

NOTES.

[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.]

I.

BRONZE AGE SKELETONS FOUND AT BANSTEAD.

Reference was made at page 147 of Volume XXVI of the *Collections* to the finding of the complete skeleton of a man in making a tennis court in my new garden at Banstead. This skeleton lay about two feet below the surface on its right side, with the legs drawn upwards and the face downwards. No weapons or implements of any kind were found with it. It was in a very fair state of preservation, but the skull was accidentally broken before the skeleton was discovered. I took the whole up to Professor A. Keith, at the Royal College of Surgeons, and he reconstructed the skull. The skeleton is, it appears, that of a young man, not more than 28, height 5 ft. 6 in., fairly strongly built as regards his lower limbs, but having the upper extremities more delicate; clearly not a labouring man; distinctly right-handed; the teeth were all regular and in good condition, only one, a second molar, having been lost during life, which is very rare now-a-days. The skull showed when reconstructed all the characteristics of the people who first appear in England in the Bronze Period, and both this skeleton and that of the woman buried close by may be assigned to the Bronze Age.

H. LAMBERT.

II.

DISCOVERY AT ROTHERHITHE CHURCH.

By the kindness of Mr. Charles A. Daubney, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Leland L. Duncan, M.V.O., F.S.A., our Hon. Secretary was apprised of a small discovery at Rotherhithe Parish Church (St. Mary's), made in the course of underpinning the tower: and having been desired to

inspect the church, I did so in the company of Mr. Daubney on September 10th, 1913.

The mediæval church was pulled down in 1715, but its western tower was apparently left standing, a nave and aisles of the brick-box type, with wooden colonnades and a small chancel, being erected on the site of the older church. About twenty years later the mediæval tower was removed and the present one of brick, with a slight stone spire, was erected, to the westward of the older tower. There has, for some time past, been a growing tendency with the tower to settle in a western direction, the failure, as the present works have shown, being due to the insertion by the 18th-century builders of bond-timbers in the foundation, which having decayed have caused dangerous cavities in the base of the walls. The works of excavation revealed the fact that the whole area of the church had been bodily raised some five to seven feet, probably on account of the numerous interments, and also because of the low-lying nature of the site and its consequent periodical flooding from the adjacent Thames. In all likelihood, the older church was thrown down, and its flint and chalk walls levelled over the site, to form a dry concrete, on which to bed the walls of the new building. Low-crowned vaults, corresponding to the area of the nave and aisles were then built upon the raised site, and these vaults, as the still-remaining leaden coffins and heaps of bones testify, were used for interments.

Access to these vaults was obtained by means of double doorways in the east wall of a small basement beneath the 18th-century tower, and when these had been re-opened, for the purpose of underpinning the east wall of the tower, it was found that the re-builders had left standing, to a height of about seven feet, the massive walls of the mediæval tower; which would thus have been included within the area of the rebuilt nave.

The walls are of chalk and flints compacted with a very hard gritty mortar into a solid thickness of five feet, the internal square being about nine feet. Many of the chalk facing stones bear rough scratchings of initials, such as M or W, crosses, and a human face. No moulded or carved stones have been found, such as might have given a clue to the date, but the general appearance suggested 13th-century work. There were indications of a circular stair having been at the north-east angle in the original work; and this is represented by a splayed piece of brickwork adjoining which, on the east, is a brick-faced pier in place of the destroyed tower-arch.

Rotherhithe still abounds in interesting 17th- and 18th-century houses—one with Dutch gables, others with shell-hoods to the doorways, and whole streets with good wooden doorways, panelling and staircases, in which Samuel Pepys' "Sea-Captains" lived. Pepys, by the way, makes some shrewd observations under date January 5th, 1665-66, on "a discourse about the River of Thames, the reason of its being choked up in several places with shelves; which is plain is, by the encroachments made upon the River, and running out of causeways into the River at every wood-wharfe; which was not heretofore when Westminster Hall and White Hall were built, and Redriffe"

(Rotherhithe) "Church, which now are sometimes overflown with water." This alteration which had gradually come about in the river level was probably, quite as much as the increase in the population, the cause of the rebuilding of the church.

PHILIP M. JOHNSTON.

III.

THE GAINSFORDS OF CARSHALTON.

The Gainsfords of Crowhurst, Carshalton, &c., are the subject of a monumental work by Mr. W. D. Gainsford of Skendleby Hall, Lincolnshire, entitled *Annals of the House of Gainsford* (1909). Printed by W. K. Morton & Sons, 27, High Street, Horncastle). The following notes supplement the accounts given there and in Mr. Mill Stephenson's List of Monumental Brasses in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XXVI, of the first three generations of the Carshalton branch of the family.

