

## 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.]

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**A Palæolithic Ovate from Abinger Hammer.**—Early in June 1935, a St. Acheul ovate was found by Lord Farrer's shepherd in the field immediately behind the school at Abinger Hammer. The implement is ochreous-stained with a shade of olive in it. The edges and the ridges between the flake-scars are slightly abraded. One face is much more convex than the other, which contains a small patch of cortex. The edges have been re-chipped in several places, presumably in Neolithic or later times. The most likely explanation of the implement's origin is that the nearby terrace-gravel of the Tillingbourne formerly reached as far as the site and that the implement was contained in them. It remains at present in my possession.

A. E. P. COLLINS.

**Forthcoming Archæological Survey of Farnham, Surrey.**—The Report of the Farnham Sub-committee of the Council of this Society (a sub-committee appointed to investigate the archæology of the Farnham district) will be presented in the form of a Survey of all archæological material found in the locality. Much of this material will now be recorded for the first time, as it has either remained in private ownership since it was found, several or more years ago, or else it has only recently been discovered. Material comprised in the latter category has been found, mainly, during the commercial exploitation of the Farnham Gravels. In many cases a record of the exact site, and other particulars, have been preserved and will now be published.

It is intended that the first section of this Survey shall appear in the next volume of the *Collections*, and the remainder in succeeding volumes.

The contents will be sub-divided into Period sections, as under :

I. Palæolithic.

2. Mesolithic and Neolithic.
3. Bronze Age and Iron Age.
4. Roman and Saxon (Pagan).

The Farnham River-Gravels and the numerous palæolithic implements which they contain (Section 1) form the main item in any consideration of the archæology of this district. They have formed the subject of two recent communications (to the Prehistoric Society) of such a conflicting nature that an expert re-examination of these gravels had become essential.

Mr. K. P. Oakley, B.Sc., F.G.S., of the British Museum, is kindly contributing this first section.

Mesolithic material is plentiful in the area under review, and many sites have been investigated by Mr. W. F. Rankine, who is contributing Section 2, as well as drawings and information describing much of the material in the later sections

Included in Section 3 will be the Report on the excavations which this Society undertook, during 1935, at one of the Early Iron Age sites in the district; *viz.* on land adjoining "Stoneyfield Gravel Pit."

The one site of Saxon period, which will be described (for the first time) in this Survey, is a Hut Site (found and partially explored several years ago) lying a short distance west of Farnham Station. The huts, of the pit type, were similar to the one (excavated by G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.) at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire.

As well as to all those who are assisting in the compilation of this Regional Survey, the Committee is indebted to Major A. G. Wade, M.C., F.S.A., for help in obtaining particulars of unrecorded material from the district.

A. W. G. L.

**Ancient British Coin.**—In March, 1936, Mr. F. E. Marshall dug up an ancient British gold coin whilst working on his allotment which is situate about 400 yards north-east of Christ Church, Epsom Common (Plate VIII).

The coin is a rude imitation of the stater of Philip of Macedon, the obverse of which bears the laureate head of Apollo and the reverse a charioteer in a biga.

Some of the earlier British coins closely resemble the stater, but as time went on the resemblance became lost, each successive imitation getting more and more remote from the earlier model.

On the obverse the head has entirely disappeared and there is only a rounded projection where the face should be, but there are two crescent shaped objects representing the front hair and the bandlet across the head is also shown.



PLATE VIII



ANCIENT BRITISH COIN.  
Found at Epsom, 1936.



ROMAN COINS FROM COBHAM.



On the reverse there is a disintegrated horse with a number of pellets and crescents.

The pellets are the decomposed remains of the charioteer.

The coin is similar to that shown in Evans' Plate B, No. 4, but has a small pellet to the right of the large pellet under the horse.

Somewhat similar coins are described and illustrated in *S.A.S. Collections*, Vol. I, pp. 69, 70, but in these the body of the horse is more clearly shown.

A coin found at Farley is described and illustrated in Mr. Frank Lasham's Article on Camps, Earthworks, etc., in West Surrey, in *S.A.S. Collections*, Vol. XII, pp. 145-8, and here again the horse is clearly depicted. Roach Smith, Vol. I, pp. 5, 9 and 176 also describes and illustrates somewhat similar coins found in Kent and Sussex.

On comparing the Epsom coin with earlier coins it is possible to trace the laureated head on the obverse and the horse on the reverse, but without this assistance it is impossible to identify either.

