

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 Castle Arch, Guildford.]

Stone Age Relics at Churt and Frensham.—Mr. L. S. V. Venables is investigating mesolithic and neolithic sites discovered by him on the commons around Churt and Frensham. He has obtained a remarkable evolutionary series of mesolithic implements, including some finely-worked curved points the use of which is conjectural.

E. W. SWANTON.

Bronze Age Arrowhead at Leatherhead.—In May 1933 was found in the garden of the Vicarage, Leatherhead (on the right bank of the River Mole, about 100 yards below the Parish Church),



BRONZE AGE ARROWHEAD.

a Bronze Age arrowhead of white flint, barbed and tanged, in association with fragments of gritted and red-surfaced pottery, which also appear to be of the Bronze Age. The arrowhead measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. across the barbs.

Also there has been found close by some specimens of flint flakes on which there is definite evidence of working. Dr. Eliot Curwen, who has seen them, says that, being surface finds, no exact date can be fixed for them, but that they are either of the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, and the probabilities are in favour of a late Bronze Age.

These facts seem to suggest Bronze Age flint working at a likely spot by the River Mole.

This statement has been kindly checked by Mr. S. E. Winbolt.

A. H. B. COLERIDGE.

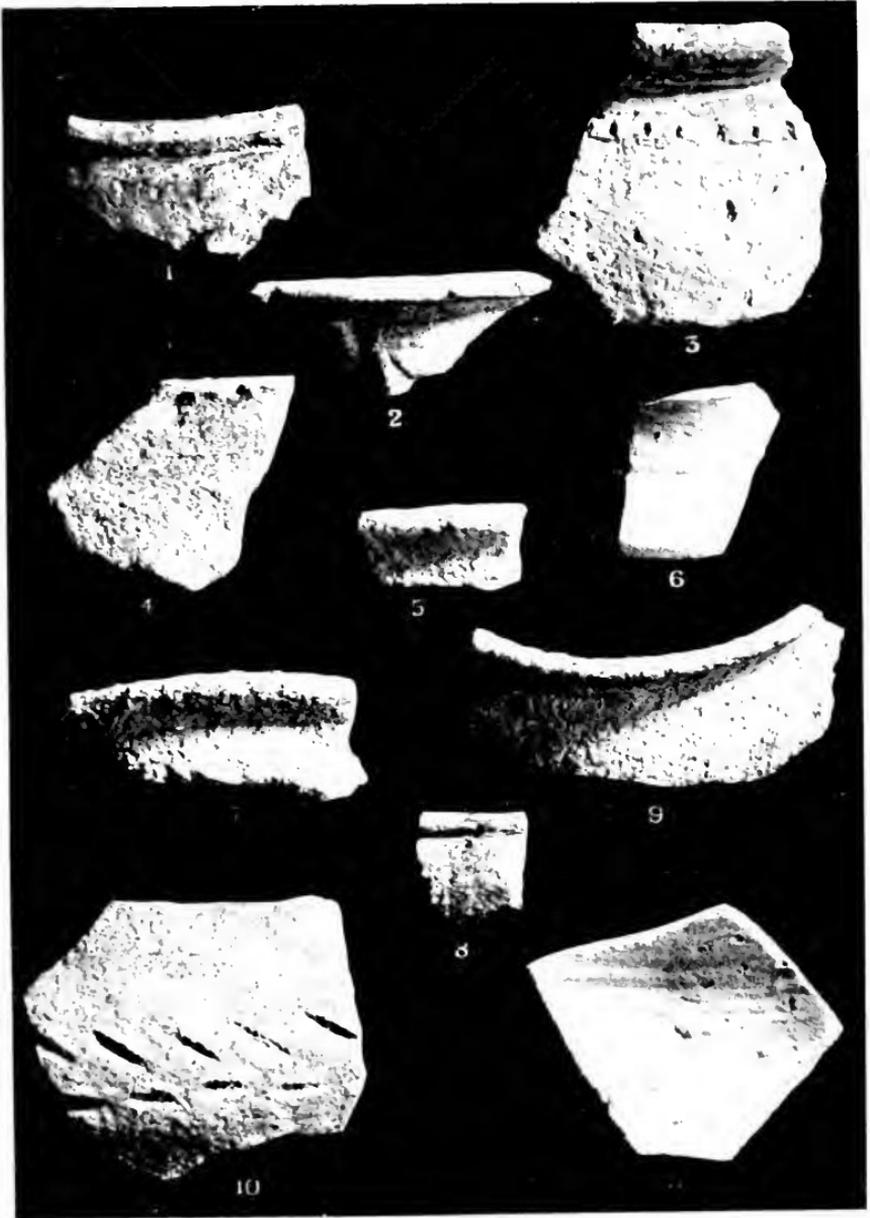
An Early Iron Age Site near Merle Common, Limpsfield.—