Margaret, wife of Nicholas Gainsford of Carshalton, is beyond doubt the Margaret Sidney who is described in the inscription on the effigy of Elizabeth Slyfield at Great Bookham (see *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XXV, page 91) as mother of Robert Gainsford of Allington Castle and "great-aunt" of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G. She was, however, not mother but grandmother of Robert Gainsford, and a comparison of dates suggests that she should properly be described as great-great-aunt of Henry Sidney (*cf.* the Sidney pedigree in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1832, Vol. I, page 604).

John Gainsford, son and heir of Nicholas and Margaret Gainsford, married Joan, daughter of Reynold Moresby, who was son and heir of Thomas Moresby by Eleanor, daughter and eventually heir of Sir Reynold Cobham, of Rundale and Allington Castle. Joan married, secondly, Robert Brent, who died in 1491. An abstract of the will of "Johanne Brent, widow," dated 11 July 1492 (Rochester Consistory Court, v. 245), in which she mentions "John Gaynesford and Robert Brent, late my husbands," is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. 29. Unfortunately, Mr. W. D. Gainsford, when he wrote his *Annals*, was not acquainted with this important will. The testatrix desires burial before the high altar of All Hallows in Carshalton, and directs her executors to provide a marble stone, "with an image and scripture after their discretion," to be laid upon the place of her sepulchre. There are sundry bequests to Carshalton Church. Other bequests include one of a pair of amber beads to Walter Gainsford, clerk. The executors are Nicholas Gainsford, Margaret Gainsford, and Walter Gainsford, clerk; John Leke, clerk, Vicar of Carshalton, is a witness.

John and Joan Gainsford had issue :—

1. Robert Gainsford, born in 1476; ancestor of the present Gainsfords.
2. John Gainsford, living [at Carshalton on January 9th, 1505-6.
3. Margaret, married Andrew Ferby of Paul's Cray Hill. Andrew Ferby, in his will, dated 9 January 1505-6, proved P. C. C. (31 *Adeane*) 6 December 1507, leaves plate to his wife for life and afterwards to their children, "and if they die before her without heirs the same plate shall be sold and the money thereof coming distributed for the souls of John Gaynford, Johan, Nicholas, Margaret, and Robert," &c. (See "The Ferbys of Paul's Cray Hill, Kent," *The Genealogist*, N. S., Vol. 27.)

CANTIANUS.

IV.

AN ANCIENT RICHMOND WHARF.¹

The well-known etching of Richmond by Hollar, dated 1638, shows a Thames wharf and crane in the neighbourhood of the ferry by the railway bridge. While searching at the Public Record Office, I came across a Parliamentary survey,² dated 1653, of this wharf and crane, and in view of the importance and interest of the record, had a copy made. So far as I am aware, this record has never been published. What the wharf and crane were used for is not known, but from the fact that the State papers contain a number of references to wood from the Little Park (now the Old Deer Park) being used for State purposes, in particular those of the Navy, I think they may have been employed in the loading of barges with wood cut from the Park. The survey reads as follows :—³

A survaye of a certaine percell of gronde comonly called or knowne by the name of the Crane peece alias the Crane Wharffe lyeng and being within the parrish and Mannour of Richmond in the county of Surrey parcell of the possession of Charles Stuart, late King of England made and taken by vs whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of Maye 1653 By vertue of an Act

¹ This Note was printed in much the same form some time ago in the *Richmond Herald*, but its importance justifies its reproduction here. The survey is not among those printed in *S.A.C.*, V.—ED.

² P. R. O. Parl. Surveys, Surrey, 48.

³ *On the cover in a later hand is written*, "Surry. Richmond Crane Piece alias Cranewharfe 48."

of Parliament for the Sale of the Honnours Mannours and Lands heretofore belonging to the late King Queene and Prince, and a Comission therevpon under the Hands and seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and appointed

All that peece or percell of ground as aforesaid with the Pond within the same extending itself in length to the Lowe Water marke within the river of Thames there, vnto the North side of the Howse now in the possession of — Rogers Widdowe, and the greate Buttris att the Corner of the Brickwall belonging to Richmond house to the place there where the Rayles [and Gate *inter-lineated*] lately stood, which said percell of ground is bounded with the Brickwall belonging to the Gardens Orchards and Backsides of Richmond house, and the building called the Armory house towards the east, and the aforesaid River of Thames towards the south, and in part with the Meadowe called or knowne by the name of Sheene Meadowe towards the west, and with part of the parcell of ground called Richmond Little Parke to the place where the posts and Rayles lately stood, and soe with the Orchard Garden and Howse of the said — Rogers towards the west, and the way leadeing to the said Crane alias the Wharffe towards the north, Conteyning by estimac'on Two acres more or lesse, which att an improved rent wee vallew to be worth per annum . iij*li* iij*s* iij*d*