The date of the coin is about 70 B.C., and it is in a good state of preservation and weighs 98.6 grains.

A tin coin, being a debased copy of the stater of Philip of Macedon, was recently found at Ashted and will be described in a later volume of the *Collections*.

ARTHUR R. COTTON.

**Roman Coins from Cobham.**—The Rev. H. P. B. Chubb reports that the four coins described below were shown him by Mr. E. Partridge, of Chilbrook Farm, Cobham, who stated that coin No. 2 had been found by him embedded in the bank of the River Mole in meadow No. 3 westward of Cobham bridge in the autumn of 1931. Next year he found another coin in a mole-hill, and by digging and sifting the soil he found the other two some 2 ft. below the surface. There was no trace of any pottery or other container, or of any discoloration of the soil.

Mr. Chubb showed the coins to the Rev. E. A. Sydenham of West Molesey, who has supplied the following descriptions and remarks, and also made the plaster casts from which the photographs have been taken for the illustration (Plate VIII).

The description of the four coins is as follows :

(1) *Small Æs of Rhodes—circa 334-304 B.C.*

*Obv.* Head of Rhodos r.

*Rev.* Rose with bud. P-O, no symbol visible (cf. B.M. Cat., Caria 74).

(2) *Constantine I.*

*Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Head of Constantine r., laur.

*Rev.* PROVIDENTIAE·AVGG. City gate with 2 turrets; above,\* in ex., SMANTZ (Antioch). Cohen 454.

(3) *Constantius II.*

*Obv.* D·N·CONSTANTIVS P·F·AVG. Bust of Constantius diademed and draped. r.

*Rev.* FEL·TEMP·REPARATIO. Soldier thrusting spear at fallen horseman. In field·S·; in ex., TSB (Thessalonika). Cohen 44.

(4) *Constantius II (Overstrike).*

Types and legends similar to the preceding (except for ALEB instead of TSB) overstruck on an earlier coin of Constantius with the same legends but *Obv.* Bust to l., and *Rev.* Soldier standing with labarum and two kneeling figures on l. in ex., ALEA.

Two points of interest arise from these coins. As they were all found together, the presumption is that they formed the whole or part of a hoard, which was lost or buried about the middle of the 4th century A.D. Hence, the presence of the little Rhodian coin which is over six and a half centuries older than the other 3 coins, is very unusual. As it was never current in this country, it must have been regarded as a curio by its fourth-century owner.

The other remarkable specimen is the overstrike (No. 4) of Constantius II. The practice of using older coins and restriking new types on them was comparatively common towards the end of the 4th century A.D. But instances of overstriking a type on a different type of the same reign are extremely rare, and, needless to say, are of the highest importance in determining the order in which the types were issued. In the present example we have conclusive proof that the *Fel. temp.* type of the two combatants is a later issue than the *Fel. temp.* of the soldier with labarum. This appears to be the only known example of an overstruck "*Fel. temp.*" of this particular sort, and for purposes of reference a cast of this coin is preserved in the Coin Department of the British Museum.

**Stane Street in Redlands Wood, Holmwood.**—With funds subscribed by members, and with a grant from the Excavation Fund of this Society, work was done on Stane Street in Redlands Wood, Holmwood, from 27th May to 15th June 1935.

Three men were employed for a fortnight, and then two for a few days longer.

It had been a long-cherished plan accurately to locate the Roman road here, and to arrest its deterioration, but building plans in 1933 threatened to make this impossible. However, a general preservation scheme for the Leith Hill district was successful, the land round Stane Street was conveyed by the Surrey County Council to Mr. C. E. Heath, of Anstie Grange, on 4th March 1935, and the path running on or parallel with Stane Street is now a "private open space" that is, a private path with a public right-of-way.