Work on the construction of a new house for Miss Beatrice Harrison of Foyle Riding, Limpsfield, was responsible for the discovery, in June 1933, of a small occupation site which yielded an interesting collection of pottery sherds. The site lies upon a southern spur of the Limpsfield ridge with good views both east and west, the subsoil being a stiff yellow clay. The new house was built on the western side of the Limpsfield-Haxted road, about 600 yds. south of Foyle Riding which lies in the angle formed by the Oxted-Lingfield and Oxted-Edenbridge railways about $\frac{5}{8}$ mile S.S.E. of the junction.

Excavations near the south-west corner of the house (14 ft. northwards from the corner, and 5 ft. from the wall) revealed a shallow saucer-like depression, some 8-10 ft. in diameter and 18 in. deep, filled with soft soil. In this were found fragments of charcoal, a small amount of rough iron slag and a relatively large quantity of pottery sherds including a good proportion with rims and decoration. Another trench running south-westwards from this corner of the house had cut through a similar depression 40 ft. from the house, and this contained charcoal fragments but no pottery. The foreman, Mr. Sinfield, realized the nature of the find, and through one of his men, Mr. R. F. Mason, it was reported to me in time for most of the remains to be examined undisturbed.

The pottery was submitted to Mr. C. F. Hawkes, F.S.A., British Museum, who reported that while the grey ware is of early Roman date (c. A.D. 50-75), the remainder is very rough ware of native manufacture and the decorations upon it are a rather crude imitation of earlier designs. It would be in use about A.D. 1-50, and so the occupation of the site would most probably extend over some fifty years centred about A.D. 50.

The best pieces found are illustrated (about $\frac{1}{5}$ natural size) in Plate XXIII. Nos. 1 and 8 are examples of the common La Tène



Early Iron Age Site, Merle Common, Lampsheld. Pottery types

III soft black soapy ware. Nos. 3, 5 and 7 are of very coarse red ware, fairly hard and thick, and no. 3 has a decoration of dots between two incised lines. No. 9 is similar to these but thinner and very soft, while no. 4 is of slightly harder texture, reddish-black outside and grey inside, with a finer decoration of three rows of minute dots. No. 10 is part of the shoulder of a larger vessel in a hard but rather coarse heavy grey ware, very clearly marked with a decoration of thumb-nail (?) impressions. Then come the fine hard wares of Roman character, no. 2 a rim of greyish-buff, and no. 6 a shoulder of hard well-made grey ware. No. II is a fine hard light-red ware of similar type, and its concave, or inner, surface is illustrated in the plate to show the horizontal markings caused in moulding it on the wheel. The somewhat unusual variety of types from a single small site in this locality is of interest and seemed to warrant a full description.

IVAN D. MARGARY, F.S.A.

Roman Pottery from Cobham, Surrey.—In 1932, during the construction of some sewage works at Cobham (half a mile north of Street Cobham, and close to the River Mole) by the Epsom Rural District Council digging operations recovered the fragments of the four vessels illustrated as well as a few stray fragments of Claudian bead-rim vessels and several pieces of wattle and daub. Also part of the spout of a mortarium that appears to be contemporary with the four fairly complete vessels. [These pots have been reassembled, and are now in the Guildford Museum.]

There was, apparently, nothing to suggest that this was part of a burial group, but, as borne out by the pieces of wattle and daub, that it constituted occupation refuse and that there had been timber huts somewhere close to this site.

From their forms they would seem to date somewhere between 50 and 100 A.D., probably nearer the latter than the former.