Memorandum

That wee except and reserve to the vse of the aforesaid — Rogers, and alsoe to the Purchasers and possessors of the buildings called the Armory house [and the Rockhouse *struck through*], and to all persons whatsoever which hereafter shall enjoye the same ffree liberty of ingresse egressse regresse, att all times and seasons into and through the aforesaid percell of Ground to the fore named severall buildinges or any part thereof by and allong the vsuall way leading to them or either of them, soe often as neede shall require, or by some convenient way left and laid out therein for Horses Carts and other necessary carriages etc.

All that modell of building intended for a Waterhouse called the Rockhouse, but never finished scittuate and being vpon the aforesaid percell of ground called the Wharffe, being raised with a Brick-wall one story high, and not covered, with [the materialls with *struck through*] the materialls thereof Wee vallew to be worth in ready money the sume of six pounds.

All that percell of Ashlerstone lyeing and being betweene the River of Thames and the percell of ground called the ffreyers att the South Corner thereof conteyning in length One hundred nynety two foote of assize or thereabouts, and twoo foote high, and in bredth, one foote or thereabouts, which together with the loose stoness lyeng neere the same wee vallew to be worth in ready money the summe of five pounds and ffifteen shillings./

Memorandum

Wee finde upon oath and examineacon' that the aforesaid percell of ground hath heretofore, time out of minde, bin severed and divided, and enclosed from the other lands and premises belonging and apperteyning to the aforesaid Mannor of Richmond, the benefitt of [y^e *interlineated*] herbage and feeding thereof usually enjoyed by the Clerkes of the Workes to Richmond house./

Memorandum

Wee finde that the aforesaid percell of ground with the pound within the same, the aforesaid Rockhouse and Ashlerstone aforemenconed and every part thereof were omitted and not surveyed or valleded wth the aforesaid Mannor of Richmond (nor since)¹ and therefore wee returne the same in the presente disposall of the honorable the Trustees and are the discoverye of Edward Bushell Gent./

And all waies, [waters *interlineated*] liberties, priveledges proffitts and advantages to the aforesaid wharffe, and ground or any part thereof, any wise belonging or apperteyning or heretofore vsed and enjoyed with the same, etc.

The said wharffe is much out of repare, the repare whereof will cost twenty pounds, which wee have considered in ye valluacon aforesaid./

An Abstract.

The said Wharffe and ground is valleded att per Annum

iiij*li* : iijs : iiij*d* :

And the aforesaid Materialls of the Rockhouse, and the aforesaid Ashlerstone vallued together in gross at y^e summe of Eleven pounds fifteen shillings.

perfitted y^e 13th day of June 1653.

Hugh Webb.

Will : Mar.

ffr. Conigrave.

A. A. BARKAS.

V.

ROMAN INCISED TABLET FOUND AT VAUXHALL.

The Society is indebted to Mr. W. T. FOXLEE for calling attention to an interesting find which, though it was made some years ago, has never been noted in these Collections. It forms a curious example of the loss and subsequent rediscovery of what may be called an imported antiquity : the Papal *Bulla*, mentioned elsewhere in this Volume, is possibly another example of an antiquity, not originally of Surrey

¹ Since *written over another word*.

interest, which has been so long in the county as to become antique twice over.

The tablet in question was originally seen and copied at Smyrna, by the British Consul there, Dr. Sherard, in 1701.¹ In 1901 it was dug up at Vauxhall during the operations for widening the viaduct of the South Western Railway, for which Mr. Foxlee was engineer. It is now in the British Museum. Its material is white marble, and in date it appears to be of the first century of the Christian era. The inscription, in Greek characters, is as follows:—

ΠΟ . ΠΕΤΡΩΝΙΟΣ ΣΕ
 ΚΟΤΝΔΟΣ . ΤΟ ΜΗΜΕΙ
 ΟΝ ΕΑΤΤΩ ΚΑΙ ΓΤΝΑΙΚΙ
 ΚΑΙ ΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ . ΠΟ . ΠΕΤΡΩ
 ΝΙΟΣ ΑΧΑΙΚΟΣ ΤΙΜΗΤΗΕΙΣ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΣΙΝ ΚΑΙ
 ΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΘΕΙΣ ΧΡΤΣΕ
 Ω (Σ)ΤΕΦΑΝΩ . ΤΠΟ ΓΕΡΟΤ
 ΣΙΑΣ . ΝΕΩΝ ΜΙΜΝΕΡΜΕΙΟΤ
 ΠΑΙΔΕΤΤΩΝ . ΣΤΝΟΔΟΤ
 ΑΧΑΙΚΕ ΧΑΙΡΕ

The following further notes may be made²:—

The tablet marked the family tomb of Publius Petronius Secundus, but recorded specially the death and honours of his son P. Petronius Achaicus, who had been mentioned in decrees, crowned with a gold crown, and so forth.