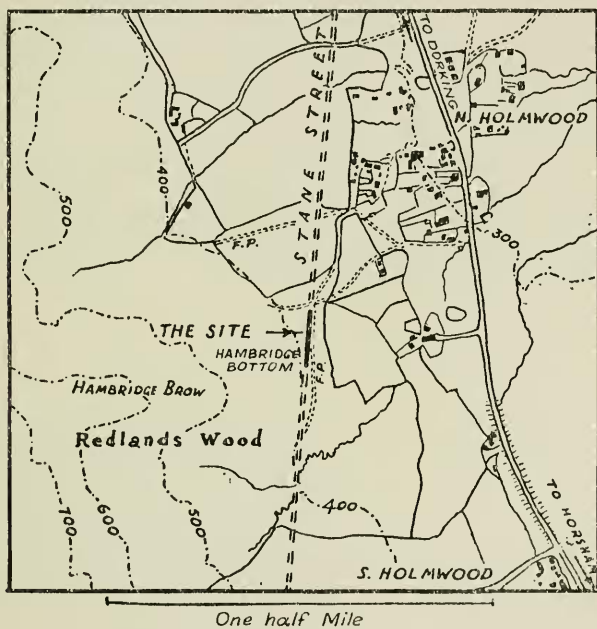


FIG. I.

*Based on the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.*

The part of the Roman road restored is the property of Mr. Heath, who kindly allowed our work to be carried out, and in whose hands the result is safe. The Holmwood Parish Council declined responsibility for the upkeep of either path or reparation, but the owner has kindly consented to prevent reversion of the turfed terrace to an overgrowth of brambles and bracken.

Without digging, it was impossible to be sure which of several parallel tracks (over a width of 50-60 ft.) represented the line of the road. We selected a likely stretch of 50 yd. near the north end of the wood, beginning about 50 yd. south of the stile on the path which



considerable difficulty), laid, and beaten in. The result is a very pleasant terrace, on the eastern edge of which are preserved three small oak trees, which, now they have been freed of ivy and undergrowth, will have a chance of growing. From this terrace, attractive views, northwards towards Dorking and north-eastwards towards Reigate, can be obtained. A strong metal post and sign (bearing the words STANE STREET, ROMAN ROAD) has been firmly erected, and a direction post, stating "To Stane Street," is now on the west side of the Dorking-Horsham road, a little south of the Norfolk Arms at North Holmwood. When an opportunity shall occur, it would be well to clear and locate the road still farther, both north and south; especially to the north, through a strip of coppice to a large open meadow beyond, where slight indications

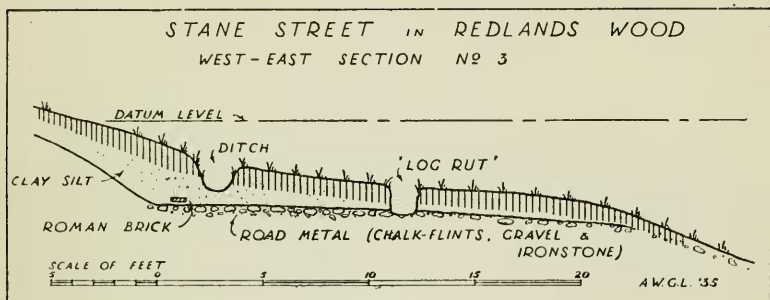


FIG. 2.

of it are visible. It seems evident that Stane Street maintained a straighter course through Redlands Wood than that shown on the 6 in. O.S. map.

The upshot is that we now have a definite length of Stane Street preserved as a historic monument, valuable as indicating its general alignment between Anstie Grange and the Hollow Way, Dorking, most of which is no longer visible.

S. E. WINBOLT.

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

**"Stane Street"; Further Excavations at Ewell.**—In the Report "Excavations at Ewell in 1934" (S.A.C., Vol. XLIII, pp. 17-35) attention was drawn to a raised mound in "London Road Plantation," which is traceable for a distance of about 100 yd., at the Ewell end of the Plantation. At the time when that Report was written it had not been possible to do any excavation at that site, but it was conjectured that this apparent "causeway," align-

ing as it does with the piece of the road found at Site No. 3, might actually be a fragment of Stane Street.

Since then, with the owner's consent, a section has been cut across it (Fig. 1) and the following information was obtained.

It was found that the "causeway," 25 ft. in width, consisted of a uniform deposit of earthy-clay mixed with large chalk-flints (L. 1). In this material, two small sherds of Roman coarse-ware were the only objects found. A fairly substantial layer of large chalk-flints formed a foundation to the "causeway," the flints extending a short distance into the underlying Dark Grey Silt (L. 2).