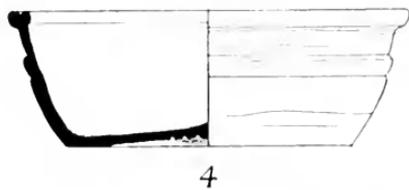
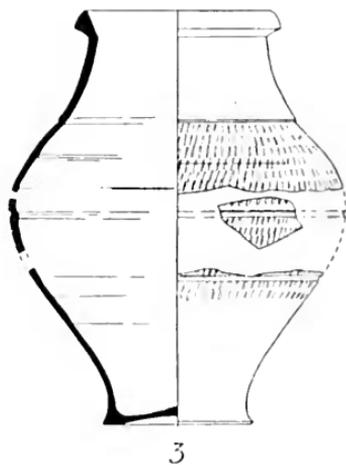
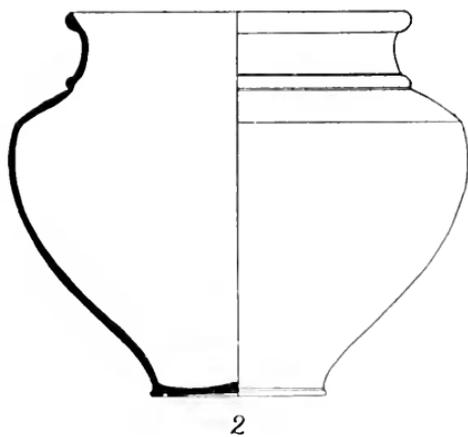
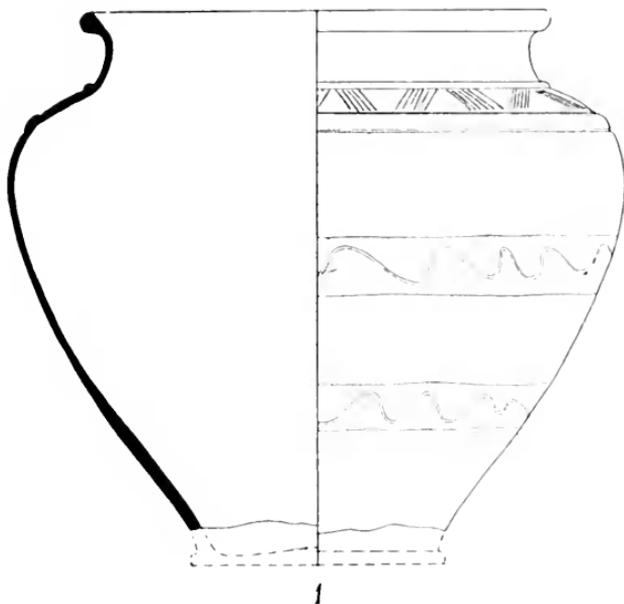
A description of the vessels is as follows:—

No. 1.

Large cordoned pot of grey ware; base missing. Surface slightly burnished except for two bands round the body of the vessel, which bear ornamentation consisting of irregular wavy lines. Ht. (conj^l.) 10¼ in.; rim, 8¾ in.; girth, 11¾ in.

No. 2.

Similar form and ware to last, but with angled shoulder and no ornamentation. Ht. 7½ in.; rim, 6¾ in.; base, 3¼ in.; girth, 8½ in.



ROMAN POTTERY FROM COBHAM.

($\frac{1}{4}$ actual size)

No. 3.

Beaker of soft buff ware, the body of the vessel rouletted. Apparently survival of a Belgic type as found at Swarling, Kent (Bushe-Fox, Report on the Excavation of the Urnfield at Swarling, and figured in *Archæology in England and Wales 1914-1931*, by T. D. Kendrick and C. F. C. Hawkes, Fig. 74, no. 34). Vessel incomplete. Ht. (conj^l.) $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; rim $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; base $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; girth (c.) $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 4.

Dish, of soft, grey ware, with outbent rim and shouldered sides. Base slightly dished. Has a wheel-turned groove on the upper face of the rim, and another round the edge of the underside of the base, and three concentric rings, formed "free-hand," after firing, on the underside of the base. Ht. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; rim $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; base $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Compare with the dishes found at Asstead in the filled-in furnace to the building A (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 161, Fig. 3, nos. 1-8). All of these, of this peculiar shouldered type, had the rim and base grooves, and one had the concentric rings in the centre of the underside of the base, but in this case "wheel-turned," the vessel evidently having been turned over on the potter's wheel for the purpose of applying them. This form is represented among the pottery from Farley Heath, and a vessel of this type has just recently been found in London.