(l. 9). *Νέων Μιμνερμείου*. The Elegiac poet Mimnermus (c. 620 B.C.), whose birthplace was variously assigned to Kolophon, Smyrna and Astypalæa, had evidently given his name to this gymnasium.

(l. 10). The *παιδευταί* are evidently the trainers of the gymnasium.

(l. 10). *Συνόδου*. For these associations, see Poland, *Gesch. d. griech. Vereinswesens*, p. 158 ff. They were associations generally of a commercial or social character, not religious. Several are known at Smyrna. Here it is probable that an athletic association is intended.

H. J.

¹ Dr. Sherard's copy is in B. M., Harl. MSS. 7509, p. 72 (40 b): the inscription is published in Boeckh's *C. I. G.*, 3376.

² We are indebted for these to the kindness of Mr. F. H. MARSHALL, formerly of the Greek and Roman Department of the British Museum.

VI.

A SCHOLAR'S JOURNEY IN SURREY (ABOUT 1750).

It may be of interest to preserve here the reference to a little-known book which formed the subject of a paper read at the Annual General Meeting of this Society in April, 1914. The title is—

ΟΔΟΙΗΟΡΟΤΝΤΟΣ ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ

Sive

ITER SURRIENSE ET SUSSEXIENSE

By

JOHN BURTON, DD.

1752.

It was written in 1751, and the journey described had apparently been made in that or perhaps the previous year. The book contains two separate and different accounts, one in Latin and one in Greek, of the same journey. The Greek is more full and interesting topographically; the Latin is chiefly about the writer's old father whom he went to see in Sussex and is very like Cicero's *De Senectute*.

H. E. MALDEN.

 VII.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN BUILDING AT COMPTON.

A notable addition to the scanty list of Roman buildings discovered in the County was made during the year 1914 in the grounds of Mrs. Watts' house, Limnerslease, Compton. During the enlargement of the kitchen garden the men employed came upon a mass of foundations and at once reported to Mrs. Watts, who, finding that something unusual had been struck, immediately communicated with the Society, and asked its advice as to how to proceed. Upon inspection, it was soon seen that a Roman building of some sort had been found. The Society thereupon, with the full concurrence of Mrs. Watts, decided upon excavation, and with the help of subscriptions from individual members, together with a grant from the Society, and one from the Research Fund of the Society of Antiquaries, uncovered the whole building. The result shows a small house about seventy feet in length by forty feet in width, with back and front corridors, with rooms between and at the western end, whilst at the eastern end is a small but complete set of baths, including the furnace and the hot and cold rooms. The site was visited by the Society during the annual excursion of the year, and a full detailed account, with plan and illustrations,

will be published in the next volume of the *Collections*. For permission to excavate, and for much kindness and hospitality to myself, as the person delegated to supervise the work, the Society is indebted to Mrs. Watts, who not only took the keenest interest in the work, but placed every facility at the disposal of the excavators.

MILL STEPHENSON.

VIII.

RECENT DISCOVERY AT WOTTON.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Evelyn and the co-operation of several Members of the Society, a preliminary note can be published on a series of bronze vessels recently unearthed near the main Guildford-Dorking Road at Wotton House Farm. No less than nine basins or other forms had been packed within a tenth, and buried in straw about two feet below the surface; and the find not only gives a precise date for certain bowls that have hitherto wavered between the British and Saxon periods, but also includes specimens of thin metal with a small perforation in the base, a peculiarity that has been explained by their use as water-clocks in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (XXI (1907), 319). The largest vessel closely resembles the specimen from Baschurch, Shropshire, there illustrated (Fig. 5), both having ring-handles of iron with anchor-like attachments, a high incurved neck and rounded base; but the Surrey example has a diameter of about 21 in. against $17\frac{3}{4}$ in. Whereas the earlier find has a perforation in the centre $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, the present "cauldron" has been plugged in that spot. However, a finely embossed bowl $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. across with pairs of ribs radiating from the centre has a perforation $\frac{1}{6}$ in. across and answers exactly to the description of a water-clock as used by the ancient Britons, and, in a few special cases, even to the present day in India and Ceylon. The process consisted in placing the perforated bowl on the surface of a large vessel of water and allowing the water to percolate. On filling, the clock sank and was at once lifted out of the water and replaced by an attendant, who sounded the resulting divisions of time (the *gari* system of India). Two other vessels of different forms from Wotton are plugged for ordinary use, and two more are too much damaged to decide this point; but it is fairly certain that this hoard represents a collection of bronze vessels made or adapted for ceremonial or domestic purposes, as one has the form of an oblong frying-pan. Remains of iron bands and handles show that the Bronze Age was over; and according to the available evidence, the hoard belongs to the Early Iron Age, otherwise known as the Late Keltic or pre-Roman period. A careful study is now being made of the specimens, and a full report will be offered to the Society of Antiquaries during the present session.