The Dark Silt, of a regular depth of 2 ft., rested directly upon a natural spread of large gravel-flints over undisturbed Yellow Clay

FWELL.  
THE "CAUSEWAY" IN LONDON RD PLANTATION.  
*Section*

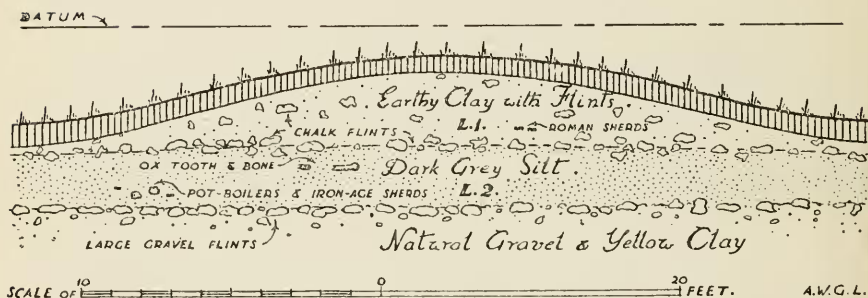


FIG. 1.

containing some gravel. It was a fine, sandy, stratified deposit, dark grey in colour and containing horizontal-bedded seams of rust-coloured material, apparently formed from decayed vegetation. Level 2 is undoubtedly a marsh deposit, or one formed on water-logged ground periodically subject to flooding.

In the upper part of this layer were found the tooth and part of the bone of an Ox, both exceedingly decayed. In the lower half, were several calcined-flint "pot-boilers," a worked flint, and a few scraps of gritted hand-made pottery, apparently of Early Iron Age date. (The sherds were too small for it to be possible to recover the shape of any part of the vessel, or vessels, which they represent. They are dark grey-brown, about an eighth of an inch thick, and much worn by water action.)

At the base of the Silt, was a spread of large gravel-flints, a natural formation, resting on undisturbed clay, as mentioned above.

*Conclusions.*

The suggestion that the "causeway" is part of Stane Street is reinforced by the evidence of this section.

The original swampy nature of the site is shown by the deposit of Dark Grey Silt, and would have necessitated the construction of a raised causeway to carry a road across it.

The mound of clay and flints, laid on a consolidating foundation of large flints, contained nothing to suggest that its date was later than the Roman Period, and it is probably the surviving "core" of the causeway that carried Stane Street across this swampy ground.

In its original form, it is probable that the causeway was at least twice as high as the existing mound, and possibly not so wide. Its sides may have been revetted with timber, though no indication of this was found. The surface was probably metalled with a thick layer of gravel mixed with sand.

*A section through Stane Street south of the Fair Field Site.*

The work at Ewell during the previous season, while it established the line of Stane Street across the Fair Field, showed that a continuation of this line to the south should carry through the corner of a garden fronting on the Reigate Road and immediately opposite the Fair Field (S.A.C., Vol. XLIII, Plan, Fig. 1). Since the corner of this garden was only about 100 feet away from one of the points where Stane Street has already been found, it was fairly certain that the road had once passed through this ground, even if all trace of it had been destroyed.

The acquisition of this ground for building purposes was reported to me by Mr. C. S. Willis, who pointed out the necessity for an immediate investigation while this was still possible.

With the consent of the purchasers, and with a grant from this Society to defray the cost of excavation, a trench, at right angles to the line of Stane Street, was dug in this corner of the garden.

It was found that the surface of the site had been raised about 3 ft., in recent times, by the importation of soil to level up the ground. Below this thick layer of soil, the road was found in a good state of preservation. It consisted of a maximum thickness of 2 ft. 6 in. of metalling, of which the upper 6 in. was mixed with soil and appeared to have been disturbed by ploughing (as well as some pieces of Roman pottery and brick, it contained some pieces of mediæval green-glazed ware).

The lower 2 ft. of metalling was undisturbed, and consisted of compact gravel and sand (apparently an "artificial" mixture, as was observed in the Fair Field sections). It contained some



large chalk-flints, particularly at the bottom, where they formed a continuous spread.

Two fragments of Roman pottery, of dateable types, were found, *viz.* :

1. A small chip of samian ware (apparently of Drag. form 33) found in the disturbed upper 6 in. of metal. Resembles ware of Lezoux make, and of 2nd-century date.