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

Excavations at Ewell.—Mr. A. W. G. Lowther reports that the excavations on the Ewell House site at Ewell (the full extent of which to date consist of one trench 27 ft. long by 4 ft. wide) have produced a layer containing Saxon objects, at a depth of 6 ft., overlying a silted-up ditch of the Roman period. The Saxon objects (which are being presented to the Guildford Museum) consist of—

- 1) an undecorated pot;
- 2) a pair of applied brooches (ornamental plates missing);
- 3) a tinned bronze buckle, ornamented with incised designs round the edge;
- (4) an inlaid glass object (? spindle-whorl);
- (5) a bronze finger ring, spiral type;
- (6) a large bronze ring; probably an armlet;
- (7) an iron spear-head;
- (8) an iron knife;
- (9) a blue glass bead.

It is hoped to publish a full report of these excavations when they are completed.

Four Early Incumbents of Pirbright.—The following note is based on information collected by Mr. Henry Curtis, F.R.C.S. (retired), and is in continuation of that which appeared in Vol. XXXVII of the *Collections* (p. 95). Mr. Curtis has presented to the Society a volume of his notes, which has been placed in the library.

I. In a conveyance of land in Hadlow, Kent, by Ace Uil de Larum (Robber's Eye) to Hugh de Pecham, undated but apparently c. 1210, the first witness is Jordanns persona ecclesie de Perebricch (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 20007).

II. It appears from the entry on the Patent Roll (Calendar 1364-7, p. 425) that on 11 July, 41 Ed. III (1367), John Tylman of Wynchcombe, Chaplain of the Hermitage of Brokwode in the lordship of Wokkyng, who had been accused of killing Simon Serle, received a pardon. It is suggested that the case is the same as that quoted by Manning and Bray (I, 151) from Wickham's Register, 21 February, 42 Ed. III, relating to the purgation of the Chapel of Pyrbright polluted with blood, and that Tylman was also Chaplain of Pirbright.

III. Thomas Warren, Curate 1615-17. This man was the subject of the proceedings briefly described on p. 96 of *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII. The documents in those proceedings show that he succeeded Henry Asser, who was buried 26 December 1614, and was not a graduate. He must be the Thomas Warren, who matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 20 November 1607, aged 18.

IV. It is suggested that Warren left Pirbright soon after his submission in August 1617, and was succeeded at once by George Farroll, who was afterwards Rector of Worplesdon. It is certain that Farroll, who was married at Pirbright in 1618, was resident there till 1641. John Baker of Pirbright in 1625 appointed "his friend, Geo. Farroll of Pirbright, parson," one of the overseers of his will, and it appears that in 1639 Farroll occupied the parsonage. In 1642 Samuel Wickham became Curate of Pirbright and Farroll succeeded Dr. Thomas Comber, a strong royalist, who was deprived of his preferments, as Rector of Worplesdon. Both Farroll and Wickham belonged to the other side, and the changes no doubt had a political origin. There seems every reason to think that George Farroll was in fact first Curate of Pirbright and then Rector of Worplesdon.¹

Mr. Curtis has collected a good deal of information about the Farroll family.

¹The statement in *S.A.C.*, XXXVII, 95 that Wickham was intruded by the Commonwealth in 1642 is of course incorrect.

The Pre-Reformation Vicars of Farnham (A.D. 1211-1559).—

The list of the pre-Reformation Farnham vicars is not likely to be ever complete. The pipe rolls of the manor for the thirteenth century supply us with a few conjectural chaplains and the name of one vicar. The Royal Rolls and the Papal Registers accidentally give a few names and dates. The Episcopal Registers, beginning with that of John de Pontoise, are naturally enough the most copious and reliable source of information, but they often fail us: perhaps through the negligence of secretaries the appointments and the deaths of incumbents were not entered in every case. The register of Cardinal Beaufort for the years 1415 to 1447 seems to be lost. We must therefore be prepared for some gaps which may never be filled. We say this in the way of apology for our incompleteness, which is due less to lack of industry than to lack of documents.

