic evidence indicates a time-lag between the floruit of the 'Deverel-Rimbury' culture in southern England and its extension north-eastwards. In the absence of a *terminus ante quem* for the culture, though, it may equally mean that the 'Ardleigh' people in Essex and Suffolk kept pace with their southern cousins, and that both groups continued on to the end of the Middle Bronze Age and even into the Late Bronze Age.

### The settlement

It is very difficult to say anything about the settlement which must have gone with the cemetery at Ardleigh, as no settlement of comparable date has yet been found. The Iron 'A' farmstead was small, and presumably that of a single family. The pestle and

pottery from site D may well represent an earlier settlement than this, but one likely to be later than the cemetery; and in any case, the size of such a presumptive settlement is unknown.

It might be possible to suggest the size of the 'Deverel-Rimbury' settlement at Ardleigh, and even for how long it may have been occupied (though if the size were large, the duration would be short, and vice versa), if it were known how many people were buried in the cemetery. Unfortunately, it is not known how many people are represented by the 101 vessels in the flat urnfield; the evidence from the barrows shows that up to five people might be interred in the same urn. (Incidentally, the occurrence of multiple burials, some incomplete, in individual pots, may support the case, suggested earlier, for the keeping of bodies, or ashes, at least until two or more were available for burial together.)

The suggestion has already been put forward, tentatively, that the groups in the flat urnfield may have belonged to individual families. If so, the same might be said of the barrows. The small numbers of pots in some of the barrows possibly argue against this; but it is not known how many unurned cremations have been ploughed away; and it is dangerous to base any firm hypothesis on an unknowable figure. None the less, if it is accepted that flat cemetery groups and barrows maybe represented families of unknown size, the maximum number of families in the settlement would be fifteen; these, of course, need not all have been contemporary. To say more than this without further evidence would be to move out of the realm even of hypothesis, and into that of not very inspired guesswork.

## Conclusion

Scattered all over the lighter soils of eastern Essex and south-eastern Suffolk, and inland up the river valleys, are the funerary remains of the people of the 'Ardleigh' group of the 'Deverel-Rimbury' culture. They came from the south of England at some stage during the currency of this culture there, and for their pottery drew on a fair proportion of the decorative motifs and styles available in the pool of ideas and traditions present in the south. They appear to have been orthodox in their expression of belief in so far as this is shown by their form of disposal of the dead, by urned or unurned cremations in both barrow cemeteries and flat cemeteries. It may be guessed that their settlements, wherever they are, would be of the normal type, quite small, nucleated, groups of house-enclosures, with associated field-systems, and undoubtedly prosperous on the fertile soils of Essex and Suffolk.

Much of this is inference, however; no settlement sites of this culture have yet been found, either in association with a cemetery, or alone, in the area covered by the 'Ardleigh' group. It is to be hoped that further fieldwork will produce sites which add not only bulk to the already abundant pottery but more associations with independently datable metalwork, and the sites of the homes of the people who were buried in the cemeteries. Ardleigh is one of the places where one, or both, of these hopes may perhaps be realised.

# Appendix I: biconical, barrel and bucket urns

## Provenance

Puddleton Heath, Dorset.  
Rimbury cemetery, Dorset.  
Plush, Dorset.  
Cranbury Common, Hants.  
Itford Hill, Sussex.  
Lord's Down, Dorset.  
Dorchester, Dorset  
Roke Down, Dorset.  
Butt's Ash, Hants.  
Shalcombe Down, Isle of Wight.  
Brook Down, Isle of Wight.  
Bulford, Wilts.  
Old Sarum, Wilts.  
Bulford, Wilts.  
Barnes, Isle of Wight.  
Mill Hill, Acton, London.  
Welcome Horsey, Dorset.  
Wick, Broadwater, Hants.  
Tuckton, Hants.  
Eldon's Seat, Encombe, Dorset.  
Colbury Barrow, Hants.

Landford barrow, Hants/Wilts border.  
'South Lodge' type.  
Furzy, near Latch Farm, Hants.  
Plumpton Plain, Sussex.  
Latch Farm, Christchurch, Hants.  
Latch Farm, Christchurch, Hants.  
Mill Hill, Acton, London.  
Steyning Round Hill, Sussex.  
Plumpton Plain, Sussex.

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Hawkes 1935, 46.

## Urn type

Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Bucket Class A2.  
Biconical.  
Biconical.  
Biconical.  
Biconical.  
Barrel.  
Barrel.  
Bucket.  
Biconical.  
Biconical.  
Barrel.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
2 buckets.  
Bucket.  
Barrels.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Bucket.  
Barrel.  
Classes B1A & B1B.

Rustication.

Horseshoe 'handles'

Cordons or horizontal bands of finger-tipping on lower and upper part of pot.

Vertical smoothing

Lugs.

Applied cross inside base.

Row of holes below rim.

Wide-spaced finger-tipping on cordon or rim.

'Cable' pattern on cordon and top of rim.

CHRISTINE R. COUGHMAN

## Appendix II: globular urns

The Ardleigh examples have more in common with Calkin's Type II than with his Type I (Calkin, 1964, 24-6): the fabric is well-fired and has no obvious filler; lugs, where they occur, are perforated horizontally; what incised decoration there is, is well scored and easily visible. Most of the Ardleigh globulars, however, are plain, and of the four which do carry incised decoration, three have chevron patterns approximating to Calkin's Type I.

- i. The bands of horizontal lines joining pairs of chevron-outlined triangles on urnfield no. D. 18 recall the ornament on a vessel from Barnes, Isle of Wight (Dunning, 1931, 109-10 and pl. II). In recording this urn, Dunning notes parallels from South Lodge Camp, Wilts., Handley, Dorset, Salisbury, Wilts., and the Deverel barrow, Dorset. Examples of multiple chevrons without the joining lines are not uncommon.
- ii. The nearest parallel to the band of horizontal lines linking the two lugs on urnfield no. E. 3 comes from Plumpton Plain (A 4A), Sussex (Hawkes, 1935, 40, and 42, Fig. 3).

## Acknowledgements

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# Medieval Potteries at Mile End and Great Horkesley, Near Colchester

by P. J. DRURY and M. R. PETCHEY

with contributions by

S. Cracknell and Dr. G. C. Dunning

*SUMMARY: The excavation, during roadworks, of features connected with a medieval pottery at Mile End is described, and its products, of late twelfth–thirteenth century date, are discussed. A derivation from Thetford ware forms is postulated for some forms represented in the earlier groups. Fourteenth-century wasters, found during pipelaying at a nearby site at Great Horkesley, are also described.*

## I. THE EXCAVATIONS AT MILE END

### A. THE EXCAVATION

The site is located some two miles to the north of Colchester, on the west side of the A134, Nayland road (Fig. 1, Site 1). It lies just beyond the southern slopes of the Black Brook, on clay drift deposits incorporating sand strata, here covered by 0.5 m. of topsoil. The site was discovered during the construction of the Colchester Northern By-pass<sup>1</sup> in the spring of 1973, when a few sherds, found scattered after the initial topsoil scrape, led to the location of a pit full of wasters.

During the subsequent excavation (Fig. 2), as large an area as possible was cleared to define the extent of the site, and to attempt to locate the kilns. Only in the former was it successful; the nucleus of the site must lie in the area to the west of the realigned A134. The excavated features fall into three groups:

1. *Four Large Pits (Features 1, 3, 4 and 5).* These were all basically flat-bottomed and straight-sided, and about 2 m. in diameter, although they showed considerable variation in detail. Feature 1 was dug as three separate lobes, but it was subsequently filled as one pit. Feature 5 was 0.8 m. deep, some 0.2 m. deeper than the remainder, and had a shallower extension on one side, perhaps to make access easier. The pits all had similar fillings (Fig. 3). A layer of grey silt (3), containing only a few sherds, accumulated as the pit silted up. A mixture of a little charcoal and a great deal of pottery, clearly kiln debris (1), was then dumped into the half-filled holes, which were probably muddy at the time, since layers 1 and 3 mixed to form an intermediate layer, 2.

2. *Postholes and Gullies (Features 7–13).* Several postholes and gullies or slots were found in the northern part of the excavated area; all were filled with a leached silty clay. The depths of the excavated features were as follows:

F7 0.40 m.	F9 0.22 m.	F11 0.15 m.	F13 0.17 m.
F8 0.29 m.	F10 0.14 m.	F12 0.25 m.	

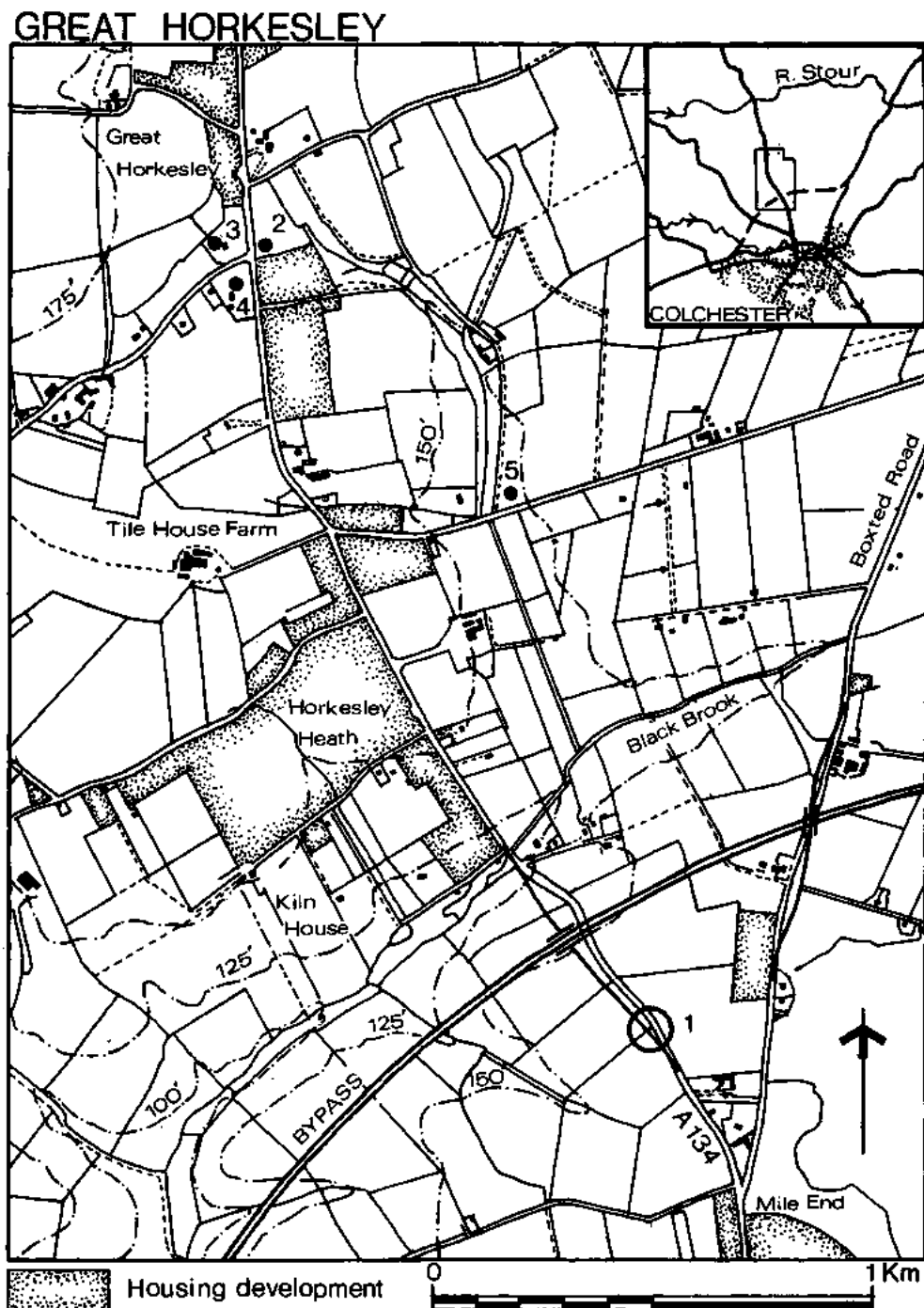


Fig. 1 Mile End and Great Horkesley, showing the location of sites 1-5, referred to in the text. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map, with the consent of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. Crown copyright reserved.

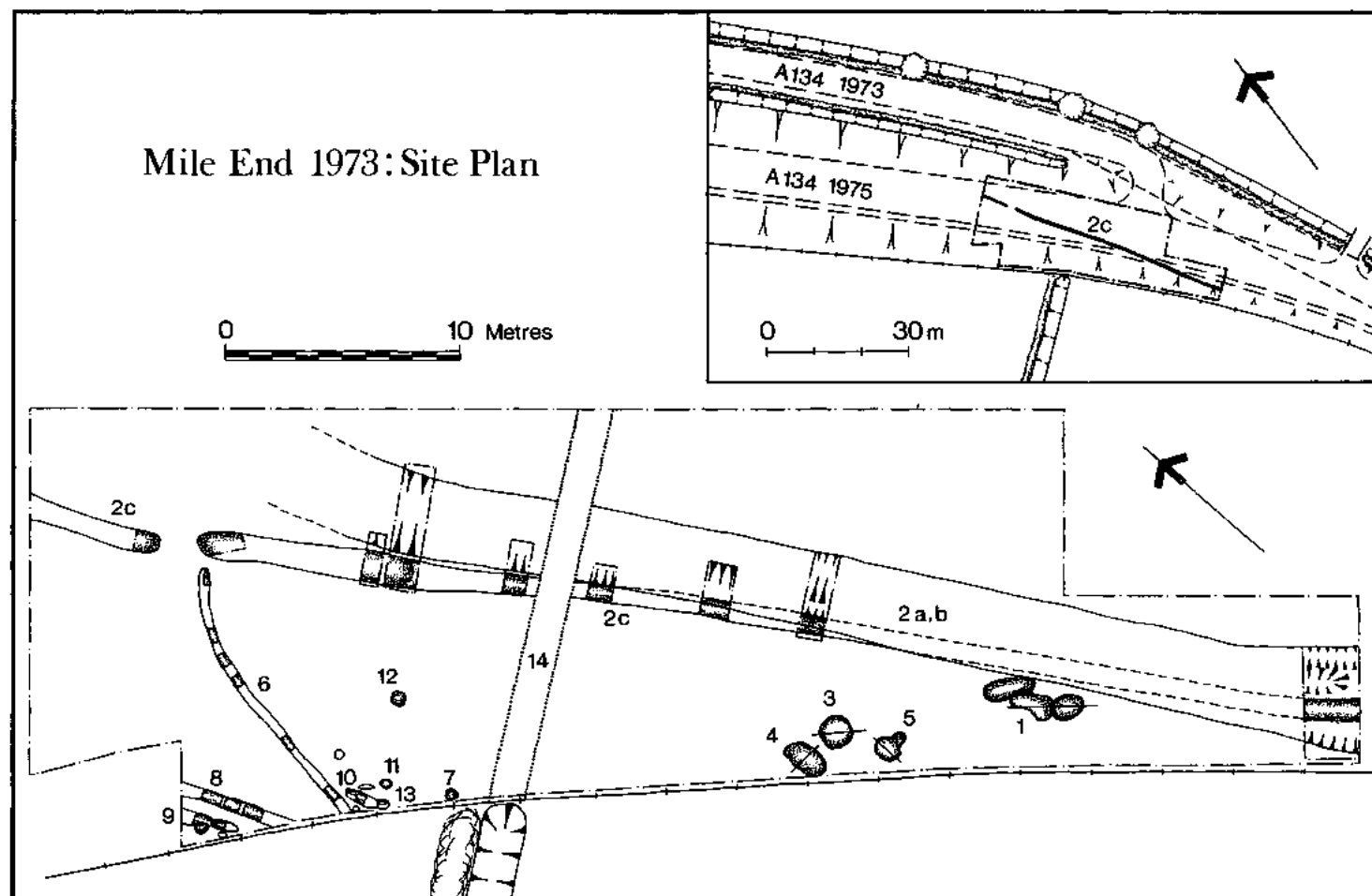


Fig. 2 General plan of the Mile End excavations, 1973; the inset shows the location of the site in relation to the A134 road.