2. A piece of the rim of a large jar of grey coarse-ware (Fig. 2). This was found among the large chalk-flints forming the foundation of the road. It is a late 2nd-century form, and similar to a frag-

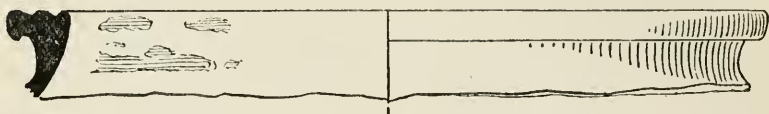


FIG. 2.

ment from the site on Ashtead Common. It is the first piece of pottery, to which any approximate date can be assigned, to be found in the structure of the road. It helps to confirm the evidence of the piece of decorated flue-tile (found in the road metal on Site 3) in suggesting a date not earlier than the end of the 2nd century A.D. for the construction of Stane Street, at any rate in the Ewell sector.

The flattened top-surface of this rim is reeded, and there are traces of dark-grey slip surviving on this, and the inner surface. Original rim diam., *c.* 10 in. Length of fragment, 2½ in.

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

**Stane Street found in Woodcote Park.**—By permission, the following note is reprinted from *The Times*, 6th May, 1936 :

“ By courtesy of the R.A.C. between the fourth green of the golf course in Woodcote Park near Epsom and the Park wall, I found Stane Street on April 30. A line laid across 25 in. O.S. sheets in continuation northward of the ‘ Pebble Lane ’ straight on Leatherhead Downs leaves Woodcote Park through the north boundary near the corner where the Park, Durdans, and General Northey’s estate meet. As found, Stane Street was only four yards east of the presumed line.

“ The condition of the road was good, because till recently it was in woodland. The cambered surface, the centre of which was only 4 in. under the grass, measured 21 ft., and there was a shallow ditch 3½ ft. wide at top on either side. The metal was gravel pebbles from the bed just below the Club House, and flints, grouted





## PLATE X



[Photo by F. Wood, Epsom]

### STANE STREET AT WOODCOTE PARK.

The Eastern half of the road, the nicked line being the centre. The cut shows ten inches of metal laid on pure sand. The picture shows the camber of the road and its eastern ditch.



THE OLD BARN, SHACKLEFORD.

in with yellow sand. A thickness of some 10 in. of this lay on browner damp sand quite devoid of metal, and this again on pure clay. The eastern ditch had evidently been filled up in comparatively recent times (see Plate X).

"This section is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles 237 yd. from the north end of Pebble Lane, and nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Windmill Nurseries, Epsom; and finally disposes of the theory of Roach Smith and others that Stane Street went by the Downs Hotel, near Epsom Racecourse. That at a midway point at a distance of some  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles, over rolling country where there is no surface trace, the road could be located within a 40 ft. cross-trench, speaks eloquently for the accuracy of the O.S. maps and for the capacity of Roman road engineers to lay a straight road trace."

S. E. WINBOLT.

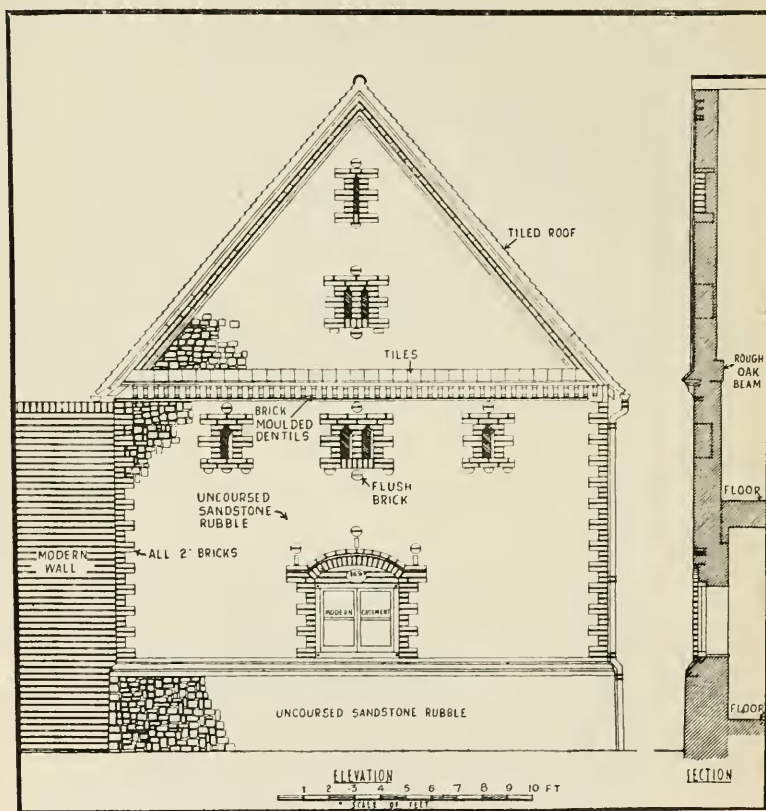
**A Roman Site at Ewhurst.**—In 1923 on the strength of a find of fragments of Roman brick in a pasture field between Ewhurst and High Wykehurst I conjectured a Roman site (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV, p. 39). It is now being dug out by the Cranleigh School Archæological Society, under Mr. R. Goodchild, who hopes ultimately to report to *S.A.C.* At present (May 1936) there has been found, 7 in. from the surface and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, a yard roughly paved with several kinds of broken Roman bricks, tiles and tesserae. Measuring at least 50 ft. by 30 ft., the yard slopes considerably and has broken edges. It looks as if it was the yard of a brick-works: a piece of furnace clinker (the only evidence to date) seems to point to the presence of brick furnaces close by. This discovery, the sole symptom of Roman work along the whole nine miles of the Rowhook-Farley Heath Road, helps to confirm the line of the road which is presumed to be some 30 yds. westward. A few yards N. of the yard a scarped-out E.-W. hollow seems to have been the source from which the clay was taken. Later a complete tile kiln has been disclosed.