During the first half of the thirteenth century the priests in charge of the parish of Farnham may have been temporary chaplains; the following *capellani* named in the pipe rolls of the manor certainly resided in the district and may have been attached to the parish church:

John	1211-2
Richard	1219-20
Ancketill who died before Sept.	1224
Joseph	1223-4
Walter	1231-2

The first priest actually called Vicar of Farnham is a certain John, named in the pipe rolls of the manor in 1249-50 and 1255-6.

The Bishops' registers and other records give us the following names from 1295 onwards:

Gerald de S. Cirico	inst. April 1295. exchanged 1309.
Alexander Rayner	inst. 1309. d. —
Dominus James ffoun	already Vicar in Oct. 1327. d. 1348.
Wilfrid Stibbe	inst. Jan. 26, 1348. exchanged four days later.
Bartholomew Bradele	inst. Jan. 30, 1348. d. 1349.
John Cameres	inst. May 27, 1349. d. 1361.
Dominus Roger Herman	inst. July 1, 1361. d. 1375.
Thomas Tyny	inst. Sept. 6, 1375. exchanged three weeks later.
John de Staunton	inst. Sept. 24, 1375. d. April 1377.

Dominus Simon de Bremyntone	inst. Sept. 29, 1377. was still Vicar in 1404.
The greater part of the Register of Cardinal Beaufort is lost.	
Dominus Henry Dysell	inst. — exchanged May 9, 1450.
Magister Richard Newbrige	inst. May 9, 1450. d. 1488.
Robert Hobert, M.A.	inst. Jan. 4, 1488. d. —
Magister Richard Walle	inst. — d. 1494.
John Roche, M.A.	inst. April 21, 1494. d. —
Leonard Wherton, Bachelor in Canon law	inst. — res. 1502.
John Aslaby, Bachelor in Theology	inst. May 9, 1502. d. 1520.
John Rycard, Prof. of Theology	inst. Jan. 11, 1520. d. 1527.
James Sheild, Bachelor in Canon law	inst. Feb. 12, 1527. d. 1535.
Magister William Lorkyn	inst. Marc. 21, 1535. d. 1557.
Magister Edward Davyes	inst. Dec. 20, 1557. d. 1558.
Dominus John Bekeham	inst. Oct. 15, 1558. d. 1559.
Dominus Henry Bowman	inst. Jan. 9, 1559.

I have not entered the appellation Magister or Dominus unless I found them in official documents.

The reader will note that our list disagrees in many particulars with the one supplied by Manning and Bray. This is due partly to the fact that they did not consult the register of Edyndon which they believed to be lost, and partly to their confusing Farnham in Surrey with Farnham in the diocese of Salisbury.

Henry Bowman was the last Vicar of Farnham appointed by Bishop John White. He continued to hold his appointment under the very protestant Bishop Horne—although his rector was deprived—and thus belongs both to pre-Reformation and to post-Reformation times.

ETIENNE ROBO.

Coins found in Manor House, Wallington.—We are indebted to Mr. Walter Bacon and to Mr. D. H. Mylechreest, Hon. Curator of the Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington Archæological Society, for the following information concerning a hoard of coins found behind an old cupboard taken down during the demolition of the house. Unfortunately the general condition of the coins is poor. Only two or three would be classed as very fair. They are now in the possession of Mr. Mylechreest.

EDWARD I (all pennies).

Group.	Date.	Mint.	Number
Ia	1279	London	2
IIIa	1280-81	London	1
IIIc	..	Bristol	1
..	..	Canterbury.	2
..	..	Lincoln	1
..	..	London	4
IV	1282-83	London. Pellet before LON	1
..	..	London. Plain	1
IX	1300-02	Bristol	1
..	..	Canterbury.	2
..	..	London. Star on breast	2
..	..	London. No star.	6
..	..	Newcastle	1
..	..	York	3
X	1302-07	London	3
		Berwick.	1
		Dublin	1
		Waterford	2

SCOTLAND.

	Number.
Alexander III. Penny	1
John Balliol. Penny	1

Earthwork in Ewell and Cuddington.—There are in the adjacent parishes of Ewell and Cuddington certain earthworks, associated with the Royal Palace of Nonsuch, that are in danger of injury from development, and are therefore now recorded. The field-numbers given here refer to the 25-in. Ordnance Map published 1895.