REGINALD A. SMITH,

IX.

RECORDS RELATING TO SURREY REGIMENTS.

The part which the Surrey territorial regiments are playing in the present War makes it of actual interest to consider the materials preserved in the Public Record Office for the history of those and other regiments with which the County at one time or another has been associated. The modern establishment of the British Army dates only from the Restoration, and it is not proposed to consider here earlier forces raised in Surrey. The two regiments, which, under the territorial scheme adopted for the Army in 1881, were assigned to Surrey, are the Queen's Royal West Surrey and the East Surrey Regiments. Brief histories of each of these have been given in *Short Histories of the Territorial Regiments of the British Army*, edited by R. DE M. RUDOLF, I.S.O., and issued by the authority of the War Office.

Of these regiments, the *West Surrey* has the honour, after the Guards, of being the first to be placed on the establishment. Originally raised in 1661 as the Tangier Regiment, it served to garrison that then British Colony until 1684, where under the command of Colonel Percy Kirke and in allusion to its badge of a Paschal Lamb, it gained a somewhat unenviable reputation as "Kirke's Lambs," a reputation, however, subsequently more than redeemed by the distinguished services of the regiment in Flanders, Egypt, the Peninsula, and elsewhere. In 1686 the regiment now placed on the establishment became known as the Queen's Dowager Regiment, and in 1703 acquired the designation "Royal," which it has ever since retained. After various changes of title, it became in 1751 the Queen's (Second) Royal Regiment of Foot, and so remained until its territorialisation in 1881. The first volume of a history of this regiment, dealing only with the Tangier period from 1661 to 1684, by our late member, Colonel John Davis, A.D.C., F.S.A., was published in 1887.

The regiment now known as the *East Surrey* Regiment was originally raised in 1702 as a battalion of Marines for service in the War of the Spanish Succession. After distinguished service abroad, it subsequently became the 31st Regiment of Foot. A second battalion, which was raised in 1756, became a distinct corps in 1758 as the 70th Regiment, and so remained until the two were again united in 1881 as battalions of the East Surrey Regiment.

The *Militia*, although the most ancient of English military forces, dates only as a regularly organised body for home defence from the Militia Act of 1757. Between that year and 1881, when the Militia battalions were affiliated to their County regiments, three Surrey regiments at one time or another were called into being. Of these the records of the Second were compiled and published in 1877 by Colonel Davis, at that time a captain in the regiment. His work, in addition

to giving a very full account of his own regiment, contains much information respecting the history of the Militia in general and of the various Surrey regiments in particular. In addition to the regiments of the ordinary Militia, a special force known as the *Local Militia* was raised in 1808, with the object of enabling men of the regular Militia to volunteer for foreign service. Three regiments, afterwards increased to five, of this force were raised in Surrey. This special force was disbanded at the close of the Napoleonic Wars. In 1871, the control of the Militia, equally with that of the Volunteer forces, was transferred from the lords-lieutenant to the War Office. As a distinctive branch of the British Army, the Militia ceased to exist under the new Army scheme of 1908.

Many *Volunteer Corps*, or Armed Associations for Local Defence, were raised at the time of the French Revolutionary Wars and under the threat of invasion during the Napoleonic Wars. With the conclusion of these wars the various corps were disbanded, and the later Volunteer regiments as they existed under varying conditions of organisation until they became the Territorial regiments of the present Army date only from 1859. The Yeomanry, as volunteer cavalry corps, were also first called into being during the wars of the French Revolution, but unlike the infantry corps were not disbanded at the Peace and continued on until the South African War, in which their services were much employed.