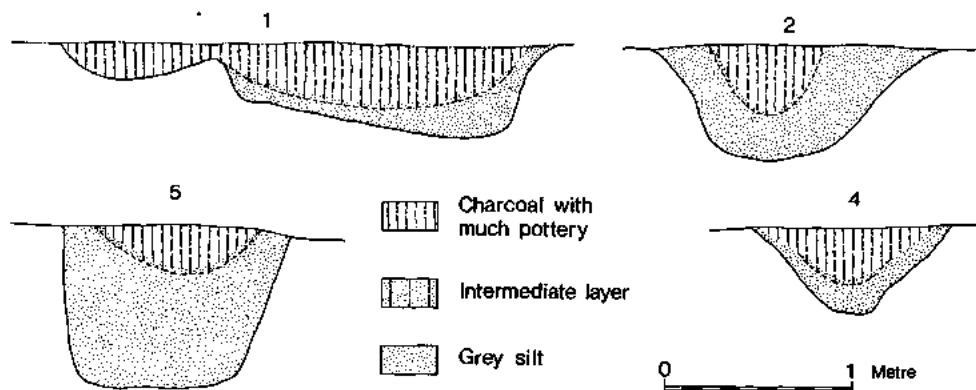


Fig. 3 Mile End excavations, 1973: Sections.

Unfortunately, the complex did not extend far enough into the excavation for structures to be defined.

3. *Boundary Ditches (Features 2, 6 and 14)*. A ditch, F2, ran parallel to the 1973 line of the road; it had undergone two major recuts, the line moving slightly to the east each time. The first cut (2C) followed a slightly different course from the others (A and B) in the north of the excavation, where there was an entrance, and a smaller ditch or gully, F6, ran off to the west. This was c. 0.25 m. deep, with a similar fill to that of the group 2 features noted above.

Regrettably, the stripping of the site destroyed the relationship between features 1 and 2; they were so close that one must originally have cut the other. It seems more likely that a ditch should be cut through a filled pit, than that a pit should be dug into the side of a ditch, and then refilled, so it may be assumed that F2 was dug after the filling of F1.

The modern field ditch, F14, can be dated to the middle of the nineteenth century as it does not appear on the Tithe Map of 1843<sup>2</sup>, but it does appear on the first edition O.S. 6 in. map of 1875.

## B. THE FINDS

### 1. Pottery by S. Cracknell

The pottery from each feature was initially sub-divided into fabrics, largely on the basis of surface colour and texture. The material in each group was reconstructed as far as possible, by examination on two separate occasions. A count of rim, handle and base sherds was made, the results of which are recorded in tables 1 and 2. It was not thought practical to reinterpret this count in terms of the number of pots represented.

With the exception of the Hedingham ware and vessels 59 and 60, three fabrics were present, presumably produced in adjacent kilns. Fabric A was the most common; it occurred in features 1–7, the majority coming from features 1, 4 and 5. Fabric B was contemporary with fabric A and occurred in features 1, 2 and 5; it may well be the result of a single, experimental firing of large bowls. All the pottery from features 8

and 9 and some from feature 2 is in fabric C. This fabric seems to represent a later improvement in firing technique. Fabrics A and B are assumed to belong to an earlier period (I) than fabric C (II).

### *The Fabrics*

*Fabric A.* The core is usually red-brown, the surface colour varying from dark and light grey, through grey-brown and red-brown, to orange and yellow. Hardness tends to decline as the surface colour becomes lighter; orange and yellow sherds are often soft and friable, and are clearly underfired. The intended colour was probably grey. The fabric contains sand, quartz (often eroded from the surface of the softer sherds) and mica with occasional particles of haematite. Although clearly visible as red specks when oxidised, the haematite is difficult to observe in the more reduced material. Some rather underfired vessels contain untempered clay particles c. 3 mm. in diameter. These may be due to poor levigation of the clay, or perhaps are inclusions of fragments of sun-dried clay.

*Fabric B.* A red-brown or grey (often mottled) fabric limited to less than a dozen bowls (form 36a, b) and the shoulder of a jar (not illustrated). It is hard and contains a larger proportion of sand than fabric A.

*Fabric C.* This fabric appears to contain the same proportions of sand, mica and haematite as fabric A but it is consistently hard throughout the range of sherd colour. The colours seem cleaner than fabric A; they range from black, through grey and orange-brown to red-brown.

### *The Forms*

In Period I the majority of vessels produced on the site were cooking-pots with curved, everted rims (see table 1) but jugs and bowls were also manufactured. Whereas the cooking-pots and jugs were relatively standardised, bowl rims were hardly ever repeated. Infrequent manufacture of a specialised product could produce this diversity of form. Some of the vessels were decorated with applied strips; others with finger-impressions, horizontal rilling or wavy lines on the top of the rim or shoulder. Handles were plain, ribbed, stab-marked or finger-pressed. In Period II the products seem to have been bowls and cooking-pots commonly with the flat-topped rim.

## CATALOGUE OF THE ILLUSTRATED VESSELS

### *Notes*

1. In the following entries, 'orange with a grey core' indicates that the fabric is largely orange with a grey centre. 'Grey with an orange surface', however, indicates that only the surface is orange.
2. If the centre line is dashed the diameter is approximate; if the rim line is dashed the angle is approximate.

## A. Site Products: Phase 1

*Jugs Fabric A*

1. F5, L1, F1, L1 A reconstruction of a typical jug. The neck (F5, L1) is light brown, and the shoulder (F1, L1) is grey with a light orange-brown interior surface. The handle (F5, L1) has a grey-brown surface with a red-brown cortex and a light grey core. The base (F5, L1) is red-brown with a grey surface. The handle and base were adapted slightly for the purposes of reconstruction.
2. F4, L1 Dark grey.
3. F4, L1, F5, L1 Spout (F4, L1) and handle (F5, L1) from different vessels, both dark grey.
4. F1, L2 Red-brown with a darker surface.
5. F1, L1 Dark grey.
6. F1, L1 Rough, orange fabric with rounded sand particles up to 2 mm. across and a grey-brown surface; abraded.
7. Unstrat. Grey-brown.
8. F4, L1 Dark grey.

*Jug Handles Fabric A*

9. F1, L1 Red-brown with a grey-brown surface.
- 10a. F5, L2 Grey-brown with a dark grey surface.
- 10b. F1, L1 Grey-brown surface with red-brown cortex and a light grey core; contains less sand than usual.
11. F5, L2 Stab-marked, ribbed handle, dark grey.
12. F5, L1 Stab-marked handle, light grey.
13. F3, L1 Rough, dark grey fabric with a dirty brown surface, containing some quartz particles up to 2 mm. across.
14. F5, L1 Handle with light finger-impressions; grey-brown surface with red-brown cortex and a light grey core.
15. F5, L1 Stab-marked, ribbed handle, light grey.
16. F1, L1 Dark grey, plain oval handle.

*Tubular Spout Fabric A*

17. F4, L1 Dark grey smoothed externally; contains less sand than normal. A scar on the surface indicates the point where the spout was luted onto another part of the vessel.

*Cooking Pots Fabric A*

- 18a. F4, L1 A rough, heat-crazed pot, the fabric of which contains flint (2 fragments, 6 and 3 mm. in diameter), quartz particles up to 3 mm. in diameter and many fine clay particles. The colour varies from light orange-grey to light grey; soft and abraded.

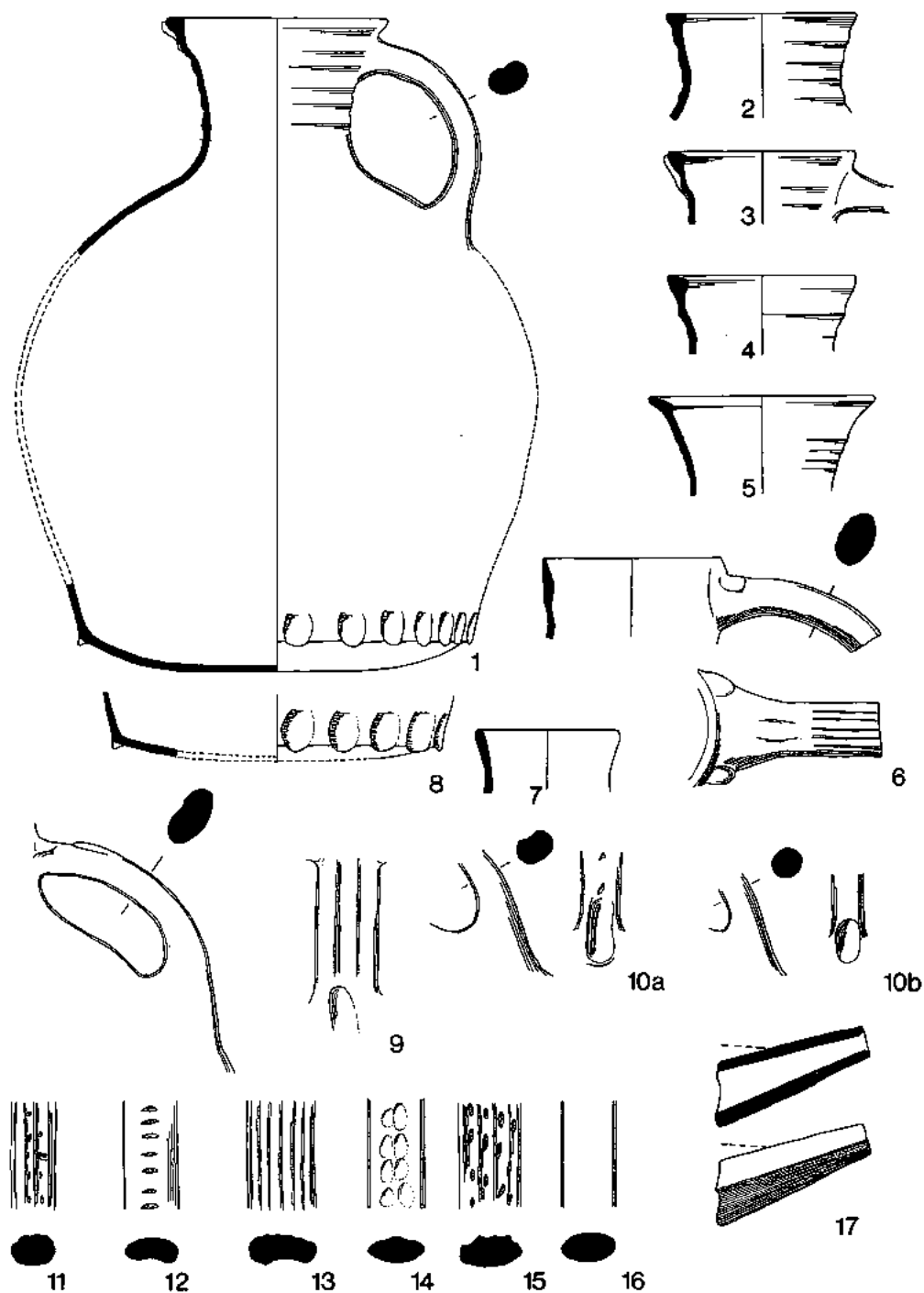


Fig. 4 Mile End: Pottery 1-17, Scale 1:4.

- 18b. F2C Grey-brown surface mottled with patches of brown; red-brown cortex with a darker core. This is in fabric A but is similar in surface coloration to fabric B.
- 18c. F1, L1 Dark grey.
- 18d. F4, L1 Red-orange with a rough brown surface. A soft fabric with some flint inclusions and quartz particles up to 1 mm. in diameter. Clay inclusions are numerous.
- 19a. F5, L1 Soft red-orange sherd with grey core; finger-pressed applied cordon.
- 19b. F1, L1 Grey with a red-brown core.
20. F3, L2 Grey-brown surface with red-brown cortex and a grey-brown core; contains less sand than usual.
21. F5, L1 Light grey, slightly distorted, some sand lost from surface.
22. F5, L1 Light grey, distorted sherd; waster. The form is similar to Nos. 52-55 in fabric C.
23. F1, L1 Pink-grey with grey core.
24. F1, L1 Very light grey, soft and abraded. Soot marks around the base may suggest use on the site. Many grits have been lost from the surface.
25. F5, L1 Light grey-brown.
26. F5, L2 Dark grey.
27. F5, L1 Red-brown with a grey-brown surface.
28. F1, L1 Base, light grey-brown with grey core. The outer surface is hard and the inner surface is soft and abraded.

*Bowls* Fabric A except Nos. 36a, b, c, in fabric B

29. F1, L1 Soft, abraded, dark grey sherd with a yellow-grey surface; contains quartz particles up to 1 mm. A wavy line has been shallowly incised on the rim.
30. F1, L1 Light red-brown with a grey core; contains quartz and sand particles up to 2 mm. in diameter. Soft, with a wavy line on the rim and inside.
31. F4, L1 Red-brown with dark grey surface; contains less sand than usual.
32. F4, L1 Red-brown with lighter surface; soft and abraded.
33. F4, L1 Brown.
34. F5, L1 Dark grey.
35. F3, L2 Unusually hard, yellow-grey fabric; contains less sand than usual.
- 36a. F1, L2 Fabric B. Grey-brown surface, mottled with patches of yellow-brown; grey core. The wavy line on the rim is shallow and continuous.
- 36b. F4, L1, 2, F1, L1 Fabric B. Red-brown with dark grey surface. The handles are from F4, L1 and F4, L2; the rim from F1, L1. Finger-impressions were lacking below the handles.
- 36c. Unstrat. Fabric B. Light yellow-brown, contains quartz, sand particles up to 2 mm. in diameter; soft and abraded.
37. Unstrat. Orange to orange-brown, soft.
38. F1, L1 Dark grey.

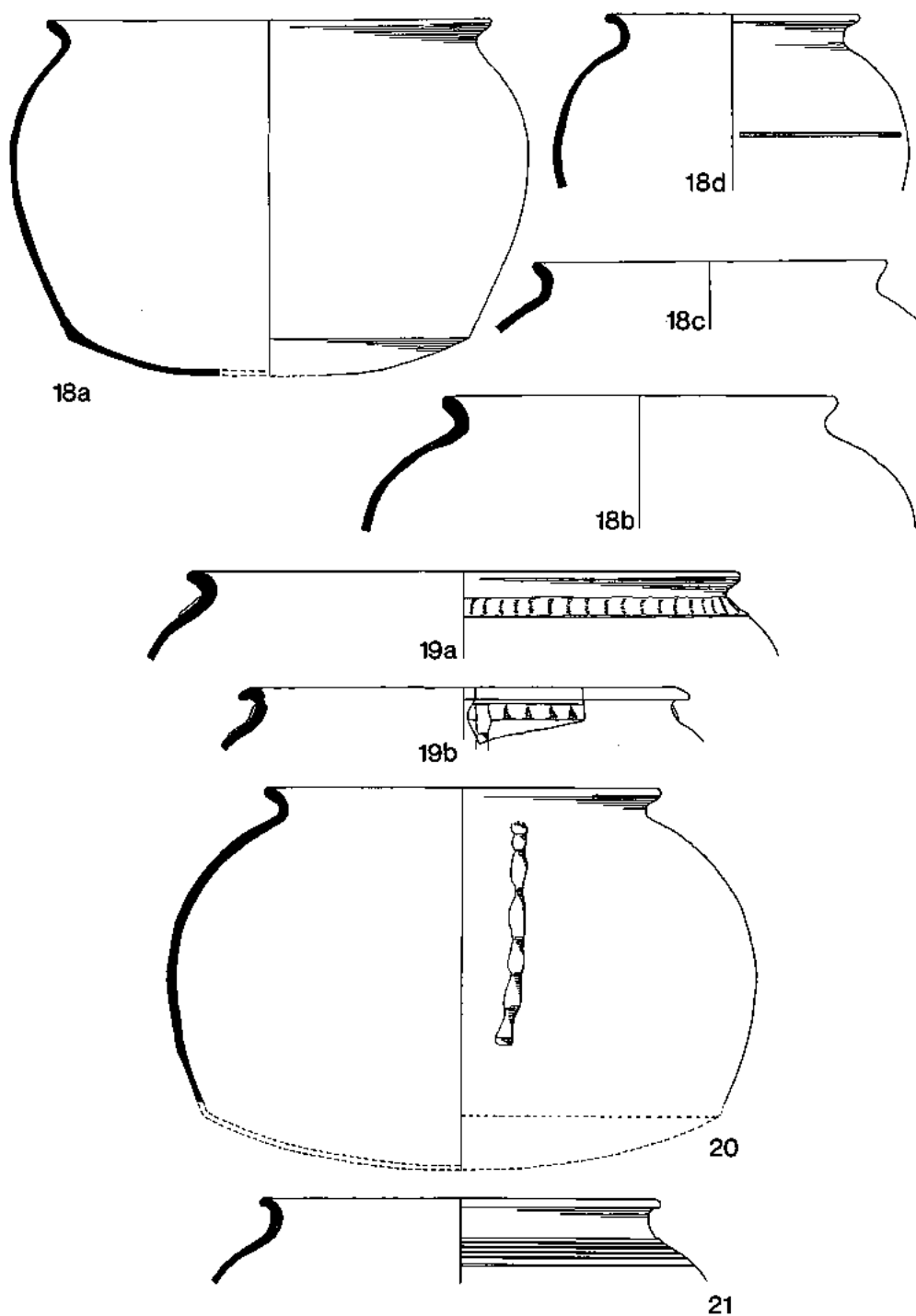


Fig. 5 Mile End: Pottery 18a–21, Scale 1:4.