In Cuddington on the high ground S.E. of the railway from Ewell to Cheam, in field 189, are three pits, one of them containing water and connected with a deep ditch; they are shown on the map. By local tradition these are known as the conduits that collected the water that supplied the fountains in the gardens of Nonsuch; and it is said that copper pipes have been found near the conduits, although at Hampton Court the Tudor water pipes are of lead. The late Mr. E. W. Martin, who farmed the land for some sixty years, informed me that he destroyed some of the conduits. Others were probably destroyed, about 1847, in making the adjoining railway cutting which is known as the Conduits cutting. In field 186 is another large rectangular pit containing water, also shown on the map with another doubtful one, but both appear to have been dug into by clay diggers. The map in J. Edwards' *Companion from London to Brighthelmston, 1790*, has inscribed on the site of

this field " Brick Kilns—Bridges " ; vestiges of these kilns remain and fragments of bricks of Tudor and later dates.

In Ewell parish, on the boundary between The Park, field 276, and Nonsuch or Warren Farm, field 281, is a bank and ditch, about 270 yards in length, running N.N.E. ; the bank is about 3 ft. high and flat on the top where it measures about 4 ft. wide ; the ditch is on the farm side and is about 9 ft. wide with a present depth of about 3 ft. I believe this to be the park-pale of Nonsuch Little Park ; it still serves a similar purpose, as the boundary-fence stands on the bank. The fences of private gardens now abut on the bank. John Norden's map, 1594, shows Nonsuch Little Park enclosed by a pale ; but the Great Park is not shown thus enclosed.

In the field 276, already mentioned, there have come to light in recent years a number of patches of burnt earth that are the sites of brick-clamps, and lying on them are pieces of Tudor brick of rather inferior quality ; the clay for the bricks was apparently dug from the pits that exist in the field.

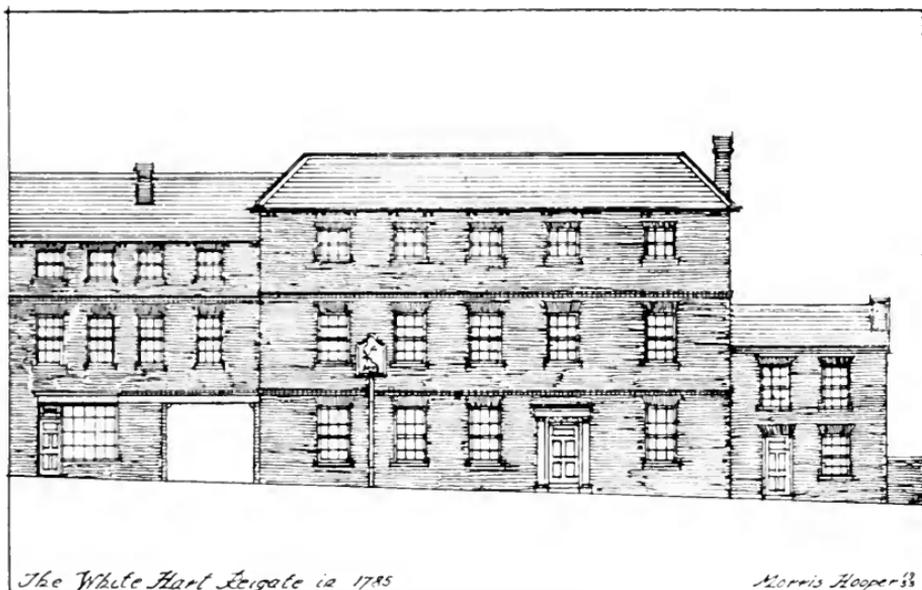
There is in the shrubbery on the N.W. side of the Mount meadow, 267, in which remains the retaining wall of the Banqueting House of Nonsuch, a part of the ancient highway from Ewell to Cuddington with its well-defined S.E. ditch. The N.W. ditch was evidently cut away when the present Vicarage Lane was formed, at a lower level, by the side of the old road to serve in its place ; probably this was done in Tudor times in order to secure some privacy for the Banqueting House. Both the upper and the lower roads were intersected by the Ewell by-pass road ; but the ancient road and its two ditches may be traced S.W. in the grounds of Ewell Castle.