Coming now to the sources in the Public Record Office for the history of these various branches of the Army, it is important to remember that the establishment of the Office of the Secretary of State for War as a distinct department took place only in 1794. The records of the War Office do indeed in many cases go back to considerably earlier years, notably in the case of the records of the Ordnance Office, now included amongst them, which date back to the 16th century. Nevertheless, inasmuch as the duties of the Secretary of State for War were previously performed by one or other of the two principal Secretaries of State, it follows that for earlier years much of the information regarding our military history is to be looked for in the records of the State Paper Office, in their three main series of Domestic, Foreign, and Colonial State Papers, and in the records of the Home Office, Foreign Office, and Colonial Office. Further information in respect of matters of finance will also be found in the Warrant Books and Papers of the Treasury.

The records of all these Departments are preserved at the Public Record Office, and with the exception of those of the War Office are open to public inspection to the end of the year 1837. In the case of the War Office the limit of date is as late as the year 1850, except as to the Pay Lists, Muster Rolls and Monthly Returns, regarding which there is no restriction as to date.

The *Domestic State Papers*, besides containing in the general series of correspondence much information of military interest, include also

the following special series which should be searched by the writer of regimental history, viz. :—State Papers Military, consisting with matter of earlier date of the correspondence of the Secretary at War and others from 1702 to 1782, of papers, &c., relative to the Militia and Volunteers 1759 to 1782, to the Ordnance 1702 to 1782, and to Commissions 1702 to 1762 ; and the Military Entry Books (S. P. Dom. Entry Books, Vols. 164 to 203), which contain entries of correspondence, commissions and warrants from 1661 to 1782.

Amongst the *Home Office* records, which continue the series of Domestic State Papers from 1782 onwards, are the two following classes, relating exclusively to military matters, viz. :—

H. O. Military (Class 50). This contains letters and papers relating chiefly to the Militia and Volunteers, especially to the arrangements for internal defence between 1803 and 1815, these latter being arranged under counties.

H. O. Military Entry Books (Class 51). These again relate more particularly to the Militia and Volunteer forces, and contain entries of commissions, warrants, correspondence, &c.

Amongst the records of the *Colonial Office* may be mentioned here those relating to Tangier, which have already been utilised by Colonel Davis for his history of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, and those relating to the American Colonies during the War of Independence in which the old 31st Regiment saw service.

The records of the *War Office*, with the inclusive periods covered by them, which relate to the Surrey regiments or special branches of the military forces raised in the County, are, so far as their arrangement permits, described below. It would be necessary, however, in order to complete any history of those regiments or forces, to search in addition the following classes of War Office records which are not arranged according to regiments or counties, viz. :—the In-Letters and Out-Letters of the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War's departments ; the Marching Orders, the general series of which extends from 1683 to 1852, with a special series for the Militia from 1759 to 1813 ; the Establishment registers 1661 to 1846 ; Commission Books 1660 to 1873 ; the General Series of Succession Books showing the officering of the various regiments 1754 to 1808 ; Miscellany Books which contain entries of Warrants and Precedents 1670 to 1817 ; the Headquarters' Reports of the forces on foreign service ; the very voluminous records of the Ordnance Office dating, as has been said, from an early period ; and certain volumes or bundles amongst the class of Miscellanea, Various (W. O. 30), such as the Register of Papers relating to Clothing 1753 to 1794 (No. 13), and the Register of Warrants from 1684 to 1847 (Nos. 17 to 42).

SURREY REGIMENTS, ETC.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment :

2nd Foot.—Muster Rolls 1768 to 1877, Monthly Returns 1776 to 1865, Chelsea Registers 1821 to 1875, Description and Succession Books 1811 to 1843, Service Returns No. 1, giving the periods of service of all non-commissioned officers and men, and showing those liable to serve abroad on 24th June, 1806, Service Returns No. 3 of N. C. O. and men not actually known to be totally disqualified for military service, who were discharged or otherwise ceased to belong to the regiment between 1783 and 1810, Muster Master General's Index of Casualties 1797 to 1817, Casualty Returns with Wills of Deceased Soldiers etc., 1810 to 1845, Index to Regimental Losses 1805 to 1817, Returns of Deserters 1826 to 1851, and Inspection Returns 1750 to 1857.

East Surrey Regiment :

(A) *31st Foot.*—Muster Rolls 1760 to 1877, Monthly Returns 1762 to 1865, Chelsea Registers 1823 to 1875, Description and Succession Books 1814 to 1818, Service Returns No. 1 (*see above*) 1806, Service Returns No. 3 (*see above*) 1783 to 1810, Muster Master General's Index of Casualties 1797 to 1817, Casualty Returns 1809 to 1846, Index to Regimental Losses 1805 to 1817, Returns of Deserters 1826 to 1851, and Inspection Returns 1750 to 1857.