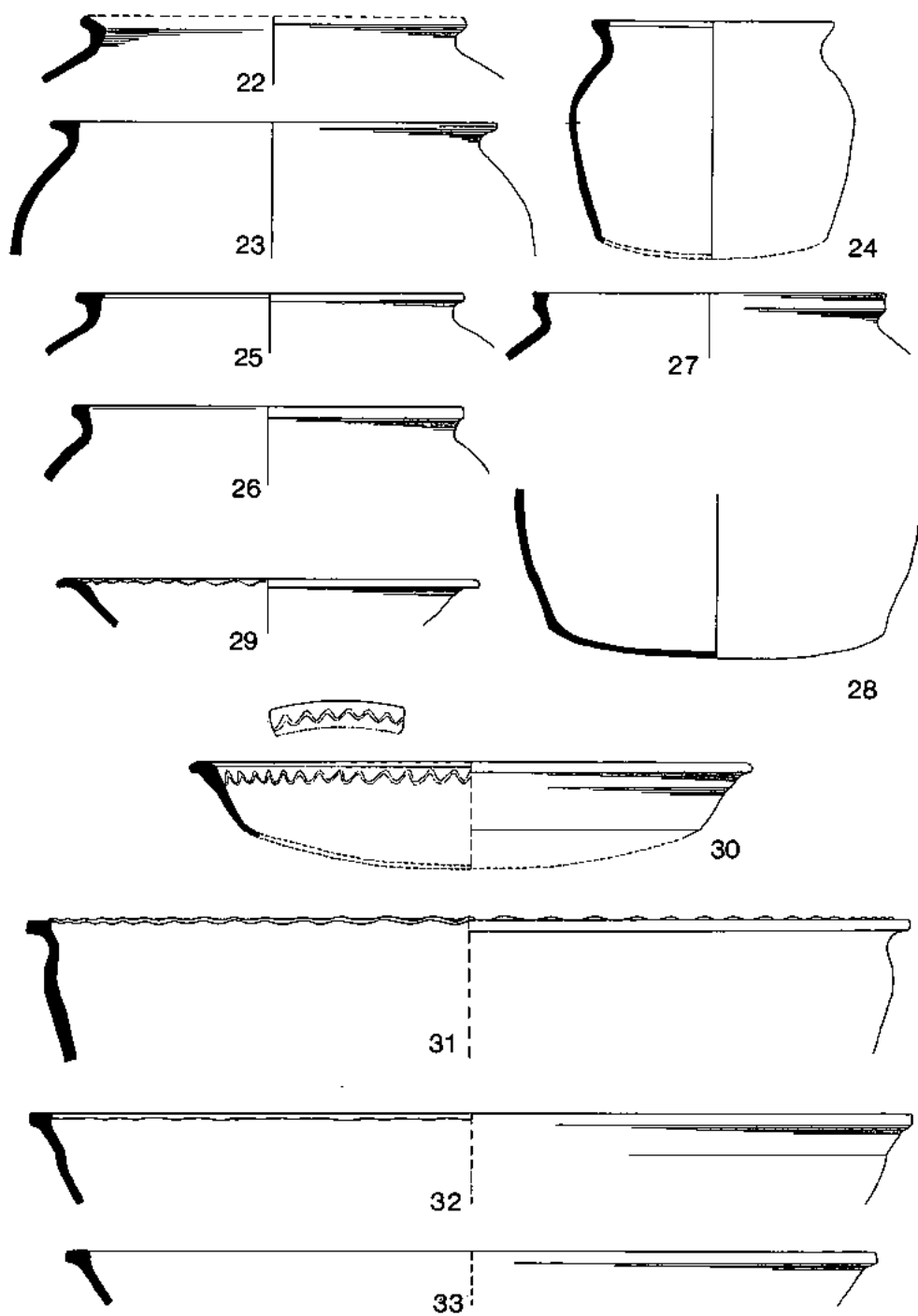


Fig. 6 Mile End: Pottery 22-33, Scale 1:4.

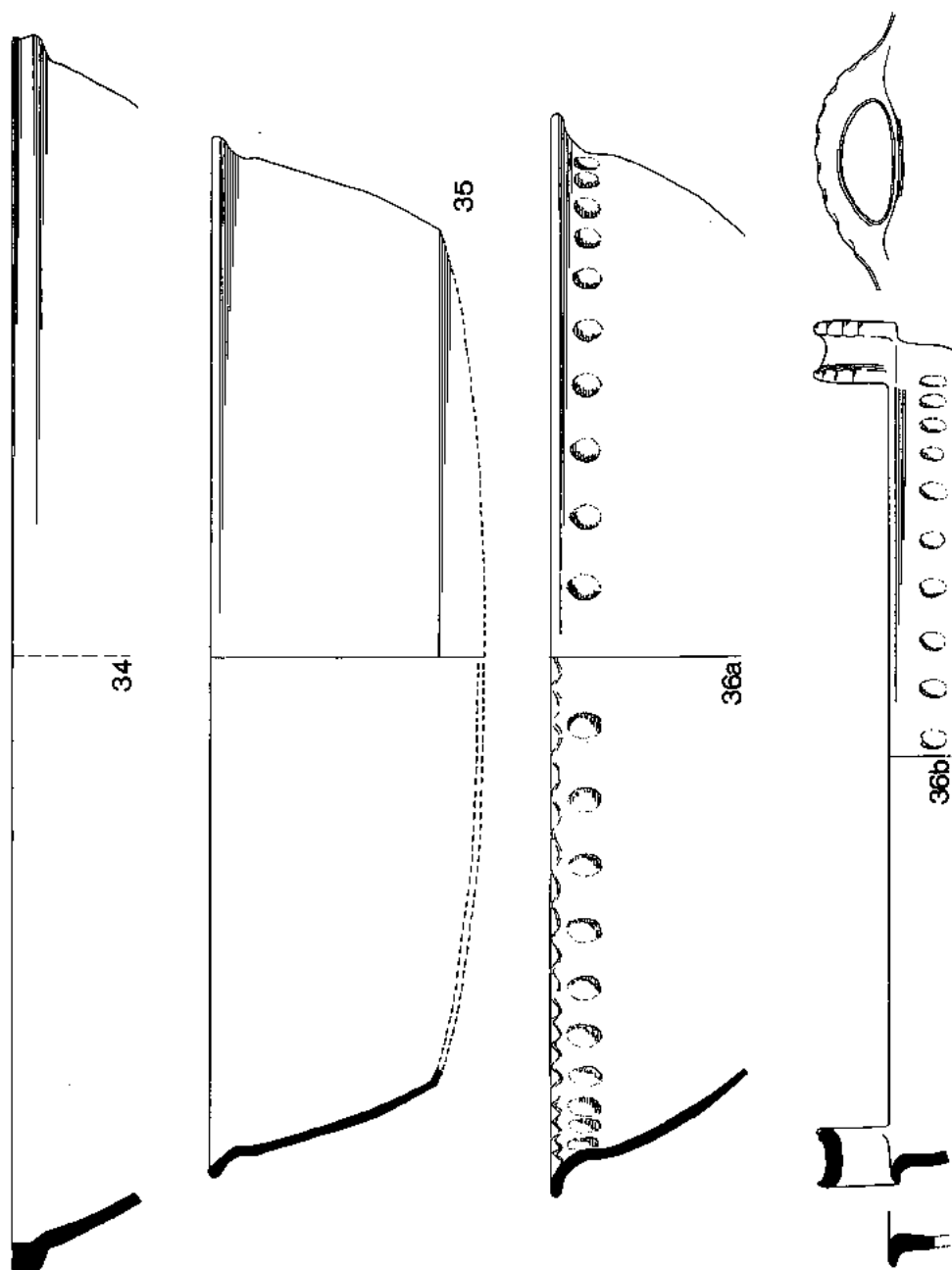


Fig. 7 Mile End: Pottery 34—36b, Scale 1:4.



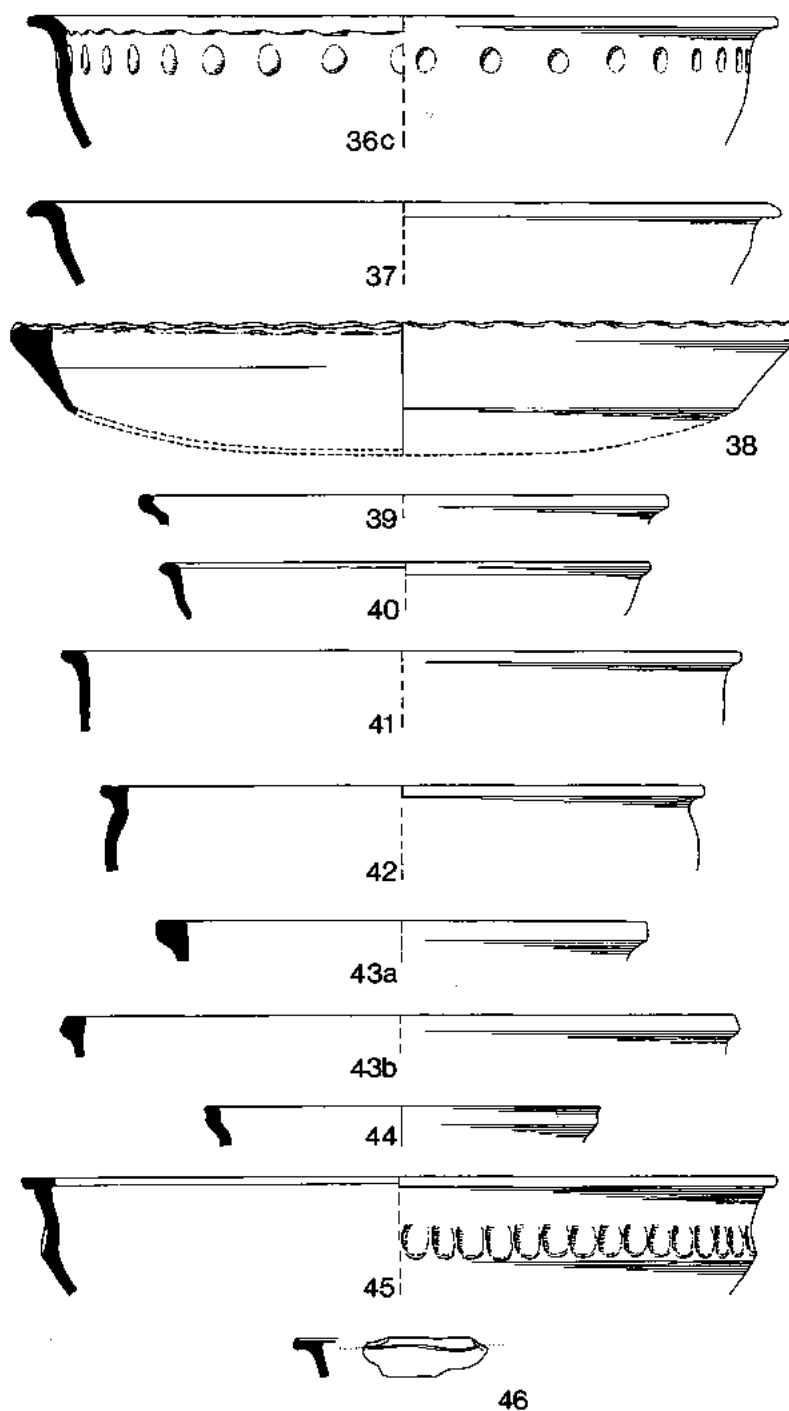


Fig. 8 Mile End: Pottery 36c-46, Scale 1:4.

- 39. F4, L1      Light grey.
- 40. F2C        Dark grey, mottled with brown patches; brown core.
- 41. F5, L2      Yellow-grey exterior, brown interior.
- 42. F4, L3      Grey with red/red-brown surface.
- 43a. F5, L3     Dark grey surface on lighter grey.
- 43b. Unstrat.   Grey with orange-brown surface, soft and abraded.
- 44. F5, L1      Dark grey with grey-brown core.
- 45. F2C        Grey-brown with dark grey surface; mottled with patches of brown.
- 46. F2C        Unusual creamy brown surface, dark grey cortex; soot-blackened externally, perhaps indicating use on the site.

*Decorated sherds* Fabric A

- 47. F1, L1      Grey-brown body sherd with gouged lines.
- 48. F5, L1      Base/body sherd, dark grey.
- 49. F5, L1      Soft yellow-grey fabric. The sherd is presumably from the point of attachment of the handle.

*Bowl?* Fabric A

- 50. F2C        Bowl, unusual form. Dark grey surface on lighter grey; contains very little sand. Alternatively this could be a lid.

*Skillet handle* Fabric A

- 51. F5, L1      Skillet handle in a hard, dark grey fabric. Two similar examples from F5, and one from F4.

*Fine Jug Sherds* Fabric C or similar

- 58. F4, L1      Pottery head, probably from a jug handle, though a close parallel is lacking. The fabric is hard and dark grey, with the face mottled yellow and brown, though probably not intentionally.

- Not illustrated*      Dark grey base/body sherd with a yellow-brown core; the tops of thumb-prints around the base are just visible. The sherd is thus almost certainly from a jug; it has splashes of dark green glaze, probably drips from another vessel fired with it.
- F5, L3

The contexts of these two fragments suggest that during Period I, finer jugs than those in fabric A were being manufactured, some of which were glazed. The fact that only two recognisable sherds of such vessels were found might imply that they were not made in the immediate vicinity, but it should be remembered that plain sherds from such vessels may well have been overlooked.

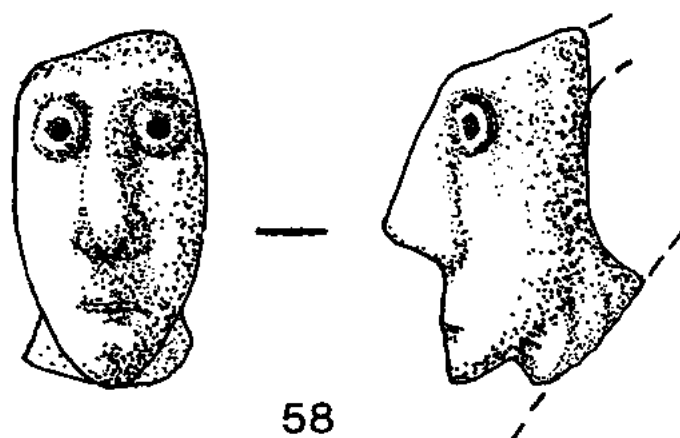


Fig. 9 Mile End: Pottery head, 58, probably from a jug, Scale 1:1.