S. E. WINBOLT.

**The Old Barn, Shackleford.**—The village of Shackleford is noteworthy on account of its possessing a number of examples, now, unfortunately, more or less fragmentary, of domestic architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries. The ravages of modern "restoration" have resulted, as usual, in the destruction of much of the original work but here and there a few picturesque features still survive.

Of these fragmentary remains perhaps the Gable End of the building known as "The Shop" is the most remarkable. It stands

somewhat conspicuously near the centre of the village and belonged originally to what is known locally as "the Old Barn." Here, in olden time, Sir Edgar Horne informs me, corn was threshed with a flail and sheep were shorn. To the architectural observer it is the more interesting as exhibiting work of the William



THE OLD BARN, SHACKLEFORD, 1690.  
*N.W. Elevation.*

and Mary period of which there is comparatively little remaining in Surrey. Though unpretentious and simple in character it nevertheless shows work which is thoroughly characteristic of the period. The cornice with moulded terra-cotta dentils and tile-weathering is a notable feature and the general proportion of the whole enhanced by the graduated narrow openings above combine to produce a very pleasing effect.

It is greatly to be regretted that the major portion of the original

structure—it was evidently for many years one of the most picturesque buildings in the village—has been destroyed having been long since converted into a general store and cottage.

C. D. HAWLEY.

**Roman Leet at Wotton.**—Lord Farrer reports that the widening of the Guildford–Dorking road near Crossways Farm, south side, reveals very clearly the Roman leet, 1 mile long, which took water from a Leith Hill spring to the Roman villa at Eversheds.

**The Eashing Burials ; An attempt to explain them.**—The Eashing skeletons found in October 1931 were reported in a brief note in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XL, pp. 118–20. Unless an attempt is made to relate such reports even hypothetically with history, they lose more than half their value. Hence the following suggestions of :