To the S.E. of field 267, in the copse on the N.W. side of field 275, and running within a few yards of the Banqueting House site, is an ancient unmetalled road some 10 ft. wide with its two ditches. N.E. of the Banqueting House this road merges in the footpath to Nonsuch Park and Cheam ; and to S.W. it is lost in Ewell Castle grounds. On the crown of the road are growing great oak and elm trees, whose age suggests that this road was diverted, for the same reason, to the footpath some yards to S.E., at the time when the Banqueting House was built. The footpath itself has been diverted farther S.E., in present memory. This old road appears to be the Portway, which is referred to as a landmark in the manorial register of 1408, and is there described as " the Portweye leading from Codyngton to Leddred " (*Register or Memorial of Ewell, C. Deedes*). The land on which these two roads lie, excepting Ewell Castle grounds, is in the charge of The Epsom and Ewell Urban Council, who have an exceptional opportunity of preserving them untouched for all time.

C. S. WILLIS.

The White Hart Hotel, Reigate.—By permission of the Editor of the *Surrey Mirror* and Dr. W. Hooper we are able to record the following information concerning this hotel, now demolished, which we obtain from a letter of Dr. Hooper's in that paper of September 15, 1933.

"In the 16th and 17th centuries it was commonly called the Hart. Between 1582 and 1603 it was kept by John Wood. In 1619 was buried Nicholas Lee, 'hostler at harte.' It was the leading hostelry in the town. Taylor, the Water Poet, in his Catalogue of Taverns, 1630, says of Reigate: 'The Tavernes may be two, but William Pistor hath the command, the Hart.' Pistor came of a Hampshire family, whose arms and pedigree are set out in the Heralds' Visitation of 1623. The heyday of its prosperity, which it owed chiefly to



the increasing popularity of Brighton with London Society, was reached in the latter part of the 18th century and continued till the coming of the railway. John Timbs, writing in 1824, praised the superior accommodation provided at Reigate by which 'it enjoys the patronage and decided preference of ROYALTY.' In truth, Relf's may be styled the *Clarendon* of the Brighton Road.' James Relf, the landlord at that date, followed Mrs. Sully, and was succeeded by his son, Samuel.

In a Survey of Reigate Old Borough made in 1786, the house is described as: 'A capital new erected Messuage the White Hart Inn, with stables and other the Appurtenances, built on the Scites of three Shops, one whereof was a Repository for Corn on Market Days, the second a Sadler's Shop, the third a Butcher's Shop, and they were severally let out to him by the Person occupying the antient White Hart.' Adjoining this on the south was the old inn, which is described as: 'A Messuage, Outhouses, Corn Loft, Bowling Green and Appurtenances.'

For the illustration, which shows the probable elevation of the

inn in 1785, we are indebted to Mr. Morris Hooper, who writes in the *Surrey Mirror* of December 29, 1933, that

"the drawing is reconstructed from measurements of the recent buildings I took a few months ago, and from old maps and prints. The front can roughly be divided into three portions. The northern portion, which has not yet been completely pulled down, was a shop in 1785, and very likely had a door and window similar to that shown. It probably dates back to 1700.

The centre portion or White Hart proper, which comprised all the part now pulled down, was originally entirely brick-faced with no plaster mouldings. It was built about 1775 on the site of three old shops which may have been similar to the northern portion.

The southern portion or small house stood on the site of Messrs. Mole, Rosling and Vernon's present offices and must have been there until after 1830.

I should be glad of any corrections to my surmises from owners of further prints, maps or deeds."

Ewell Parish Documents.—The late Ewell Parish Council deposited the old parish documents, including the Vestry, Charity and Overseers books, the Tithe map, and copies of the Ewell and Kingswood Awards and maps, on loan at the Muniment Room of the Museum Committee at Guildford. The earliest date of these documents is 1729.

Ewell Watch House and Engine House.—The Council caused this eighteenth-century building to be carefully repaired. The Ewell Parish Council ceased to exist April 1933.

C. S. WILLIS.

The Intrenchment on Riddlesdown.—I notice in the list of antiquities prepared for the Surrey County Council that the name "Newedych or Widedych" occurs under Coulsdon parish. This has appeared on all the Ordnance maps since the survey of 1867, but is manifestly an error, as appears from the following extract from the Land Revenue Surveys. The original is in Latin.