(B) *70th Foot.*—Muster Rolls 1774 to 1877, Monthly Returns 1760 to 1865, Chelsea Registers 1832 to 1875, Service Returns No. 1 (*see above*) 1806, Service Returns No. 3 (*see above*) 1783 to 1810, Muster Master General's Index of Casualties 1797 to 1817, Casualty Returns 1809 to 1854, Index to Regimental Losses 1805 to 1817, Returns of Deserters 1826 to 1851, and Inspection Returns 1750 to 1857.

1st Surrey Militia Regiment :

Muster Rolls 1780 to 1876, Monthly Returns 1760 to 1816 and 1853 to 1860.

2nd Surrey Militia Regiment :

Muster Rolls 1798 to 1876, Monthly Returns 1760 to 1860.

3rd Surrey Militia Regiment :

Muster Rolls 1798, 1799, 1853 to 1876, Monthly Returns 1798 to 1860.

Local Militia :

Pay Lists and Returns, Accounts, &c., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Surrey Regiments 1808 to 1816, 4th and 5th Surrey Regiments 1813 to 1816.

Surrey Fencible Cavalry :

Muster Rolls 1794 to 1800, Monthly Returns 1794 to 1800.

Surrey Fencibles :

Muster Rolls 1801 and 1802, Monthly Returns 1795 and 1800.

Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry :

Muster Rolls 1803 to 1845, Monthly Returns 1795 to 1803.

Surrey Yeomanry Rifles :

Muster Rolls 1803 to 1813.

Surrey Rangers :

Muster Rolls 1799 to 1802, Monthly Returns 1800.

Surrey Volunteers :

Muster Rolls 1803 to 1813 ; also of the following local corps :
 Ashtead (1803 to 1808), Bermondsey (1798 to 1802), Betchworth (1804 to 1805), Blechingley and Horne (1803 to 1808), Camberwell (1803 to 1813), Carshalton (1803 to 1812), Chertsey and Thorpe (1803 to 1813), Christchurch, Southwark (1803 to 1804), Clapham (1803 to 1813), Croydon (1803 to 1813), Egham (1803 to 1812), Elmbridge or Thames Ditton (1804 to 1805), Epsom (1803 to 1813), Ewell (1803 to 1809), Farnham (1803 to 1813), Godalming (1803 to 1809), Guildford (1798 to 1808), Ham and Petersham (1803 to 1807), Holmesdale (1798 to 1802), Kingston (1798 to 1813), Lambeth and Christchurch (*see also above*) (1803 to 1814), Leatherhead (1803 to 1810), Lingfield and Crowhurst (1803 to 1812), Merton (1800 to 1808), Mickleham (1803 to 1807), Mitcham 1803 to 1813), Morden (1803 to 1808), Richmond (1797 to 1813), Roehampton, Putney and Mortlake (1803 to 1812), Rotherhithe (1803 to 1806), Streatham (1803 to 1813), Southwark (1803 to 1813), Thursley (1803 to 1808), Tooting (1804 to 1812), Walton-on-Thames (1804 to 1811), Wandsworth (1798 to 1809), Weybridge (1803 to 1808), Wimbledon (1803 to 1805), Witley (1803 to 1809), Woking (1803 to 1813).
 Monthly Returns of the several corps, arranged alphabetically under districts, exist from 1795 to 1803.

Surrey Artillery Volunteers :

Muster Rolls 1873 to 1877.

Surrey Rifle Volunteers :

Muster Rolls 1873 to 1877.

M. S. GIUSEPPI.

X.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Roman Coins.

In the year 1904 at Manor Nurseries, Normandy, near Guildford, in a stream which runs through the garden, one of Mr. W. F. Field's children found a small urn containing over one hundred Roman coins. The urn was broken, but fragments have been preserved. The coins have been identified by Mr. Harold Mattingly, of the British Museum. They date from about A.D. 296—312. The bulk were struck either in Gaul or Britain. They are now exhibited in the Museum through the kindness of Mr. P. Woods, C.B., who acquired and presented them.

Guildford Domestic Architecture.

Some beautiful wrought-iron railings which stood outside what was formerly Grenville House School, and is now Bretts Restaurant, High Street, Guildford, were recently removed during alterations. Messrs. Harold Falkner and W. F. Rawnsley (members of our Society) tried to secure them, but unfortunately the railings had been sold to a dealer for old iron and broken up. A panel has been saved, and has been presented by Mr. W. F. Rawnsley, J.P., to the Museum.

FREDK. H. ELSLEY,
Curator.

XI.

OTHER RECENT FINDS.

The following are notes of recent 'finds' and other matters of interest, besides those mentioned above in separate articles or notes, reported by the Society's Honorary Local Secretaries.

