

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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*[Under this heading the Editor will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to discoveries and other matters of interest to the history and archæology of the County. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to the Castle Arch, Guildford.]*

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### I.

#### THE SOCIETY'S NEW PREMISES IN THE CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD.

At the Annual General Meeting the Society's new premises in the Castle Arch were formally opened. The building itself has been adapted to present requirements under the skilful hand of our Member, Mr. Ralph Nevill, who generously gave his services. The result is eminently satisfactory, the house presenting many features worthy of the close attention of antiquaries. The Museum is at present small, but contains many objects of interest to Surrey people, and to judge from the number of those who go there on the free afternoon in each week, is much appreciated by residents in Guildford and the neighbourhood. Mr. Lasham has a fine collection of shaped flints and other objects illustrative of pre-historic Surrey. He also exhibits specimens of pottery from the cemetery recently discovered near the Merrow Downs, and amongst other articles a gold coin of one of the British kings from Farley Heath. From Limpsfield we have both Romano-British and mediæval pottery and two querns. The Roman period is illustrated by pots found in various localities in the County, and some nice glass vessels from the City of London. Also by a distinctly interesting and instructive collection of pottery, glass, bronze, &c., from the Roman buildings discovered at Chiddingfold some years ago. From the same parish there is a small exhibit of glass from the sites of the ancient glasshouses, including a crucible in which glass was made, dating probably from the thirteenth century, and sufficiently whole to show the form of the original. There are also several old

deeds relating to land in Chiddingfold, some of them to the glass industry there in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Guildford is represented by many specimens of mediæval pottery, and the case containing pottery found in a refuse pit under one of the houses in the High Street, including an almost perfect jar used for making mead in days gone by, merits special attention. There are also some good tiles from Chertsey Abbey, and others recently discovered at Waverley. A case in the Council Room is set apart for seals and impressions of seals, of which we have already a very fair collection.

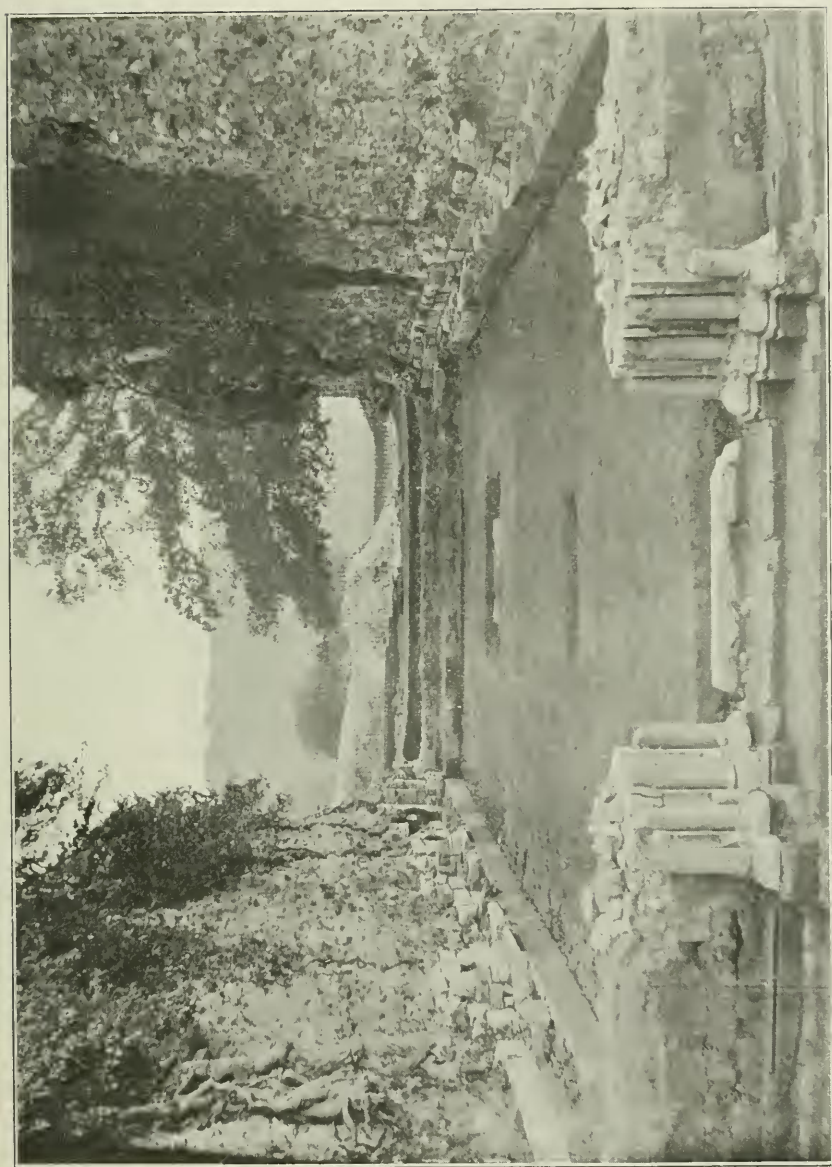
The Library, which is becoming year by year more valuable, has been brought into order, and the rubbings of Surrey brasses have been arranged in a portfolio, under the superintendence of such an expert as Mr. Mill Stephenson. By degrees, as money is forthcoming, those of the other counties, of which the Society has a fair collection, thanks mainly to the generosity of the late Major Heales, will be arranged in like manner. The fine collections of Surrey prints and engravings also await portfolios. We believe that it only requires to be made generally known that the Society has now a home in which specimens illustrating Surrey archæology may be safely housed and carefully preserved, for a considerable increase to be made to our collections. We therefore ask our members to exert themselves in obtaining and sending us such articles as may prove acceptable, on loan or otherwise, and so make the museum more worthy of the County it is intended to represent.