## B. Site Products: Phase II

### *Cooking Pots* Fabric C

- |     |     |   |
|-----|-----|---|
| 52. | F2C | Slightly distorted sherds; grey with an orange surface. Rather soft for fabric C. |
| 53. | F8  | Hard, orange-brown with a grey core.  |
| 54. | F9  | Hard, light grey fabric, orange exterior.   |
| 55. | F8  | Distorted; grey with light orange exterior.                                       |

### *Bowls* Fabric C

- |     |    |   |
|-----|----|---|
| 56. | F9 | Light brown with dark grey core.                      |
| 57. | F9 | Grey-brown with a red-brown surface. Slightly sooted. |

## C. Pottery Manufactured Elsewhere

A base/body sherd of Hedingham ware (not illustrated), orange with splashes of clear glaze, was found in F2C. It probably dates to the second half of the thirteenth century. Two other abraded sherds from feature 2C may also be from Hedingham.<sup>3</sup>

Other non-site pottery was as follows:

- |     |        |  |
|-----|--------|--|
| 59. | F6, L1 | Dark red-brown fabric with a dark grey core, containing sand and mica particles; fairly smooth surfaces. |
| 60. | F5, L1 | Orange fabric with a light grey-brown surface; contains mica and very little sand. Soft and abraded.     |

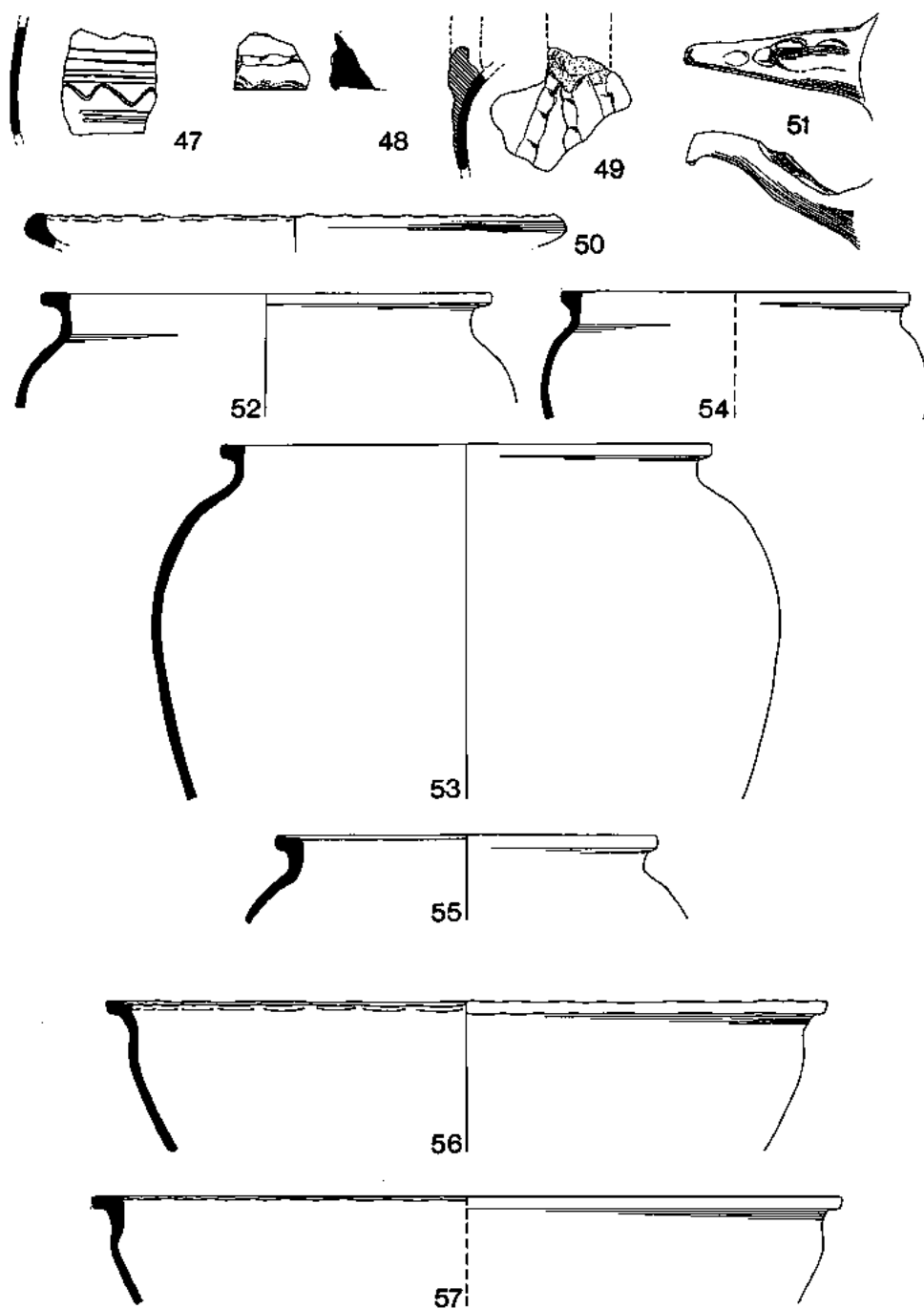


Fig. 10 Mile End: Pottery 47–57, Scale 1:4.

TABLE 1. Site Distribution of Rim Sherds

NOTE. The table is based on a count of non-joining rim sherds. Some of these may come from the same vessel, but it was not thought feasible to make any estimate of the minimum number of pots represented.

		Jugs		Cooking Pots			Bowls				Various
		Gp. I Triangular rim with flat top	Gp. II Pointed rim, internally thickened below top	Gp. III Curved everted rims	Gp. IV Inverted 'L' rim	Gp. V Flat-topped triangular and related rims	Gp. VI Small shallow bowls with smoothly out-turning rims	Gp. VII Inverted 'I', often with frilling	Gp. VIII Block rim	Gp. IX Smoothly out-turning rim, some with finger-impressions	Illustrated rim sherds not otherwise classified (Cat. Nos.)
	Catalogue Nos. Fabrics A & B	1, 2, 3, 4	5 & rim of 6	18-21	22	23-25	29-30	31-33	34	36a, b, c & 37	
	Fabric C				52-55			56-57			
Fabrics A and B - Phase I	F1, L1, 2	2	28	364	17	12	2	3	2	5	7, 38
	F1, L3			8							
	F2C	6	3	52	4	7		1		2	40, 43b, 45, 46
	F3, L1, 2	8		59		2		1			35
	F3, L3			3							
	F4, L1, 2	15	2	171	9	4	1	8			39
	F4, L3										42
	F5, L1, 2	28	4	281	31	19	3	9	7	1	26, 27, 41, 44
	F5, L3	4		11	7	2				1	43a
	F7				1	1					
	Unstratified (mainly F1, L1)	1		29	2	1				2	7, 43b
	Total = 1,257 viz.	59	37	978	71	48	6	22	9	11	16
	Percentage Totals	4.7	2.9	77.8	5.6	3.8	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.3
Fabric C - Phase II	F2C				1						
	F8				2						
	F9				4			2			

TABLE 2. Site Distribution of Handles and Oddments

	Jug Handles — all Fabric A								Other Material (not listed in Table 1)
	Near-circular with central groove A.	Plain, circular B.	Oval, stab-marked C.	Oval, ribbed D.	Oval with slight finger-impressions E.	Oval, ribbed with stab-marks F.	Oval, plain G.	Illustrated sherds not otherwise classified	
Catalogue No.	1 (Handle)	10b	12	13	14	15, 11	16		
F1, L1, 2		2	1	4			10	Cat. No. 9	Bowl handle (36b); Kiln furniture
F2C		2		3			3		Kiln furniture (61) (62); Hedingham ware Two chimney-pots (62, 64 + unillus. frag.)
F3, L1, 2				1			1		
F4, L1, 2		1	4	3		1	8		Two bowl handles (36b); Spout (17); Head (58); Skillet handle (51); Kiln furniture
F5, L1, 2	1	3	3	6	2	2	2	Cat. No. 10a	Non-site rim (60); Three skillet handles (51)
F5, L3	1			1					Chimney-pot fragment; sherd with glaze splashes
F6, L1, T1									Non-site rim (59)
Unstratified									Chimney-pots (61, 63)

## 2. The Chimney-Pots by Dr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.

Among the finds from the Mile End site are six fragments of objects of the same type, as follows:

- Fig. 11.61 unstratified
- 11.62 Ditch, F2C
- 11.63 unstratified
- 11.64 Ditch, F2C

*Not illustrated:* Basal fragments from F5, L3 and F2C.

The fragment from F5 indicates an association with Period I pottery, though the disproportionate number of sherds recovered from the late/post medieval ditch F2 may indicate that their production was more common in Period II. All are in a fairly soft, pinkish red or orange-red sandy fabric, sometimes with a slightly grey core. They may be described as follows:

1. The form is biconical, splayed at both ends and waisted towards the upper end at about two-thirds of the height.
2. In size the objects are comparatively small. Although none is complete, the restored drawings suggest a height of 23–25.5 cm. (9–10 in.).
3. At the narrowest part on three pieces the internal bore is only about 2.5–3.7 cm. across, with a tendency to squareness rather than circularity in section. Above this level the side splays to a diameter of 5.1–6.4 cm. inside the top, which is slightly moulded outside.
4. The only base that can be measured has a diameter of 13.5 cm. inside (Fig. 11.62). This appears to be from a larger object than the others, and more conical in profile.
5. One upper end (Fig. 11.64) is complete enough for certainty that no holes were present in the side at the level of the constriction. Another, Fig. 11.63, has part of a hole in this position; it is 1.2 cm. across, and made from the outside before firing. The opposite side is complete and not pierced. The third top, Fig. 11.61, is too broken for evidence of this feature.
6. The decoration is uniform on all the pieces, and consists solely of lines of elongated thumb-marks running vertically from top to base. Although the sides are thick (about 1.3–1.8 cm.), stab-marks or other incisions are absent.

The general analogies for these objects are with chimney-pots of the Sussex type.<sup>4</sup> In size these vary from about 25.5–30.5 cm. high, though one from Chichester is only 18.6 cm. high. In shape the pots are conical and constant features are a small hole in the top, and two holes diametrically opposite in the side at about two-thirds of the height. The waisted form is exceptional in Sussex. An example from Pevensey Castle has a splayed top with a hole 9 cm. across;<sup>5</sup> in design this comes closest to the objects from Mile End and serves as the prototype.

Although some of the chimney-pots in Sussex and Hampshire are plain, many have applied thumb-pressed strips down the side from top to base. The impressed thumb-marks at Mile End may be regarded as a local variant of this decoration.

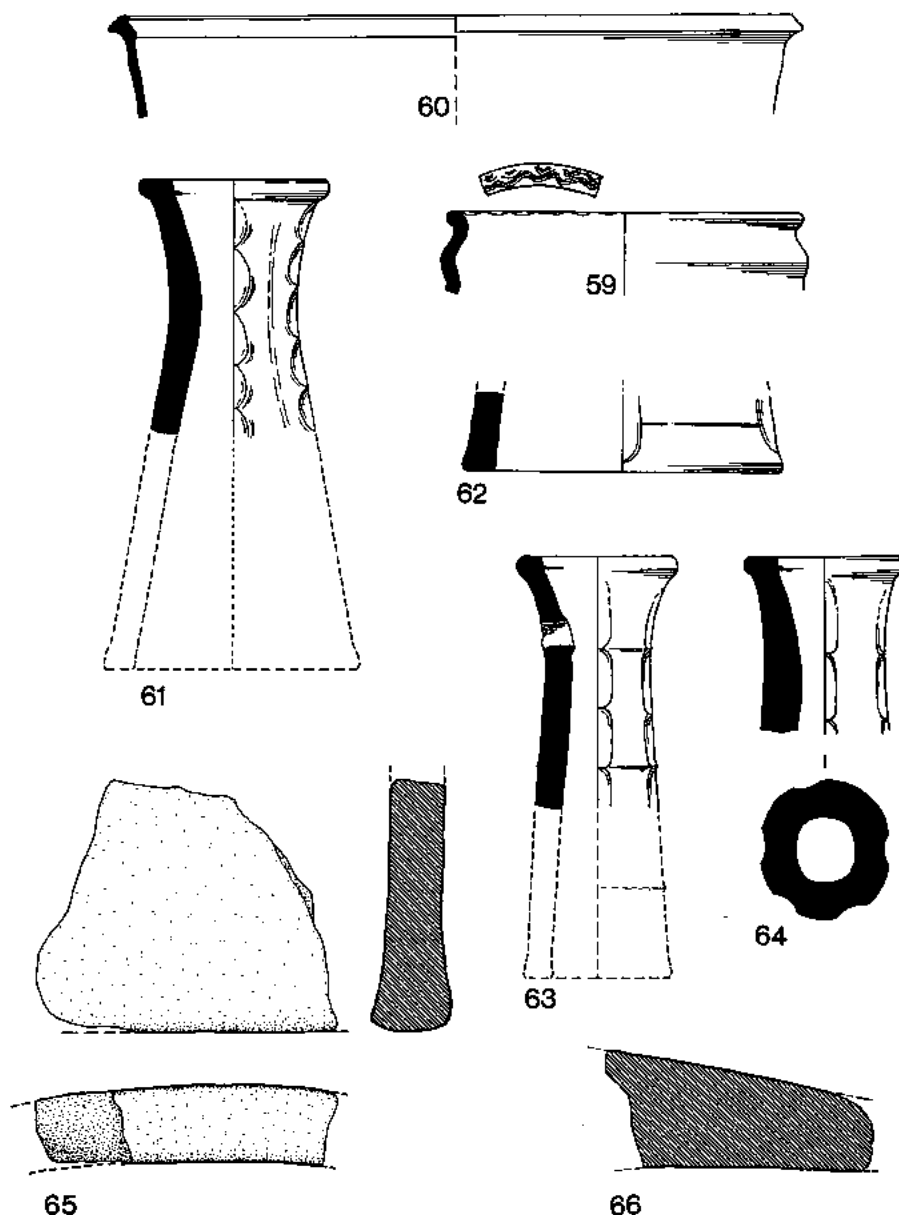


Fig. 11 Mile End: Pottery 59–60; Chimney-pots 61–64; Kiln furniture 65–66. Scale 1:4.

It is now known that the distribution of chimney-pots of the Sussex type extends as far north as Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire.<sup>6</sup> However, in this marginal region a complete chimney-pot from Blakesley, near Towcester, is only 15.5 cm. high; the hole in the top is normal in size, but no holes are present in the side.<sup>7</sup> In the last respect it thus



differs from the standard type in the southern counties, and is a parallel for the objects from Mile End.

On the basis of these comparisons the Mile End objects are identified as chimney-pots of a sub-type in Essex. Their biconical form with a small bore would promote the ascent of smoke-laden air, and thus dispense with the holes in the side.

The evidence of wasters at Mile End points to the chimney-pots as products of kilns in this vicinity. The dating of the assemblage to the end of the twelfth or early thirteenth century places the chimney-pots early in the range of these roof-fittings.

The same type of chimney-pot was also made at kiln 3, Hole Farm, Sible Hedingham, excavated in 1972.<sup>8</sup> Pieces of a small chimney-pot about 21.6 cm. high, more heavily moulded at the top and base than those from Mile End, have similar thumb-marks down the whole of the side.