Carshalton.—The Honorary Local Secretary notes that the Beddington Asylum Gates, which it was found impossible to save and which were sold to America recently, to the great regret of our Council, comprised two large Wicket Gates, one at each end of a long garden walk, and the large Entrance Gates. They were early 18th-century work. The Entrance Gates were not standing in their original position, and the ironwork had been tampered with early in the 19th century.

He also notes that, though recent work done about the Church was disappointing, the burial place of the cholera victims of 1832 was located: and adds that he has now identified with certainty the burial

place of Admiral Whitaker in the same Church. He reports further the finding of what appeared to be the site of a British hut dwelling, of which a further note may be possible later.

From the neighbourhood of *Clandon* the Society has received a leaden *bulla* which will shortly be deposited in its Museum. This interesting specimen of the leaden seal of the Popes seems to have gained its title as a Surrey antiquity by being buried for some centuries in a Surrey field: by what accident it was dropped there is, of course, unknown. It is of the usual type, with the archaic representation of the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the name of Pope Innocent IV (1243—1254).

From *Croydon* is reported a find of small pieces of earthenware, discovered, according to a note from Mr. Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A., about July last, in digging a soakaway at the new Clergy House, at Vicar's Haw, Limpsfield. There was a considerable quantity of broken fragments in what appeared to be an old rubbish pit. There were no large pieces found. Roman earthenware was found at Secarn Bank a little to the south-east of this site, and of course other Roman remains have been found in Limpsfield and Titsey.

Upon fragments submitted to him Mr. Reginald Smith reports:—

“These are probably Roman, the slip decoration being characteristic: but the ware rather resembles mediæval, and it would be advisable to find more before forming a definite opinion.”

Features brought to light during the repairs at *Compton*, near Guildford, are of considerable importance, and will be dealt with, it is hoped, in our next volume.

From *Guildford* itself the Honorary Local Secretary writes as follows:—

“St. John's Chapel, in St. Mary's Church, Guildford, has just undergone a very conservative restoration under the eye of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

“The well-known house, 25, High Street (late Mr. A. Bull's), has passed into the hands of Mr. A. C. Curtis, who is restoring it with much care, and as far as I can see with success. It is worthy of notice in the *Collections*. The plaster ceiling of the first floor front, and an early form of kitchen range with smoke-jack are special features, but many minor ones have been brought to light.”

He adds some details with regard to other recent discoveries, particularly the vault under No. 27, in the High Street, which was noticed in the *Schedule*, and will it is hoped be the subject of some fuller remarks later. An additional discovery was made in March of the present year, in almost the same place, of a mediæval doorway of chalk, believed to be of 13th-century workmanship.

From the Educational Museum at Haselmere we hear that—

“ Four highly-finished arrowheads, a similar number of hammer stones (including one of quartzite), and fragments of a British vessel, presumably a cooking pot, were found in Farnham Lane (at Mr. Allen Chandler’s new residence ‘Kimbers’), and have been deposited here. Flint implements (arrowheads, scrapers, etc.), have been found from time to time about Haselmere and Hindhead, but not associated with pottery.”

At *Kingston* we hear that Alderman W. E. St. L. Finny, M.D., J.P., has recently presented to the Kingston-upon-Thames Corporation a gilt-mounted Court sword of the Georgian period, bearing the arms of the Borough of Kingston on a plate on the body strap. Inlaid in the blade are G. R. and the device of a soldier of the period, with other ornamentations. This sword was formerly used when the Member of Parliament was elected, and girt with the sword as a Knight of the Shire at Kingston Town Hall. Lord Midleton was the last Member thus girt.

In concluding these notes the Honorary Secretary would call the attention of Members to the importance of communicating with the Officers of the Society upon any matter of archæological importance; but particularly upon discoveries of unknown or any threatened danger to known antiquities.

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

[*The Editor will be glad to publish under this heading notices or reviews of new books either directly relating to the County or of general Archæological interest: communications may be addressed to him at the Castle Arch, Guildford.*]

The Hon. Secretary regrets that it is impossible this year to publish the usual general review of Archæological Publications, owing to the absence of Mr. R. L. Atkinson, who would have undertaken it. He would venture, however, to call particular attention to the volume of *Surrey Musters*, recently issued by the Surrey Record Society, and to the *Index Volume* now published of the *Victoria History* of the County. The most important Surrey publication of the year is probably this Society's own *General Index* to the first twenty volumes of the *Collections*, which has been edited by Mr. M. S. Guiseppi. To these must be added a mention of *Bygone Haslemere*, a notable work of local research, published as this volume was going to press.