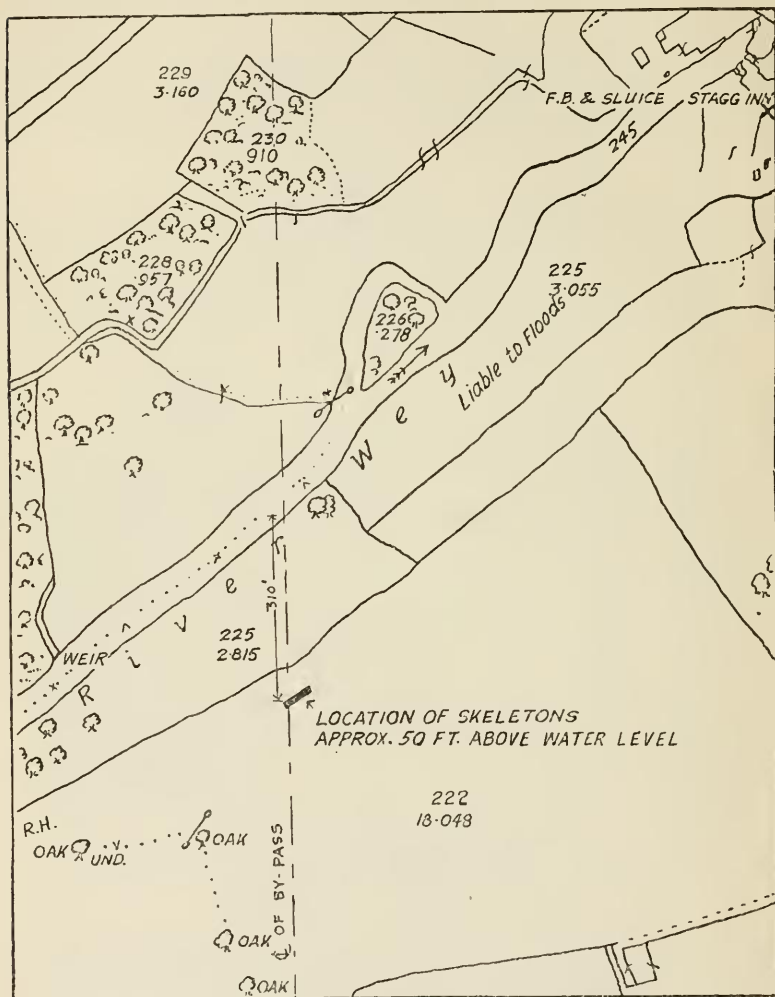
*Possible Settings in History.*

**A. Welsh Slain.**

If the people here buried were Roman–British (or Welsh),—as seems probable from the evidence—and killed by Saxons, it seems possible to place them within the shadowy outline of history in one of four ways, three of which are suggested by H. E. Malden's *History of Surrey*. The groundwork of the three alternatives is the battle between Ethelbert of Kent and Ceawlin of the West Saxons, the supposed date of which is A.D. 568. Till a short time before this, Surrey was “a sort of outlying buttress of Welsh territory, with the West Saxons round its western and south-western borders, the South Saxons still beyond the forest to the south, the Kentishmen to the east.” During the 6th century the Welsh of Surrey were maintaining a precarious independence due to the retention by the Welsh of London and Verulamium. When they fell, Surrey became completely isolated, and fell naturally. The West Saxons made their inroad into Surrey by crossing the Wey about Frensham and Tilford, and wedged their way eastward between the Wey (in its eastward course via Eashing to Guildford) and the Hog's Back. With any one of the three alternatives, it is not necessary to imagine that the Welsh inhabitants of this district retreated in one big wave, or even two or three big waves ; it is more probable that they were displaced piece-meal, slowly and steadily, through one or more generations. Here and there and from time to time a Welsh family was driven from its land and killed, in resistance or in retreat.

(i) Our party of Welsh may have perished as just described

at the hands of West Saxons advancing in quest of more farmsteads. The Welsh by the way were all scattered or overcome a short time before the battle of 568, and the West Saxons were



SITE OF SKELETON FINDS, EASHING.

in full possession of the land round Peper Harow and Eashing. In this case the burials might date from about 550-68: the buried folk were killed by West Saxons.

(ii) The overthrow of the Weyside Welsh may, however, have



been due to the advance of the East Saxons, to whom almost certainly London fell in the last quarter of the sixth century (575-600): Roger of Wendover places the general flight of the Welsh towards the west in 586. At some date, at any rate, between 550 and 600 the Surrey Welsh of this part must have been caught between two fires, the West Saxons advancing E., and the East Saxons advancing W. They would be squeezed out probably across the Wey to the south, whence it would be their object to find a way to the west, by devious ways dodging West Saxon centres. The Farnham-Winchester route, being in the hands of the conquerors, would hardly be chosen for a retreat. The buried folk were killed by East Saxons.

(iii) Malden has an attractive theory, based on the similarity of two groups of place-names, about a migration of West Saxons from the country N. of Portsmouth to S.W. Surrey. Hambledon, Chidding and Highden Wood in the southern region correspond to Hambledon, Chiddingfold, and Highden (Hydon's) Ball in the N. If this migration took place, it is quite possible that Welsh were driven north before the migrants. Their obvious course would be via Milford, a crossing of the Wey and so to Farnham. But, if this migration took place between 560 and 600, the Welsh in this case also were trapped; there was no way open either west, east or north. The buried folk were killed by either West or East Saxons.