In Essex the occurrence of these chimney-pots extends as far as Chelmsford, where the type is represented on the Marks and Spencer site, High Street, excavated in 1973.<sup>9</sup> On the other hand at Pleshey Castle are small chimney-pots, more sharply waisted and plain, for which a different source is to be sought.<sup>10</sup>

### 3. Kiln Furniture

Several fragments of kiln furniture were found, in a reddish-brown, very sandy fabric with roughly smoothed surfaces. The curved fragment 65 (F2C), with a thickened edge, seems to be similar to large curved tiles found at the pottery making site at Mill Green, Ingatestone, by Mrs. E. E. Sellers.<sup>11</sup> These latter had three upstanding ribs, one along each edge and one down the centre, on the outer surface. The excavator regards these as probably forming removable arches over the kilns, though none was found *in situ*. The function of the knife cut, wedge-shaped fragment, from an object at least 10 cm. wide, 66 (F2C) is unknown. Other nondescript lumps of kiln furniture were found in F1, L2 and F4, L2.

Fragments of mostly reduced, sandy, burnt clay were found in F3, L1 and F4, L1, the latter showing wattle marks; these fragments may be from kiln structures.

### 4. Iron (Fig. 12)

- 1 Knife blade from F5, L1.
- 2 Small knife blade, from F5, L3.
- 3 Nail with a square head, from F5, L1.

*Not illustrated:* Part of the shank of a small nail, 35 mm. long, c. 5 mm. square in section, clenched over c. 7 mm. from the end.

### 5. Stone

Decaying fragments of Rhenish Lava, probably from a quern, were found in F2C.

### 6. Romano-British Tile

Feature 2C contained fragments of tegulae, bonding tiles (40 mm.) and box flue tiles and F6 fragments of tegulae and bonding tiles. Two lumps of burnt septaria in F6 may be of Roman origin.

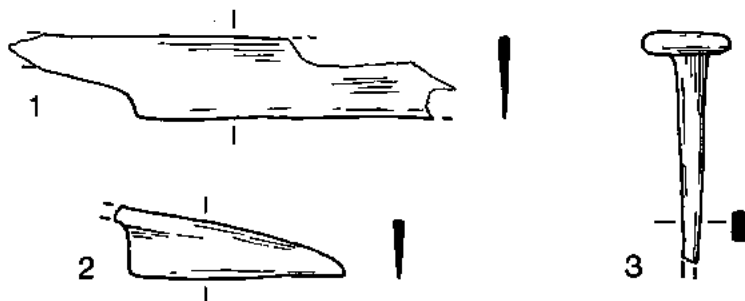


Fig. 12 Mile End: Iron objects, 1-3, Scale 1:2.

### 7. Post-medieval Brick and Tile

Feature 2A contained fragments of soft red bricks, 48 mm. x 95 mm. x more than 95 mm., and another fragment 69 mm. thick; two fragments of peg tile 13 mm. thick were also present. Feature 2C contained a fragment of brick 40 mm. thick.

The finds are now deposited in Colchester and Essex Museum, Accn. no. CM 178:1975.

### C. INTERPRETATION

The pottery, discussed below, provides the only absolute dating evidence, in the absence of documentary references. The four pits, 1, 3, 4 and 5, contained only pottery of fabrics A and B. This fact, together with the fact that the forms found in fabric C are typologically later than most of those found in fabrics A and B, suggests that the pits belong to the earliest phase of activity on the site, Period I. Features 8 and 9, part of the complex of postholes and gullies (7-13) contained pottery of fabric C; they would seem, therefore, either to represent a second period of activity, II, or to have continued in use after the pits had been filled. It will be suggested below that, on the evidence of the pottery, little time elapsed between these periods, and indeed, they are probably indicative of continuous activity in the same general area during the late twelfth to mid-thirteenth century, the excavated site lying on the periphery of that area.

The close proximity of kilns may be deduced from the presence of kiln furniture, wasters and charcoal, and it is reasonable to suppose that the roadworks cut through the edge of a potter's settlement, mostly still undisturbed in the adjacent field. Few kiln workshop areas have been dug, and fewer published;<sup>12</sup> no pits full of wasters seem to appear in relevant reports. It is simplest to suppose that the pits were dug for a supply of clay, though a secondary use in its preparation cannot be ruled out. The postholes and gullies 7-13 may be connected with workshop buildings.

The gully or fence slot F6 cuts obliquely across this group of features and therefore probably postdates it; its relationship with the entrance in the earliest phase of the boundary ditch, 2C, indicates that F6 was probably contemporary with or later than that feature. It has already been noted that F2 seems to be later than F1. The date of the digging of a ditch is often very different from the date of its final filling. Feature 2C contained late/post-medieval brick, but it also contained thirteenth-century Hedingham

ware, not found in other features on the site. It is possible that the earliest ditch, which runs parallel to the pre-1973 line of the Nayland road, may represent a thirteenth-century enclosure of the land for agricultural purposes.

The potters, attracted to the site by the combination of clay, water and scrub for fuel, together with the proximity of a market in Colchester, may well have cleared the surrounding area of scrub, subsequently moving to an area with more fuel, thus leaving the initially cleared land free for agriculture. Much marginal land was cultivated in the thirteenth century, when the pressure of population on resources was increasing.

It is clear, however, that the land was not fully utilised until the establishment of the modern field system in the mid-nineteenth century, the roadside ditch of medieval origin (F2 A, B) being maintained up to that time. The A134 is of Roman origin.<sup>13</sup> The few fragments of Roman tile may reflect this, or may have been imported to the pottery for constructional purposes.

## II. THE KILN SITE AT THE ROOKERY, GREAT HORKESLEY

In 1948, Brigadier M. E. W. Franklin found pottery 'so thick as to make it difficult to drive a fork into the ground'<sup>14</sup> a few yards from the north-east corner of his house, The Rookery (formerly Rookery Farm) at Great Horkesley (site 4 on Fig. 1). Some of this material, recognised to be kiln debris, was deposited in Colchester Museum (CM OS3:1968), and a small quantity remains at the house.<sup>15</sup> The construction of the Witham-Langham gas pipeline in the summer of 1973, on a line to the north of The Rookery, produced further evidence of pottery manufacture in the vicinity. Two pits were found west of the A134 road (site 3); pit 1 was c. 0.60 m. deep, the filling showing signs of burning; the other was smaller, and both contained pottery wasters. Immediately to the east of the main road (site 2), medieval pottery was found concentrated in a 100 sq. m. area of the pipeline wayleave.<sup>16</sup> Sites 2 and 3 lay in the roadside waste prior to the enclosure of the parish in 1823.<sup>17</sup> It seems probable from the topography indicated on the enclosure map of that date that The Rookery, which incorporates a timber building of sixteenth to seventeenth century date, was built on land which was part of the waste in the medieval period.

The material from the three sites is sufficiently similar to suggest that they are parts of a single establishment. The fabric (D) generally contains much sand tempering, including small white grains, and is usually fired to a hard pale to dark grey colour, mostly pale. Some material is underfired, resulting in a red or yellow, soft fabric; obviously distorted and fused wasters are present. The forms are as follows:

### *Jugs* (Fig. 13)

- 67 Grey core, brown surfaces; site 4.
- 68 Soft pale buff, underfired; site 2.
- 69 Hard grey fabric; site 4.
- 70 Grey fabric, red cortex, grey surfaces, cream slip decorations; site 3, pit 1.
- 71 Hard dark grey fabric; site 2.
- 72 Fairly hard, grey gritty fabric with buff/orange core: site 4.

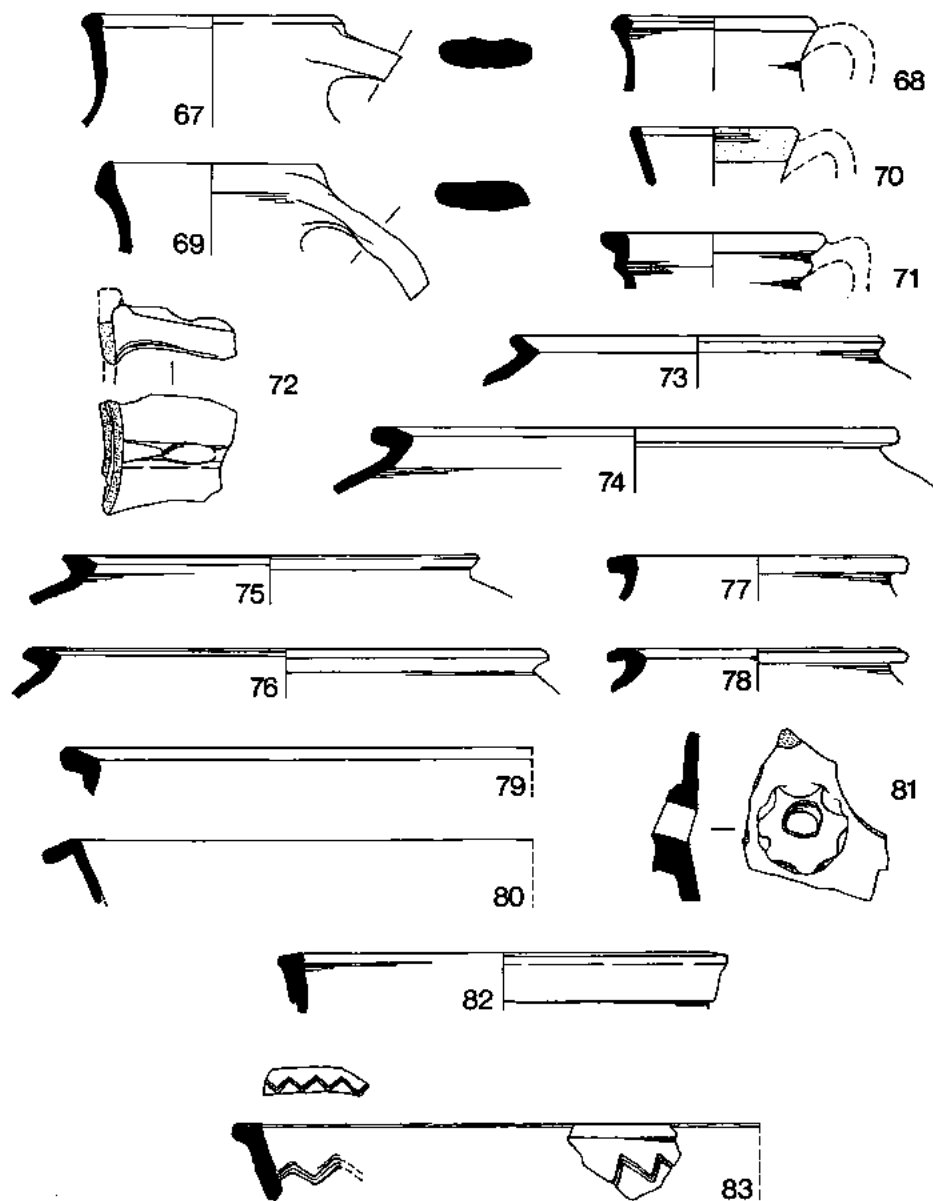


Fig. 13 Pottery: Sites 2-4, Great Horkesley, 67-82; The Laurels, Great Horkesley, 83. Scale 1:4.

Sherds with a cream slip under a green glaze (sites 2 and 4) are probably from jugs; sherds with slip decoration under a green glaze (site 2; site 3, pit 1; site 4) certainly are. These glazed and decorated jugs are, however, comparatively rare. Jug handles decorated with cream slip lines, also examples with random stab holes, occurred at site 4, in addition

to the ubiquitous plain strap handles (occasionally decorated as no. 72) and a single rod handle. Two jug rims similar to ME 2 and a base similar to ME 8 came from site 4; they may be products of that site, in fabric A.

#### *Cooking Pots*

- 73 Soft pale red gritty fabric with grey surfaces; site 2.
- 74 Hard grey fabric; site 2.
- 75 Hard grey fabric; site 4.
- 76 Soft, pale orange gritty fabric; site 2.
- 77 Hard grey fabric; site 4.
- 78 Hard dark grey fabric with coarse grits; site 3, pit 1.
- 79 Fairly hard, pale, grey/brown gritty fabric; site 2.
- 80 Soft pale yellow gritty ware with grey core; site 2.
- 81 Hard dark grey gritty ware, slightly orange cortex; site 4 (one of 5 examples).
- 82 Grey fabric, soft and gritty with red surfaces; site 2.

The size of 80 and the form of 82 are unusual.

### III. POTTERY FROM THE LAURELS, GREAT HORKESLEY

A small group of pottery in Colchester Museum (CM 69:1966), found at The Laurels, Great Horkesley, includes rim sherds of 3 bowls similar to ME 26 (1 in fabric C, 2 in A), a rod handle (fabric as Gt. Horkesley) and a sherd of a large bowl, 83. This is decorated with three wavy lines and is in a light grey sandy fabric similar to fabric A at Mile End. The group is more likely to be domestic than kiln debris.

### IV. THE PRODUCTS: DISCUSSION AND DATING

The two kiln sites reported produced three groups of pottery: fabrics A and B (Period I) at Mile End, fabric C (Period II) at Mile End, and fabric D at Great Horkesley. These groups are clearly not contemporary, but rather seem to represent three stages in the evolution of the products of a local pottery industry. The earliest group, fabrics A and B at Mile End, consists largely of everted, almost cavetto, rim cooking pots (group III, Fig. 5, 18–21, accounting for 77.8% of the total). A connection between these and Thetford ware pots, particularly those produced at Ipswich in the Carr Street (1928) kiln,<sup>18</sup> seems likely, though there are several points of difference. The Mile End pots have sagging bases, rather than flat ones, and a few (19a, b, 20) have applied strips. The rilling on the neck of 21 is, however, reminiscent of the girth-grooves on some of the Carr Street vessels. Hurst considers that Thetford ware was made in the Carr Street area during the tenth and eleventh centuries; the form with which we are concerned developed from very similar Ipswich ware pots produced in the same area probably from the seventh century onwards. It seems probable that the Mile End pots should be seen as a late development of this tradition, particularly in view of their rather squat profile.

A single pot of this form occurred at the Marks and Spencer site, High Street, Chelmsford (13th century, definitely after 1200),<sup>19</sup> another at Writtle, Period IA (c. 1211–mid-13th century),<sup>20</sup> and another at the Danbury Tile Kilns<sup>21</sup> (c. 1275/85–1325/35). Similar vessels have been found by Mrs. E. E. Sellers in recent excavations at the kiln site at Hole Farm, Sible Hedingham, including examples with applied strip decoration, though the type does not occur in the presently known range of material from the Mill Green, Ingatestone (site C), kilns; these kiln sites are provisionally dated to the early and later thirteenth century respectively.<sup>22</sup> This might suggest that their rarity in thirteenth century groups from central Essex, including Mill Green, might be due to the form only being popular in the northern part of the county.