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## II.

### EXCAVATIONS AT WAVERLEY ABBEY.

By permission of the new owner of the property, Mr. Rupert D. Anderson, the Society has resumed the excavations at Waverley Abbey. The results of last year's work were referred to in a circular sent to members last November. During the present season the ground east of the Chapter House and Monks' Dorter will be examined, and what remains of the walls uncovered. This block should contain the Infirmary, Hall and Chapel, the Kitchen with its offices, the Abbot's House, the Prisons, and other buildings. Altogether the season's work should yield very interesting results, providing sufficient funds are forthcoming to carry it out. A small charge for admission to the Ruins is now being made, which Mr. Anderson very kindly hands over to the excavation fund; but this alone is of course not sufficient, and any help that may be given in the way of subscriptions will be very acceptable. A large number of people visit the Abbey in the course of the year, and many complimentary remarks have been made on the good work the Society is doing on the site. The Rev. T. S. Cooper, who continues to superintend the work of excavating, will gladly receive and acknowledge any contributions sent to him, addressed "Chiddingfold, Godalming."



THE CHAPTER HOUSE, WAVERLEY ABBEY.



## III.

NONCONFORMIST CONGREGATIONS IN SURREY,  
1715 AND 1772.

Among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum acquired between the years 1882–1887 is one, 32,057, indexed as “List of Dissenting Congregations in England and Wales in 1715 and 1772, arranged under Counties by Josiah Thompson, Minister of the Congregation at Clapham, Surrey.”

The book is stamped on the back as presented by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor.

The list of Nonconformist Congregations for the years 1715 and 1772 are arranged in parallel columns.

At folio 12 is a list of Approved Ministers of Y<sup>e</sup> 3 Denominations at Dr Williams’ Library [in London] December 1772, and at ff. 21–22 are accounts of the dissenting interest in Norfolk, Suffolk and Surrey, the two former stated to be obtained from Rev. [Thomas] Harmer in 1773.

The writer has some severe animadversions on the ministers of the Scotch Church who approve of an Establishment, and on the irregular Ministers and Congregations not included in the “Approved List.” He copies an Original Licence from Charles II, for the meeting in Mugwell Street, dated 11<sup>th</sup> March 167 $\frac{1}{2}$  (“adjoining to y<sup>e</sup> dwelling House of Th<sup>os</sup> Doelittle, said to be the first y<sup>t</sup> was built after y<sup>e</sup> Fire of London”). On the first page is inscribed: “N.B.—This MS. was given to me by M<sup>rs</sup> Parry, widow of my colleague the Rev. W. Parry, tutor of the College, Wymondley, Herts, 1822.” [Rev.] JOSEPH TURNBULL.

In the first list I. P. B. stand evidently for Independent (i.e., Congregational), Presbyterian and Baptist congregations, and the figures for the number of their adherents. In the second list the numbers are less easy to be understood.

1715	Surrey	1772	Surrey
1	Battersea near Lambeth, I. 140	1	Battersea . . . 1.1
2	Chertsey, P. . . .	2	Clapham . . . 1.1
3	Croyden, I. } . . . 300	3	Chertsey . . . 1.1
	do., B. } . . .	4	Croyden . . . 1
4	Clapham, I. . . . 350	5	Dorking . . . 1.1
5	Dorkin, P. . . . 200	6	Epsom . . . 1.1
6	Epsom, P. . . . 300	7	Farnham and } . . 1
7	Frimley near Basingstoke, B.	8	Godalming } . . 1 1
8	Farnham, P. . . .	9	Guildford . . . 2 1
	do., B. . . .	10	Kingston on Thames . 1.1
9	Guildford, I. and B. . .	11	Peckham . . . 1.1
10	Horsley beyond Rygate, I.	12	Rygate . . . 1 1
11	Kingston upon Thames, P.	13	Tooting . . . 1.1 1
12	Mortlack, P. . . . 100		
13	Peckham, P. . . . 50		
14	Rygate, P. . . .		
15	Richmond, B. . . .		
16	Stanstead, I. (alias Ockley) 150		
17	Tooting, P. . . . 120		
	Godalming . . . .		

A. RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

## IV.

THE SEVEN HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF  
KINGSTON'S FIRST CHARTER.

The celebration of this event on 26th April, 1899, led to some controversy on the question of the true date of this charter, which may be considered to have been settled once for all in a pamphlet by Mr. J. G. Black, of the Public Record Office, entitled "King John and Kingston." All charters of John, bearing date any time in March or April, are in danger of being assigned to a wrong year, by reason of the fact that the regnal years of this king were calculated from Ascension Day to Ascension Day, which, being a moveable feast, causes some of the regnal years to be ten months long, while others are fourteen. The true date of Kingston's first recorded charter was 26th April, 1200, not 26th April, 1199, as stated by Manning and Bray. Incidentally, Mr. Black traces John's movements from the date of his accession to the date of this charter, and proves him to have been in France on 26th April, 1199.

EDITOR.

## V.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY AT REIGATE.

The following note appeared in the "Times" of January 6th, 1898: "An interesting discovery has just been made in the town of Reigate in the form of a portion of a roadway believed to be of Roman origin. Some workmen, whilst engaged in excavating for a sewer in Nutley-lane, discovered a completely formed roadway about 5ft. below the surface of the highway. The path is about 14ft. wide and is composed of flints, the edges of which have been trimmed to fit and is altogether of a very even character. By some local archaeologists the path is considered to be a continuation of the noted Pilgrims' Way to Canterbury Cathedral, which passes through the town of Reigate and which can be seen on the side of the road leading to Reigate-hill; while others, seeing that the path is composed of flints, contend that it formed part of the old Roman road from Winchester to London. The road passed over the hill, and the district was known as Ridge-gate, altered in later years to Reigate."

In reference to this discovery, Mr. W. B. Paley, in a letter under date January 7th, wrote:—"If the road mentioned in your issue of yesterday runs north and south, or nearly so, it is probably a portion of the Roman road from Portslade, near Brighton, to London. This place was most likely the *Portus Adurni*, the River Adur running into the sea close by at Shoreham. In 1781 remains of a precisely similar flint road were discovered on St. John's Common, near Hurstpierpoint in Sussex, only about a foot below the surface of the ground. It ran north and south, in a line between Portslade and London. The Roman route from London to Winchester was *viâ* Silchester, where it struck off to the south from the great western road."



## VI.

## THE CAMP ON WHITEMOOR COMMON, WORPLESDON.

I have spent many hours on this Common in the endeavour to trace out the trench or earthworks of the old Roman or Saxon encampment. Although Manning and Bray and later writers have assigned the site of the battle of Wibbandun, fought about the year 568 between Ceawlin, King of the West Saxons and Ethelred, King of Kent, to Wimbledon, it has been suggested and indeed is not improbable that the battle may have been fought at Worplesdon on Whitmoor Common. There are remains of entrenchments on Pirbright and Bullswater Commons, but not of the size and importance of that on Whitmoor. The two ditches of this latter being on the south and west sides would seem designed to face an army coming from the directions of Guildford and Bagshot. Two barrows or tumuli were opened about the year 1876 by General Pitt-Rivers and found to contain urns and other remains. There are three barrows on Bullswater Common, two at Bisley, and two on the Bridley estate. These latter have been levelled, but not, as I am told, to a sufficient depth to discover any remains.

While on Whitmoor Common, I discovered close to the camp a large heap of burnt stones, and under these some burnt charcoal. As iron ore is to be found near here—several large pieces of iron are built into the wall of Worplesdon Church, notably under the east window—I think it likely that iron-melting may have been carried on here. In this connection, I may mention that some years ago, when at Wolverton in Hampshire, I found in a copse close to the church and not far from where the Roman road from Silchester to Andover must have passed, a similar quantity of burnt stones.

W. H.

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VII.

## A BLANKET MILL AT WORPLESDON.

This mill used to be near Goose Rye, on the banks of the stream running from Rickford to Woking, but has been disused now for a great many years. An old inhabitant of Worplesdon, now nearly ninety years of age, tells me he can just remember seeing the old water-wheel, when even then it was falling to pieces. The old mill is still standing, but has been converted into cottages. The waste hole through which the water escaped from the wheel can still be seen, it never having been filled up. I am told that the blankets here made were still in use about the year 1838 and were very thick and warm.

W. H.