13 Ed. vi. L.R.¹⁷⁷⁵. Manor of Cullledon, p. 73.
 "Metes and bounds of the manor of Cullledon. Begin at Purleestret by Smythe deene in the east part and thus as far as the wood called Combeswoode and thence as far as Sodayfurghes in the heath towards Warlingham and thus descends by the said heath in the valley as far as the royal way which leads towards Godstone called Walstrete and thus by the said royal way as far as the ditch called the Newdyche or Wydedyche and thus over that ditch to the place called Shepcott, etc.

The intrenchment is at Combeswood, which name still survives, while the described position of the ditch agrees with that of a ditch some twenty feet wide which evidently was cut to carry the Bourne water across a level stretch which otherwise would have been liable to flooding. This ditch forms the boundary between the parishes of Warlingham on the one side and Coulsdon and Caterham on the other. I have submitted this evidence to the Ordnance Survey

Office, who have accepted this identification. The name of the intrenchment will be removed from the forthcoming new edition of the large scale maps.

ERNEST STRAKER, F.S.A.

Discoveries at Gatton Park House.—After the disastrous fire at Gatton Park House in February, at the E. end, *i.e.* in the E. wall of the dining room, a few feet from the S. front, a rectangular pilaster projecting slightly into the room collapsed. Behind it was revealed a round-arched stone niche which had been let into a very solid stone wall, obviously a part of the original stone building, the nucleus around which brick additions were made, especially on the S. front, when the house took its latest form. Two problems arise: (i) What were the plan and date of the original house? (ii) What was the purpose of the niche?

(i) The earlier house. The earlier building of hard white sandstone is clearly traceable as a house with E. and W. wings projecting to the S. The niche wall was 35 in. thick, and, like the others, well built in stone courses overlapping; it was 24 ft. deep S.-N., and the S. front of this E. wing measured 28 ft. The W. wing was apparently symmetrical, the centre of the building being recessed a few feet and about 34 ft. long. The centre of the back (N.) wall projected to the same extent as the centre was recessed on the S.; so that the house was about 90 ft. long and 24 ft. deep all through. The character of the walls gives little inkling of date, but the plan of the house suggests later Tudor or Jacobean times, and this is confirmed by the fact that under the floor level of the W. wing (under the modern drawing-room) was found a rectangular cavity (2½ ft. N.-S., 1½ ft. E.-W., and 1½ ft. deep) built of Tudor bricks. It was probably used as a safe deposit for treasure. There appears to be no record of this earlier Tudor or Jacobean house, or of its owners. There was an underground passage reached by steps from the inside of the W. room which contained the treasure cist, leading out S. under the garden terrace and having an exit below the terrace. This suggests the times of (? Cromwellian) religious persecution.

(ii) The Niche. This is of stone, round-arched and deeply recessed, with a half-inch beading round the front of the arch. At the base it is (interior) 12½ in. wide, and from base to top of arch the measurement is 14½ in. The recess at the base is 13 in. deep and curved at the back. The arch is 2½ in. thick, and projected, like the base, 2½ in. from the wall. The separate base is perfectly level and smooth, 3 ft. up from floor level, and 17 in. in from the S. end of the wall. The whole, except the base, is carved out of one big

sandstone block (of the same quality as that of the walls), which measures 15½ in. along the top from front to back. There is no trace of a drain hole, or of a draining pillar in front. It was therefore definitely not a piscina. It may have been a stoup containing a vessel for holy water; such stoups are, I believe, not unknown in private chapels of the period, though I cannot quote an example, or it may have contained an image. Or did it serve some domestic purpose, containing a statue, ornament, lamp, or bowl for washing hands before meals? The underground passage suggests that this recess, though in a private house, may have had a religious use, for image or holy water. Can any reader settle this point?

The niche has been taken out of the wall and is preserved by Lady Mary Colman, by whose permission I have been able to investigate, with the help of Capt. Piercy, the agent. For the photograph (see Plate XXIV), taken after the reconstruction of the beading from fragments, I am indebted to Dr. Wilfrid Hooper, of Redhill.

S. E. WINBOLT, M.A.

Corrigendum in Vol. XLI.—In Dr. Hooper's article on the Pigmy Flint Industries of Surrey, p. 55, line 21, for "south-west" read "north-west."



Photo. W. H. St. John.

With beading restored.



As found, before restoration.

ROUND-ARCHED STONE NICHE AT GATTON PARK HOUSE.