It is worth noting that the distribution of Thetford ware in the county is also confined, on present evidence, to the northern part. The suggestion may be supported by an earlier site at Blunts Hall, Witham, tentatively ascribed to the period of the 'Anarchy' (1135–1150), which also produced only one rim of the form under discussion.<sup>23</sup>

Cooking pots with rims of other forms occur, though in relatively small quantity (9.4% of the total). Group IV, no. 22, is an everted rim type, but distinctly angular; it might be seen as being transitional between groups III and V, the latter having flat-topped triangular rims above a vertical neck. These latter appear to be typical of the early to mid-thirteenth century in Essex, e.g. Writtle Period I, and the Marks and Spencer site, High Street, Chelmsford; they are present at the Hole Farm kilns, Sible Hedingham. In the late thirteenth century, the vertical neck under the rim tends to disappear, as at Danbury Tile Kilns (c. 1275/85–1325/35) and Writtle, Period II (c. 1306–1425). The transition may be later further north, however, for such vessels occurred in a deposit at Bungay Castle deposited not later than 1294.<sup>24</sup>

Jugs also account for a small proportion of the total output, in all 7.6%. These coarse, unglazed vessels are difficult to date; similar rim forms occur at the Mill Green kilns, probably earlier than c. 1275. The tubular spout, 17, finds a parallel at Writtle, Fig. 53.25A, 'presumably Period I' (c. 1211–1306). Jugs, as opposed to spouted pitchers, do not occur in Thetford ware, but a connection between spouts of this form and certain spouted pitchers, may be tentatively suggested on the basis of a Thetford ware example from Ipswich.<sup>25</sup> The form is not common in Essex. Jug bases could usually only be recognised by the finger-impressions, so that it is impossible to define the proportion of jugs with bases so decorated. This feature is chronologically significant, however, apparently beginning at the start of the thirteenth century.<sup>26</sup>

The larger bowls, though accounting for only 3% of the group, are of considerable interest. The wavy line decoration typical of group VI, nos. 29 and 30, occurs at the Hole Farm Kilns, but not at Mill Green; an elaborate example of similar decoration is illustrated from 'The Laurels', Great Horkesley, Fig. 13.83. Bowls of group VIII are probably to be compared with cooking-pots of group IV. The examples which form group X may be derived from Thetford ware prototypes; a vessel from Cambridge (Market Place) has upright handles similar to 36 b, and there are similar vessels from Thetford.<sup>27</sup> Comparable bowls in other fabrics have been found at Great Easton, Essex,<sup>28</sup> Sandon, Essex, and Maidstone, Kent.<sup>29</sup>

The function of these very large bowls is uncertain, but they may have been intended as cream pans, used in the production of butter.<sup>30</sup> The fact that they have not so far been

noted in Colchester may lend some support to this view.<sup>31</sup> Bowls of comparable size, c. 60 cm. in diameter, are common at the Hole Farm kiln site, where decoration similar to that on no. 36 often occurs on large cooking pots, but only once on a bowl.<sup>32</sup>

Among the unusual items from Mile End, nos. 48 and 49 are worthy of note, since they appear to be parts of large, elaborately decorated storage-jars, similar to those found in Thetford ware. At Hole Farm, multiple lines of strip decoration occur only on large thick-walled vessels and fire-covers. Mrs. Sellers suggests that these may date from c. 1200. However, an example in a mid-late-thirteenth-century group from Danbury<sup>33</sup> indicates the longevity of the form. The skillet handle, 51, finds a parallel at Writtle, Period I (Fig. 52.19), c. 1211–1306.

It is thus clear that the forms of the majority of vessels, though not the majority of vessel types, seem to be derived from Saxo-Norman Thetford ware prototypes. The remainder of the forms lie within the mainstream of thirteenth century pottery in the area, the bowl 22, as noted, being perhaps intermediate between the two. The numerical dominance of Saxo-Norman derivative vessels suggests an early date, but the presence of chimney-pots, jugs with finger-impressed bases and 'thirteenth century' forms suggests that Period I should be placed at the end of the twelfth century or early in the thirteenth century. This dating must, however, be regarded as tentative until stratified groups of pottery are available from sites in the vicinity, particularly Colchester.

The pottery of Period II differed from the typically thirteenth century forms present in the Period I groups only in that it was made in a better fabric, C. By comparison with central Essex sites, the Period II material seems likely to date from the early/mid-thirteenth century, probably before c. 1275, since all the jars have well-defined vertical necks below the rim; however, their possible later occurrence at Bungay has already been noted. As with Period I, the material should ultimately be dated by reference to stratified material from other sites.

On present evidence, therefore, the Mile End pottery seems to have been active from the end of the twelfth century to the mid/late thirteenth, though excavation might well extend this range. Though no kilns were found in the excavated area, the presence of sophisticated kiln furniture, described above, seems to indicate rectangular kilns, possibly of Musty's type 4A.<sup>34</sup>

Whether the site to the north, at Great Horkesley, represents a later development of the same industry it is impossible to say, but on chronological grounds such a suggestion is at least feasible, since its products are clearly later than those of Mile End. Indeed, there is little to suggest a date before c. 1275–1300, bowl and jar rims of the type represented by 73–78 (Fig. 13) being typical of Period II at Writtle, c. 1306–1425, and Danbury, c. 1275/85–1325/35; the possibility of these forms reaching North Essex and Suffolk later than central Essex has already been noted. The jugs, in contrast to Mile End, are here slipped or slip decorated and glazed; whether the bung-holes as No. 81 are from jugs or jars is not clear. These do not occur at Writtle (Fig. 55.64) or in Chelmsford before the fifteenth century, but one occurred at the kiln site at Shefford, Beds., dated by Dr. Dunning to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries.<sup>35</sup> In view of the apparent rarity of bung-holes at an early date in Essex, it would seem reasonable to suggest that the material from Great Horkesley belongs to the fourteenth century, though perhaps earlier rather than later in that century.

Whilst there is at present no definite evidence for subsequent production of pottery in the vicinity, the names Kiln House and Tile House Farm on the map (Fig. 1) and the discovery of a post-medieval brick kiln at site 5 (Fig. 1) in 1968<sup>36</sup> at least testify to the existence of later brick and tile manufacture. Such activities tend to be attracted to agriculturally poor land near major towns, if the necessary raw materials are available; the Danbury area, close to Chelmsford, Maldon and Witham, provides a parallel.<sup>37</sup> There is a considerable need for intensive fieldwork in the area if its ceramic industries are to be clearly understood; the need is made urgent by the increasing rate of development in the vicinity.

### Acknowledgements

The fieldwork and excavation was directed by Martin Petchey whilst in receipt of a Rescue scholarship; the Department of the Environment provided grants to meet the remaining costs of the excavation, and to enable this report to be prepared. We are grateful to the contractors, the Amey-Fairclough Consortium, and to the Eastern Road Construction Unit, for allowing the excavations to take place, and for their assistance. Our thanks are also due to Mr. S. Cracknell for his work on the Mile End pottery, and Dr. G. C. Dunning for his report on the chimney-pots. Figures 1–3 are the work of Miss T. McCormick, and Figures 4–10 of S. Cracknell. We are grateful to Dr. Dunning for commenting on a draft of this paper; any remaining errors are the responsibility of the writers.

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### NOTES

1. M.R.P. maintained a watching brief on the by-pass works generally; no other archaeological sites were found. The predominantly Bronze Age site found during the excavation of ballast at Chitts Hill, in connection with the road, was excavated almost wholly under the direction of Phillip Crummy, and will be published by him in due course.
2. Essex Record Office, D/CT 242B.
3. The kiln site at Hole Farm has been excavated by Mrs. E. Sellers, to whom we are grateful for her comments on these sherds. Interim reports on the excavations appear in *Medieval Archaeology*, XVI, 1972, p. 205; XVII, 1973, p. 184.
4. G. C. Dunning, 'Medieval Chimney-pots', in E. M. Jope (ed.), *Studies in Building History* (1961), 78–93.
5. *ibid.*, 83, Fig. 5.6, no. 6.
6. *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal*, 5, 1970, 86–90, Fig. 11.
7. *ibid.*, 88, Fig. 12a.
8. Information from Mrs. E. Sellers; see note 3.
9. Information from P. J. Drury; Interim notes on the excavations in *Medieval Archaeology*, XVII, 1973, p. 167.
10. Information from Mr. P. A. Rahtz.
11. Unpublished excavations; see notes in *Medieval Archaeology*.
12. J. Musty, 'Medieval Pottery Kilns', in V. I. Evison, H. Hodges, and J. G. Hurst (eds.), *Medieval Pottery from Excavations* (1974), p. 57.
13. *Victoria County History of Essex*, III (1963), p. 27 (Route 4).
14. M. R. Hull, in the topographical file at Colchester Museum.
15. We are grateful to Mrs. Pertwee, the present occupier, for making this available for study. Sherds are no longer apparent in the garden.
16. Sites 2 and 3 were observed by the Colchester Archaeological Group, and are noted in 'The Witham–Langham Gas Pipeline', *Colchester Archaeological Group Bulletin*, 17, 1974, p. 22. We are grateful to the group, and to Phillip Crummy, Director of the Colchester Archaeological Unit, for making available material and information from this site.



17. E.R.O., Q/RDc 11b, Enclosure award map, Great Horkesley.
18. J. G. Hurst, 'Saxo-Norman Pottery in East Anglia', *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, L, 1957, p. 32 and Fig. 1, p. 33.
19. See Note 9.
20. P. A. Rahtz, *Excavations at King John's Hunting Lodge, Writtle, Essex, 1955-57* (1969), Fig. 52.13.
21. P. J. Drury and G. D. Pratt, 'A Late 13th and Early 14th Century Tile Factory at Danbury, Essex', *Medieval Archaeology*, XIX (forthcoming).
22. See notes 3 and 11 respectively.
23. D. H. Trump, 'Blunts Hall, Witham', *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc. Third Series*, I (1961), p. 37.
24. *Proc. Suffolk Inst. of Arch.*, XXII (1936), 334-38. We are grateful to Dr. Dunning for this reference.
25. Hurst, 1957, op. cit. (note 18), Fig. 3.1, p. 38.
26. We are grateful to Dr. Dunning for bringing this point to our attention; he knows of no twelfth-century occurrence of such jugs.
27. Hurst, 1957, op. cit. (note 18), Fig. 7.21 and p. 52.
28. Information from the excavator, Mrs. E. E. Sellers; Interim reports in *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, 3rd Series, I (1965), p. 265; II (1966), p. 97.
29. P. J. Spillett, W. P. D. Stebbing, and G. C. Dunning, 'A Pottery Kiln Site at Tyler Hill, near Canterbury', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, LV (1942), p. 64 and Fig. 3.4.
30. We owe this suggestion to Mr. B. Hope-Taylor.
31. Information from Mr. P. Crummy.
32. Or possibly a fire-cover; information from Mrs. E. Sellers.
33. To be published with the pottery from the Danbury Tile Factory; op. cit., note 20.
34. Musty, 1974, op. cit. (note 12), p. 47.
35. G. C. Dunning in W. P. Westell, 'A Medieval Kiln Site at Chicksands, Shefford, Bedfordshire', *East Herts. Arch. Society Trans.*, 9(i), 1934, Fig. 3.18, p. 36.
36. Noted on maps in Colchester and Essex Museum.
37. See P. J. Drury, 'Post-medieval Brick and Tile Kilns at Runsell Green, Danbury, Essex', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 9, 1975 (forthcoming).

# The Rectors of Peldon

by ANTHONY W. GOUGH

The historical and biographical notes below were first collated during research for a parish history of the Essex church and village of Peldon, six miles south of Colchester. It soon appeared that, while some work had been carried out in compiling a list of the clergy, no attempt had been made to investigate and assemble such biographical details as were extant. The clergy list was not only found to be incomplete but also incorrect in regard to the chronological and academic details of some of the Rectors. Many of these deficiencies have now been made good, although (as will be noted below) there are still several gaps which are impossible to fill until further research sheds light upon them. It may be, of course, that the relevant records have not survived at all.

During the six years of research on the parish history, published in 1970 by the Parochial Church Council in *A Short History of the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Peldon*, extensive biographical data concerning its Rectors came to light. Some of this material has been used in the *Short History*, and the brief notes in that publication have been revised and extended for the purpose of this article, and further footnotes added. Some of the published works which refer to the Rectors of Peldon appeared on investigation to be in need of correction and amplification. In particular, Richard Newcourt's date of William Tey's institution, followed by many other writers, is clearly wrong, and some of the notes in Venn and Foster need further augmentation in the light of the notes below.

Since this paper concerns the Rectors of an Essex village, most of the sources given in the extensive footnotes might prove to be of value to others who desire source material for similar brief biographies of Essex incumbents.

In the interest of clarity, the word 'resigned' has been generally used to describe the relinquishment of the freehold of the benefice by several of the Rectors, although the correct legal term should be 'ceded'. 'Resignation' is technically used to describe clergy who either retire from the parochial ministry, or who vacate a living for an unbeneficed position.

1085/6: The Domesday Book for Essex refers to the church in Peldon, and there seems little doubt that a priest was serving the parish at that time, and working the thirty acres of glebe land attached to the church.<sup>1</sup>

1202: MILO FOLET was presented to the church of 'Peltindone', probably some time during the latter part of the 12th century, by William of Peltindone. If not the first, he would have been one of the earliest Rectors of the present Norman church built in the 12th century. He resigned in 1202 on becoming a monk.<sup>2</sup>

1202: ROBERT FOLET was presented by Richard de Peltindone, and was probably a relative of Milo.<sup>3</sup> It seems likely that both the Folets were of Norman origin.

- 1212: WILLELMUS is shown in the Colchester Cartulary Rolls as *presbiter de Peltendune* about this date.<sup>4</sup> There appears to be no information after this time regarding his successors until well into the 14th century.
- 1323: ROBERT was *Rector of Peltyngdon* at this time.<sup>5</sup>
- 1348: EDMUND WHITE was ordained sub-deacon by the Bishop of Ely in his chapel at Little Hadham on 19 April 1348,<sup>6</sup> the year of the Black Death, which might account both for the Bishop's absence from Ely and the need for a new Rector at Peldon. White was one of several vendors of land in Peldon in 1369.<sup>7</sup>
- 1380: BERNARD EXTON was Rector in June 1380, and died in office in 1384.<sup>8</sup> (He may previously have been Vicar of Shoreditch in 1368.)<sup>9</sup>
- 1384: WILLIAM DE AKETON, M.A. (Cantab.), M.D., was ordained sub-deacon on 27 May 1385 and Deacon the following December.<sup>10</sup> Presented to the living by Alice de Nevil, whose family had held the patronage of Peldon since 1282. Admitted to Peldon 26 November 1384. Died by February 1390. Having read medicine at Cambridge, he is shown by Emden to have willed several gifts to Clare Hall.
- 1390: RALPH PYNSTHORP DE HENHAM was instituted to Peldon 22 February 1390, on moving from St. Mary, Colchester. Newcourt's *Repertorium*<sup>11</sup> has mistakenly entered two Rectors (Ralph de Pynsthorp and Ralph Henham) under the list for Peldon, but his entry under Colchester St. Mary correctly shows *Rad. Pynsthorpe de Henham*. That entry also records the new Vicar of St. Mary's as instituted on 25 February 1390 *per. resig. Pynsthorpe*, three days after Pynsthorpe's institution to Peldon. Died in 1405.
- 1405: JOHN UNGOT succeeded to Peldon. Instituted 17 September 1405 by Roger Waldon,<sup>12</sup> Bishop of London, who was a former Rector of Fordham, Essex. Ungot had either resigned or died by 1415.
- 1415: JOHN BRYAN (not recorded in Newcourt) was Rector in this year, but *late Rector* in 1419.<sup>13</sup>
- 1440: JOHN SAXY is the next traceable Rector, but Newcourt gives no further details. Had died by 1442.
- 1442: JOHN STANESBY was instituted on 28 July 1442, on the death of Saxy.<sup>14</sup> Had died by 1466.
- 1466: ROBERT FAWKES succeeded Stanesby on 20 December 1466; was presented by Margaret Tey, a member of the famous Essex family.<sup>15</sup> Held West Mersea in plurality from 1488.<sup>16</sup> Had died by March 1496.
- 1496: THOMAS METCALFE, M.A. (Cantab.),<sup>17</sup> was instituted on 23 November 1496.<sup>18</sup> Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, as well as a Senior Proctor of that University. Admitted Rector of Great Maidwell, Northamptonshire, on 26 August 1498 in plurality. Emden states that he died by May 1504.
- c. 1504: JOHN ALYN became Vicar of Little Stambbridge in January 1504,<sup>19</sup> and probably Rector of Peldon in plurality shortly afterwards. There are several persons of the same name in the records, including an Archdeacon of Middlesex<sup>20</sup> who died in 1516,<sup>21</sup> and there is some difficulty over identification. Alyn appears to have held Peldon among many other livings at this time, and had resigned by 1518,<sup>22</sup> and died by 1522.<sup>23</sup>

- 1518: ROBERT FOXLEY was instituted on 27 November 1518 on resignation of Alyn, and died by 1523.<sup>24</sup>
- 1523: EDWARD DANYELL, M.A. (Cantab.),<sup>25</sup> was instituted on 29 January 1523. Had married probably *temp.* Edward VI, and for this reason he was subsequently deprived by Queen Mary in 1554.<sup>26</sup> Apparently he did not separate from his wife in order to retain his living as many other married clergy did, for example, William Gippes at Salcott Virley.<sup>27</sup>
- 1554: EDWARD RYLEY, B.D. (Oxon.),<sup>28</sup> was instituted to the living on 5 September 1544 by Bishop Bonner of London. Clearly a pluralist, taking charge simultaneously of Great Wakering in October 1555, St. Andrew's Undershaft, London (on 12 June 1556), as well as Stisted.<sup>29</sup> Ryley probably held Peldon during the whole of Mary's short reign, although he may have moved to London in 1556 leaving the benefice vacant.
- 1559: EDWARD DANYELL was restored to the benefice by Queen Elizabeth,<sup>30</sup> but appears to have deteriorated in health during his deprivation. On his return it is stated that he would have been able to preach 'if age and contynuall sickness lettet not'.<sup>31</sup> His will, proved 17 January 1569, refers to his wife Joan, his son and four daughters.<sup>32</sup>
- 1569: WILLIAM TEY, M.A. (Cantab.),<sup>33</sup> Newcourt gives his institution as 1596, but this is clearly wrong. Most writers have perpetuated Newcourt's error.<sup>34</sup> The reasons for refuting this date are (1) that Edmund Grindall, who instituted Tey to Peldon, held office as Bishop of London, 1559–1570; (2) the records of the Archdeacon's Court, before which Tey frequently appeared, refer to dates prior to 1596;<sup>35</sup> (3) Tey died in 1594. In view of the confusion concerning Tey's career, in Collinson and Davids among others, a more extended biography of this Rector is therefore warranted.

William Tey was born at Layer-de-la-Haye in 1546,<sup>36</sup> son of John (1521–68) of Bottingham Hall, Copford. After studying at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was ordained Deacon in London on 2 May 1569,<sup>37</sup> and instituted Rector of Peldon on 6 May 1569 on death of Danyell.<sup>38</sup> In 1572 became Rector of Rougham (Suffolk)<sup>39</sup> when Richard Crabtree probably acted as a *locum tenens* for a short while.<sup>40</sup> (It is not unlikely that Tey was under suspension at this time.) On 25 May 1573 Tey became Rector of Little Bentley, but resigned 13 January 1574.<sup>41</sup> When the Puritan Classis at Dedham was founded in 1582,<sup>42</sup> Tey became one of its leading members. Resigned the living of Rougham 1582.<sup>43</sup> Dr. Aylmer, Bishop of London, made a visitation of the clergy of Essex in 1584 and suspended 38 of them for their Puritan views, including William Tey.<sup>44</sup> He succeeded to the Tey estates on the death of his brother Thomas, and an entry in the minute book of the Dedham Classis dated 5 April 1585 refers to both this succession and his suspension.<sup>45</sup> It is probable that in 1586 Tey came under further suspension by the Bishop of London, from whom Tey was expecting a visit. At the Classis meeting on 30 May, 'Mr. Tey moved this, what good course might be taken for the Bishop's coming for the prevention of the Church Wardens oaths. It was said they might swear with protestation, viz. that they would do anything that might stand with God's glory and the good of the Church....'<sup>46</sup> In

September 1588, Tey was again suspended for failing to produce his letters of orders and his certificate of induction to the benefice.<sup>47</sup> Episcopal opposition towards the Puritans, and in particular their Classes, came to a head in 1589 after the publication of the anti-episcopal *Martin Marprelate Tracts*. Many Presbyterian leaders were gaoled or hanged, and the classical organisation broke up.<sup>48</sup> The last meeting of the Dedham Classis took place at Tey's house in Layer-de-la-Haye on 2 June 1589. The final entry, probably Tey's, ends, 'Thus long continued through God's mercy this blessed meeting and now it ended by the malice of Satan, some cause of it was complaints against us preferred by the Bishop of London for which cause I was called up to London and examined in it. But the chiefest cause was the death of some of our brethren and their departure from us to other places. Praised be God for ever.'<sup>49</sup>

Some of these examinations of William Tey are in the records of the Archdeacon's Court. For example, 'Mr. Wm. Tey, for not observing the Queen's books, and for receiving Mr. Parker to the Communion and for not wearing the surplice.'<sup>50</sup> Again, 'Mr. Tey, Rector, for not wearing the surplice. For not reading the Book of Common Prayer, nor saying Service on Wednesdays or Fridays. He baptizes where he preaches, the font being not there; he doth not instruct the children in the catechism nor any other book.'<sup>51</sup> The complaint of the Sexton against Tey was 'for my Lords injunctions and the Queen Majesty's injunctions are pulled down and defaced and taken away',<sup>52</sup> no doubt from the church door.

William Tey died in 1594, his widow Parnell being granted administration 16 March 1594.<sup>53</sup>

- 1594: HUGO BRANHAM, M.A., B.D. (Cantab.), was ordained Deacon (Ely) in April 1568, aged 21 years. Became a University Preacher in 1582.<sup>54</sup> Instituted 4 June 1594<sup>55</sup> and held this in plurality for a while with Dovercourt-cum-Harwich and Little Oakley.<sup>56</sup> Died in 1615.
- 1615: RICHARD RAM, M.A. (Cantab.),<sup>57</sup> was probably son of Robert Ram, M.A., D.D., Rector of Copford. Born at Colchester in 1588; admitted to Queens' College, Cambridge, 1602. Ordained Deacon (London) 23 September 1610, aged 22, and Priest 8 March 1611. After a curacy at Great Birch (under his father) and an incumbency at Great Bentley (1613-15) was presented to Peldon by Thomas Lord D'Arcy 20 April 1615.<sup>58</sup> Died in 1640.<sup>59</sup>
- 1640: JOHN CORNELIUS, M.A., D.D. (Cantab.), was born at Margareting, Essex. Became a Fellow of Pembroke College, 1627, and Prebend of Lichfield 1636-42. Awarded his Doctorate in 1660.<sup>60</sup> Became Rector of Peldon 2 November 1640. During the Civil War his Rectory was plundered on more than one occasion. For example, in 1642 'Wm. Hudson and Sarah wife of Edward Man both of Peldon, labourers, 7 January about 10 o/c forcibly broke into the dwelling house of John Cornelius, clerk there, and put divers persons of his household in bodily fear of their lives.'<sup>61</sup> On another occasion he was robbed of goods worth £400.<sup>62</sup> Cornelius was sequestered from the living before 19 December 1644.<sup>63</sup>

- 1644: FRANCIS ONGE, B.A. (Cantab.), was born at Hartest, Suffolk, and went to school at Chapel, Essex. Ordained Priest on 20 May 1638, and after serving a curacy at Great Parndon<sup>64</sup> took charge of Peldon in 1644.<sup>65</sup> Walker says that he had been Lady Eden's coachman, and he seems to have had trouble getting through Cambridge.<sup>66</sup> Onge, a convinced Puritan, strongly supported the work of the Westminster Assembly. He was one of the signatories of the *Essex Testimony* in 1648.<sup>67</sup> Entered into a protracted litigation with the wife of John Cornelius concerning her 'fifths', a charge on the Peldon endowment.<sup>68</sup> Ejected by Charles II in 1660.<sup>69</sup>
- 1660: JOHN CORNELIUS was restored to Peldon in 1660,<sup>70</sup> but in 1662 he came to an arrangement with Onge and moved to Clavering (of which he was formerly Vicar in 1641).<sup>71</sup> Died in 1674.
- 1662: FRANCIS ONGE conformed under the *Act of Uniformity*, although nearly a thousand ministers of the Church of England were ejected for failing to do so. Returned to Peldon in 1662, and died in 1667.<sup>72</sup>
- 1667: JONATHAN SAUNDERS was presented to Peldon by Samuel Reynolds<sup>73</sup> whose father, Thomas, had possessed the advowson<sup>74</sup> and was Mayor of Colchester in 1654. Saunders was instituted on 1 June 1667 and resigned in 1674.<sup>75</sup>
- 1674: JOHN ANGIER, M.A. (Cantab.), was born at Stratford St. Mary, and schooled in Dedham.<sup>76</sup> Appointed to the sequestered living of Asheldam on 9 July 1658, by the Protector Cromwell, but ejected by Charles II in 1660.<sup>77</sup> Conformed in 1662 and instituted to Peldon on 15 April 1674,<sup>78</sup> holding this in plurality with Inworth from 1678. Died in 1689.<sup>79</sup>
- 1690: NATHANIEL ASHWELL, M.A. (Cantab.), was born in Ludgate Street, London, in 1656 and was schooled in Earls Colne.<sup>80</sup> Ordained Deacon (London) in September 1679, the year of his graduation, and was presented and instituted to Peldon by the Bishop of London on 12 September 1690.<sup>81</sup> His annual entries recording those 'buried in wool', and the monetary distributions to the poor are in the parish Overseers' Book. His wife Hannah<sup>82</sup> was buried in Peldon on 9 May 1717;<sup>83</sup> he died in 1725.
- 1725: ALEXANDER VIEVAR, LL.B. (Cantab.),<sup>84</sup> was instituted in June 1725,<sup>85</sup> and took Halstead, Essex, in plurality in the same year.<sup>86</sup> Presented by George Brooke, the patron to the living.<sup>87</sup> Died in 1744.<sup>88</sup>
- 1744: EDWARD TOWNSHEND, M.A. (Cantab.), was the son of Charles, 2nd Viscount Townshend, of Raynham, Norfolk, and was educated at Eton. Ordained Deacon (Norwich) in September 1743, and Priest two months later. Became Deputy Clerk of the Closet in 1746, and Prebend of Wells in 1747. Gained his D.D. in 1761, and made Dean of Norwich the same year.<sup>89</sup> Instituted to Peldon on 25 June 1744, and presented by Robert Earl of Orford of Houghton (Norfolk).<sup>90</sup> Left Peldon in 1746, and died on 27 January 1765. Buried in Bath Abbey.<sup>91</sup>
- 1746: JOHN WYATT, M.A.,<sup>92</sup> was presented to Peldon by Miss Catherine Daye, and instituted on 9 May 1746.<sup>93</sup> He either resigned or died in 1749.

- 1749: THOMAS HOW. Morant says he was instituted on 17 March 1749. The register gives his burial 8 December 1755.<sup>94</sup>
- 1756: RICHARD HARVEY, B.A. (Oxon.),<sup>95</sup> was instituted on 29 April 1756,<sup>96</sup> but Foster has little detail of his career. Resigned the living in 1757.
- 1757: SAMUEL HERRING, M.A. (Cantab.), was ordained Deacon (Ely) on 4 June 1750, and Priest the following October.<sup>97</sup> Rector of Eastry, Kent, from 1753–7,<sup>98</sup> before instituted to Peldon on 9 July 1757.<sup>99</sup> Became a Fellow of Queens', Cambridge, in 1748. Died in 1761.
- 1761: HARRY HANKEY, M.A. (Cantab.), was born in London in 1730, son of Sir Joseph Hankey, and went to school in Dedham. Ordained Deacon (Ely) on 17 June 1753 and Priest (Norwich) on 28 April 1754. Rector of Brantham and Bergholt, Suffolk, 1754–82,<sup>100</sup> and became Rector also of Peldon on 7 March 1761.<sup>101</sup> Became Chaplain to the Earl of Ilchester. Died on 24 April 1782.<sup>102</sup>
- 1782: JEHOSHAPHAT MOUNTAIN, M.A. (Cantab.), D.D. (Lambeth),<sup>103</sup> came from a French refugee family named de Montaigne. Born on 4 December 1745, and made Deacon (Norwich) on 15 March 1778, and Priest in September 1779. Served curacies at Quidenham and Eccles, Norfolk, 1778–79, and Cranworth and Southbergh, 1779–82.<sup>104</sup> Instituted to Peldon on 7 June 1782. His brother Jacob was an intimate friend of William Pitt, and when Jacob was appointed first Anglican Bishop of Quebec in 1793, Jehoshaphat and other members of the Mountain family emigrated to Canada.<sup>105</sup> (The Peldon Registers show that John James Talman was priest-in-charge during this time.) Jehoshaphat was assistant minister at Three Rivers, Quebec Province, 1794–1800, then incumbent of Christ Church, Montreal, from 1801. Died 10 April 1817.
- 1817: JOHN PALMER, M.A. (Cantab.),<sup>106</sup> was born on 13 September 1773, and ordained Deacon on 18 December 1798. Prebend of Lincoln in 1807, and Vicar of South Benfleet 1811–17. Instituted to Peldon on 16 August 1817. Palmer built a new Rectory at Peldon in 1822, but this had to be vacated 30 years later because of bad construction.<sup>107</sup> Died on 17 May 1851. (His father was John Palmer, M.P. for Bath, the originator of the Mail Coach system.<sup>108</sup> His curate, Robert Eden, was instrumental in building the Church School in 1833, who after an incumbency at Leigh, became Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness, on 9 March 1851.<sup>109</sup>)
- 1851: WILLIAM SPENCER HARRIS BRAHAM MEADOWS, M.A. (Oxon.),<sup>110</sup> was the son of John Braham, an operatic tenor, and Nancy Storace, soprano and actress. He took the name Meadows on coming to Peldon, where he was instituted on 10 July 1851. Built the existing Old Rectory in 1852. His father married Miss Bolton in 1816, whereupon it is said that Nancy Storace died of a broken heart.<sup>111</sup> From this marriage William received six half-brothers and -sisters. One, Frances, later became the Countess of Waldegrave and as such received the Peldon advowson with the Waldegrave Estates. She presented William on 10 July 1851, but he resigned to become Vicar of Chigwell in 1855.

- 1855: CHRISTOPHER ROBERT HARRISON, B.C.L. (Oxon.),<sup>112</sup> was ordained Deacon (Rochester) in 1844, and Priest the year following. Rector of Leigh from 1852-55, and Rector of Peldon on 21 May 1855. Resigned on 16 September 1867 to become Vicar of North Curry, Somerset, where he died on 1 October 1877. He was the first Rector of Peldon to give a description of the church in any detail in his *Some Record of the Parish of Peldon* begun in 1867.<sup>113</sup> He records details of the massive church restoration which he undertook, and the six-penny rate 'after some ineffectual opposition'.
- 1867: CARTER HALL, M.A. (T.C.D.),<sup>114</sup> was instituted on 18 October 1867, and by 1878 he himself possessed the advowson.<sup>115</sup> 'The people of Peldon', he wrote, 'are in general well disposed, but they appear ignorant. Good congregations, the farmers are a respectable class of men, and set a good example to their labourers'; and of the local earthquake, April 1884: 'Scarcely a house escaped, several are roofless. Poor old Parsfield was so frightened that he has taken to his bed and it is expected he will never leave it.'<sup>116</sup> Resigned in 1895, but appears to have ceased duty before then.
- 1895: DAVID LINDSAY JOHNSON, M.A. (Oxon.).<sup>117</sup> By 1888 the advowson was in the possession of W. W. Johnson, Esq.,<sup>118</sup> whence it came to David and thence to his widow. He became Rector on 9 July 1895, but the registers show that he was acting as 'curate-in-charge' in 1890, and 'officiating minister' in 1895. He is known as the 'blind Rector', and he knew the Psalms and much of the Bible by heart. Preached his last sermons on 16 July 1911 (on Col. i, 11, and Isaiah xlv, 22)<sup>119</sup> and died of pneumonia at the Rectory six days later. His memorial, erected on 2 August 1912, is in the church, although he was buried in Colchester.
- 1911: EDGAR GEORGE BOWRING, M.A. (Oxon.).<sup>120</sup> Mrs. Lindsay Johnson presented Bowring to Peldon at the wish of her husband. Instituted on 15 September 1911, and in 1915 the advowson was conveyed to the Church Association (now the Church Society Trust). He was a staunch Protestant, and as Secretary of the Church Association led much of the national opposition to the 1927 Deposited Book of Common Prayer from his Rectory. Also led demonstrations in London, and a march across Westminster Bridge to lobby Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister. The Deposited Book was finally rejected by Parliament, and Peldon Registers show a 'Thanksgiving Sunday after rejection of amended Deposited Prayer Book by the House of Commons' on 17 June 1928. In 1916 he was one of those involved in the arrest of the German air-crew of the Zeppelin that came down in Little Wigborough, for which he was awarded a silver watch. Resigned on 6 December 1930, and died on Easter Monday 1950.
- 1931: ALFRED ALBERT GILES, M.A., was instituted on 7 February 1931. He was brought up in Mrs. Smyly's Coombe Boys' Home and it is recorded that 'his mother was Roman Catholic and his father an ungodly Protestant.'<sup>121</sup> He was converted to Christ under Mrs. Smyly, and became a teacher for the Irish Church Missions. Resigned in 1938.



- 1939: JOHN ROBERT WILSON, B.A., L.Th. (Durham), was instituted on 14 February 1939, having returned from missionary work with the Church Missionary Society in China in 1938.<sup>122</sup> Of his war-time incumbency he recalls 'the Home Guard keeping watch from the Church Tower, and on the Parade Sundays filling the church, for intensely moving services, never knowing who would be missing on the next parade'. He also remembers the excitement when a Spitfire crash-landed at Sampson's Farm and the pilot being brought up to the Rectory. Resigned in October 1947, and retired to the Church of England Clergy Home at Hindhead, Surrey.
- 1948: WALTER ASBURY SMITH was instituted on 7 April 1948 but resigned a few months later (January 1949).
- 1949: ROY GUMLEY ADNETT was instituted on 21 July 1949. It was his leadership that built up the resources to rebuild the present Chancel. (The previous one was closed during 1939-53 owing to its dangerous condition.) The new Chancel was dedicated by the Bishop of Colchester on 19 April 1953. Moved in March 1955 to Chilcompton Vicarage, Bath.
- 1955: ERIC KENNETH GREEN was instituted on 3 June 1955. He is still remembered for being the village postman for a while. Moved to Devizes, Wiltshire, in September 1957.
- 1958: JOHN PENROSE, B.A. (Manch.), was instituted on 9 June 1958. During his incumbency the nave of the church was redecorated and the Tower roof repaired. Moved in March 1964 to Toller Porcorum, Dorset, where he died in 1971.
- 1964: ANTHONY WALTER GOUGH, Dip.Th. (Lond.), was born in London in 1931. Trained for the ministry at Oak Hill College, London; ordained Deacon in Portsmouth in 1960; served a curacy at St. Simon's, Southsea. Instituted to Peldon on 20 June 1964. In 1970 the Parochial Church Council published his *Short History of the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Peldon*.<sup>123</sup> Became Vicar of Rothley, Leicestershire, in January 1971.
- 1971: JOHN CARPENTER, M.A. (Cantab.), instituted on 1 April 1971; resigned April 1974.
- 1974: JAMES EDWARD SEDDON, L.Th. (Durham), instituted on 31 July 1974.

## NOTES

1. *The Domesday Book relating to Essex*, Section 188.
2. P. H. Reaney, 'Early Essex Clergy', *Essex Review*, Vol. xlvii, 12.
3. *ut supra*.
4. *Colchester Cartulary Rolls*, i, 196.
5. Reaney, *op. cit.*
6. *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. vii, p. 61 n.
7. Reaney, *op. cit.*
8. *ut supra*.
9. *Canterbury and York Society: Diocesis Londoniensis*, Vols. 1 and 2, 1962-75; i, 262.
10. Emden, *Biographical Register of University of Cambridge to A.D. 1500*, p. 3.
11. cf. Newcourt's *Repertorium*, entries Peldon and Colchester St. Mary.
12. *ut supra*.
13. Reaney, *op. cit.*
14. Newcourt, *op. cit.*
15. *Trans. E.A.S.*, Vol. xvi, p. 221.

16. cf. Newcourt, under West Mersea.
17. Emden, op. cit., p. 403.
18. Newcourt, op. cit.
19. Newcourt, Little Stambidge.
20. J. E. Oxley, *The Reformation in Essex*, p. 272.
21. Newcourt, op. cit.
22. Newcourt, Peldon.
23. Newcourt, Little Stambidge.
24. Newcourt, Peldon.
25. J. and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Vol. II, p. 7.
26. H. Grieve, 'Deprived Married Clergy in Essex, 1553-1561', *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1940), 22 (4th series), p. 167.
27. *ut supra*.
28. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500-1714.
29. Newcourt, Vol. I, p. 268, entry St. Andrew Wardrobe, London.
30. *Lambeth Cart. Misc.* xiii, Part 2, No. 57.
31. Grieve, op. cit.
32. Will at Essex Record Office, D/ACR/6. F.92.
33. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. IV, p. 216.
34. Patrick Collinson, *Elizabethan Puritan Movement* (1967), p. 261 ff. and p. 319; T. W. Davids, *Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity*, p. 123 n.
35. Archdeacon's Court Records, Holly Trees Museum, Colchester.
36. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.* Part I, Vol. IV (1927), p. 216; R. H. Jeffers in *Essex Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1969), pp. 184-8. (Mr. Jeffers in correspondence in E.R.O. Ref. 287/28/8 has accepted this revised dating.)
37. Venn, op. cit.
38. Newcourt, op. cit. The date in Newcourt is 1596, but this should now be amended to 1569 for the reasons outlined in the article.
39. Venn, op. cit.
40. *Trans. E.A.S.*, Vol. xix, p. 6. Richard Crabtree does not appear to have been Rector, but more likely a *locum tenens*.
41. Newcourt, Bentley Parva.
42. R. G. Usher, *The Presbyterian Movement, 1582-1589, as illustrated by the Minute Book of the Dedham Classis*; also, Harold Smith, *The Ecclesiastical History of Essex during the Long Parliament*, p. 12 ff.
43. Venn, op. cit. cf. Parish History of Rougham Church, Suffolk.
44. Neal, *History of the Puritans*, Vol. I, p. 281, note; cf. D. W. Barrett, *Sketches of Church Life* (1902) p. 212 ff.
45. Usher, op. cit. cf. Rendell, *Dedham in History*, p. 70.
46. Usher, op. cit.
47. W. J. Pressey, 'Colchester Archdeaconry Visitation, 1588', *Essex Review*, Vol. xxxii, pp. 132-7.
48. S. T. Bindoff, *Tudor England* (1950), p. 243.
49. Usher, op. cit.
50. Archdeacon's Court Records, Fol. 156, p. 212.
51. *ut supra*, Fol. 238, p. 221.
52. *ut supra*, Fol. 251, p. 222.
53. Some additions to Newcourt's *Repertorium*, p. 103.
54. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.* Part I, Vol. I, p. 206.
55. Peldon Clergy List, unverified. Venn says 'c. 1596'.
56. *Trans. E.A.S.*, Vol. vi (NS), p. 248; also, T. W. Davids, *Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity*, p. 97.
57. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. III, p. 416.
58. Newcourt, op. cit. W. & F. R. Ram, *The Ram Family* (1940), p. 96, following Venn, make no reference to Richard Ram's incumbency at Peldon.
59. Some additions to Newcourt's *Repertorium*, p. 103 ff.
60. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. I, p. 398.
61. General Sessions of the Peace held at Chelmsford: 10 Jan. 1642/3.
62. *Walker Revised - Sufferings of the Clergy 1642-1660*, p. 148. cf. *Trans. E.A.S.*, Vol. xxi, p. 75.
63. Smith, op. cit., p. 144.
64. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. III, p. 281.
65. Walker, op. cit., p. 148.
66. Smith, op. cit., p. 159 ff.
67. Smith, op. cit., p. 109.
68. Walker, op. cit., p. 148.
69. *ut supra*.
70. *ut supra*.
71. Venn, op. cit.
72. Smith, op. cit., p. 159 ff.
73. P.R.O. Institution Books, Series B, Vol. I, p. 123 b. (1660-1721).
74. Smith, op. cit., p. 233.
75. Newcourt, op. cit.
76. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. I.

77. Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 360.
78. P.R.O. Institution Books, *op. cit.*
79. Venn, *op. cit.*
80. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. I, p. 48.
81. Newcourt, *op. cit.*
82. Some additions to Newcourt's *Repertorium*, p. 103 ff.
83. Peldon Parish Overseers' Book, 1700-20 (9 May 1717) in E.R.O.
84. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. IV.
85. E.R.O. Book of Inductions, 1719 ff. has 9 June. Morant and Salmon *History of Essex* (1740), p. 441, have 11 June.
86. Venn, *op. cit.*
87. E.R.O. Book of Inductions.
88. Will, E.R.O. 96 BR. 23.
89. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. IV, p. 258. The entry makes no mention of Townshend's incumbency at Peldon.
90. E.R.O. Book of Inductions.
91. *Dictionary of National Biography*, article Charles Townshend.
92. Not recorded in either Venn or Foster; E.R.O. Book of Inductions has 'A.M.'.
93. E.R.O. Book of Inductions. Morant incorrectly gives 6 May.
94. Burial Register of Peldon, now in E.R.O.
95. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.
96. E.R.O. Book of Inductions.
97. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. II, p. 358.
98. *ut supra*.
99. E.R.O. Book of Inductions.
100. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part I, Vol. II, p. 298.
101. E.R.O. Book of Inductions.
102. Venn, *op. cit.*
103. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part II, Vol. IV.
104. *ut supra*.
105. Venn, entry 'Jacob Mountain'. Also, *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
106. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part II, Vol. V, p. 14.
107. Copy of Bishop's letter to Palmer's successor dated 31 March 1852 in E.R.O.
108. *Dict. Nat. Biog.* article 'John Palmer'.
109. *Dict. Nat. Biog.* article 'Robert Eden'.
110. Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*, 1715-1886, p. 939.
111. *Dict. Nat. Biog.* articles 'John Braham' and 'Anna Storace'.
112. Venn, *Alum. Cantab.*, Part II, Vol. III, p. 259.
113. In E.R.O.
114. Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*, 1715-1886, p. 586.
115. *Kelly's Directory*, Peldon, 1878 edition.
116. 'Some Record of the Parish of Peldon', In E.R.O.
117. Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*
118. *Kelly's Directory*, Peldon, 1888 edition.
119. Peldon Service Register, entry on cover by Edgar Bowring.
120. Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*
121. A. E. Hughes, *Lift up a Standard*, p. 43.
122. *Essex Review*, Vol. xlviii, p. 47.
123. Copy in E.R.O.

## Obituary

### Lieut.-Col. Robert James Appleby, M.B.E., F.S.A.

Robert James Appleby, third son of Alfred Arthur James Appleby and Florence Kate (Nightingale) was born at Luton, 30 July 1897, and died at Colchester Military Hospital, 4 April 1975.

Robert ('Bobby') was commissioned from R.M.A., Sandhurst, in 1916, and saw active service in both World Wars. He retired from the Army in 1947, being then a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Durham Light Infantry. He was awarded the M.B.E. (Military) in 1929 for service in China; held the Indian General Service Medal, with clasp — N.W. Frontier, 1930–31; and six other medals from both World Wars.

He was elected a member of E.A.S., 16 September 1947, on the proposition of his life-long friend, Major J. G. S. Brinson, F.S.A. His younger brother, the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Bernard Appleby, D.S.O., F.S.A., was elected a member on 20 January 1948. That evening, we three pledged that, one day, we would publish a history with genealogical tables of the Essex branch of the Appleby family. This pledge was sealed over a meal of smoked haddock, the favourite dish of both Colonels and not easily obtainable in 1948!

Appleby had taken an active part in archaeological excavations at home and overseas, notably in India, and with Mortimer Wheeler at Verulamium. In Essex his principal work was on the site of St. Peter's-at-the-Wall, Bradwell, and also on sites in Colchester. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1950. The 'spit and polish' of the Services was transferred to his archaeological pursuits; he would climb from the trench in which he deftly wielded a trowel, smooth his dark hair, and then polish the dust and grime from his footwear.

The first mention of Appleby's work for the Society is noted on 26 December 1951, when he volunteered to clean the commemorative brass tablet in Coggeshall church to the Rev. Dr. E. L. Cutts, virtual founder of E.A.S. He also felt very strongly about the methods for increasing E.A.S. membership; the use of latest techniques in publicity and telling people about the aims of the Society in clear understandable language. At the Society Medieval Feast, 1 May 1953, at the Town Hall, Colchester, the Colonel was the General-Marshall, suitably attired, for the assembly of notable guests. He gained immense enjoyment from his part and more especially from photographs in national and local newspapers.

Dr. Francis Steer, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., resigned from the Honorary Secretaryship of the Society in 1954, and Colonel Appleby was appointed to succeed him. He was also appointed a member of the Council of the Society, an honour not granted automatically even if one was an officer of the Society! In 1954, too, began

the long term of activity as one of the Society's representatives on the Museum and Muniments Committee of Colchester Borough Council, where his dry humour often disguised a down-to-earth appraisal of critical issues.

Having founded and edited his regiment's news-sheet, the *Durham Post*, Appleby used his knowledge to produce an attractive leaflet to announce forthcoming excursions and lectures. He always sent individually typed Notices and Minutes of Council Meetings of the Society but somehow very few of these ever went into the Minute Book, so its records are unluckily incomplete, but can now be made up from the papers received after his death. He was much interested in the 'King Coel' legend in Colchester, and wrote a paper on it, a copy of which is preserved in our library. By 1959, dogged by ill-health, Appleby felt compelled to resign as Hon. Secretary. Although his health deteriorated, his ailment was courageously borne, and in the street or at meetings he was invariably friendly and cheerful.

Morant had a gold-topped cane. Robert Appleby had his green Raleigh cycle and he was regularly seen riding or pushing it along Crouch Street, Head Street and High Street, Colchester, calling *en route* at his favourite taverns. He was a season-ticket holder and regular spectator of Colchester United Football Club; a founder member of the Colchester Mercury Theatre. He had a keen sense of humour and a rare wit, was always at ease with the children of the Appleby families. He never forgot the writer's second son, who as a five-year-old met him in Crouch Street, Colchester, and disarmed him with, 'If you're a Colonel, where's your band?'

He was an Officer and a gentleman, an amateur archaeologist in true Benton-style, and those who knew him and worked with him are deeply conscious of the debt the Society owed him for his services.

J.S.A.  
D.T-D.C.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

*Christine R. Couchman, B.A.(Hons.)*, graduated in archaeology from University College, Cardiff, in 1971. She worked for the Archaeology Department of University College, Cardiff, and the London Excavation Unit before joining the Archaeology Section of Essex County Council in 1974. This article is the substance of her undergraduate thesis.

*Paul J. Drury, A.R.I.C.S.*, is already a well-known contributor and has promised a study of Braintree for the next volume. He is writing up excavations in Heybridge, Little Waltham, Dunmow, and the Danbury tile kiln, and compiling an inventory of the medieval tiles of Essex.

*The Rev. Anthony W. Gough, Dip.Th.* Before his ordination in 1960 he pursued a career in accountancy. He was a member of the Essex Archaeological Society during his researches into the history of Peldon. He is currently finishing a thesis at Leicester University on Christian symbols in Leicestershire.

*Mrs. Susann Palmer, M.Phil., A.M.A., F.R.A.I.*, is Curator of the London Borough of Bromley Museum and a lecturer on the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period for the University of London Extra-mural Diploma course. She acted as regional organiser for the Council for British Archaeology Mesolithic Research sub-committee.

*Martin Petchey, B.A.*, held one of the first two archaeological scholarships awarded by 'Rescue', during which time he carried out the excavations here published and also did some fieldwork in Harwich, worked with the York Unit and visited the Netherlands State Archaeological Service. Subsequently he was Assistant Curator at Hertford Museum and is now Urban Archaeologist in the Archaeological Section of Essex County Council.

## NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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Victoria County History, *Essex*, iii (1963).

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