[The Eashing folk—Sons of Ash, or Sons of Aesc—whether of East or West Saxon stock, settled in the district N. of the Wey and eastward to Guildford. They became important, so that, according to the Burghal Hidage, quoted by Professor Maitland (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 502), Eashing provided one of two burhs (or forts) for Surrey, the other being Southwark. The latter is intelligible; the former at the present Eashing, where there is "no record or relic of a town or a fortress" (Malden), is quite unintelligible. The strong probability is that the burh was in the territory of the Eashings, at the only likely place, Guildford. When it was established as a burh is not known; but with a Saxon fort there, the route which was and is incomparably the best northward from the Weald, was blocked for any Welsh still remaining in the south.]

(iv) There seems to be yet one other possibility in connection with slain Welsh at Eashing. When the South Saxons landed near Chichester in A.D. 477 and took Chichester within a year or two, Welsh refugees naturally trekked north into the Weald by way of Stane Street. In villages and settlements along or near its route, such as Billingshurst, Alfoldean and Rowhook, they might

well have remained secure for many years ; or their retreat may have been made good at once from Billingshurst or Alfoldean across the north-western Weald to the district between Wey and Hogsback. But the time came when a northward extension of the South Saxons made the obscure hiding-places of the Wealden Woods no longer tenable : the last of the Welsh had delayed too long, and found their retreat cut off by West or East Saxons at the Wey. The buried folk were killed by West or East or South Saxons.

**B. *Welsh buried Normally.***

The other main alternative is that the burials were of Welsh people who were not slain. On this hypothesis they were probably the Weyside Welsh of Surrey who had remained hitherto undisturbed, and were buried not simultaneously, but ordinarily in time of peace, and either during or after the Roman period. In this case the irregularity of the burials—haphazard orientations, parts of skeletons displaced, etc.—seems to require explanation not easy to offer.

**C. *Saxons Slain or Normally Buried.***

There is not even tenuous evidence to justify this hypothesis.

If this appears to be a long story to weave around a half-a-dozen skeletons, it may be said that the effort to explain them compels us to envisage to some extent the kind of life led in Surrey and Sussex by the ousted Roman-British for a century or so after the capture of Chichester. A few suggestions from somewhat dubious history, and from topography, aided by common-sense considerations, are all we have to build upon. But it is well to try to reconstruct, for one of these hypotheses or another may yet be confirmed by future discoveries.

S. E. WINBOLT.

**Romano-British finds from Gomshall.**—During August of 1935 several coarse reddish pottery fragments were discovered by the gravel-digger in the surface-soil at Tower Hill Gravel-pit. I was unable to see the specimens *in situ*, not being informed of the find till some time after its discovery. Specimens of the pottery were shown to Mr. S. E. Winbolt and Mr. A. W. G. Lowther who both reported that they were Roman, the latter adding that they were probably 2nd century. In April of this year two more finds from the same pit were brought to my notice :—a piece of box-flue tile and a large quadrant-shaped stone that appears to be part of a quern. The finds remain in my possession.

A. E. P. COLLINS.



**John Stevyn's Chantry at Frimley.**—The existence of this Chantry is known to us from the inventory of its goods made in 1547,<sup>1</sup> but the date of its foundation does not appear to have been known.<sup>2</sup> The following document is therefore of interest, as establishing this date as 1449, and giving details of its foundation. It follows the normal form of a direct warrant of the middle of Henry VI's reign. A short petition in English is followed by a draft patent in Latin, and the minute at the end, combined with the livery clause at the head of the warrant, shows that letters patent were accordingly issued. They are not to be found on the contemporary Patent Roll, but such non-enrolment was quite a frequent occurrence.<sup>3</sup>

As Henry VI's regnal year ended in August, the two dates of the minute (July 16) and the livery clause (November 20) both belong to the same calendar year (1449). Such a lapse of time, though longer than the normal interval between these two stages, is not at all unusual.

The only John Steven or Stevenes who appears on the Patent Rolls of this period is a John Stevenes, licentiate in laws, who appears fairly often as appointed to hear appeals in Admiralty cases,<sup>4</sup> and is evidently not the founder of this chantry who is specifically described as John Stevyn of Frimley. He may, however, with great probability be identified either with the John Stevynes who appears as a tenant of Chertsey Abbey in Frimley in a rental dated 1444,<sup>5</sup> or with the John Stevenes senior mentioned in the same rental.

The draft recites that licence is given to John Stevyn of Fremele in the forest of Windsor in the county of Surrey to establish a chantry of one perpetual chaplain in the chapel of St. Mary there (distant four miles from the parish church of Ash), to say Masses for the King and Queen and the founder and his parents: to be called Johnstevenschauntry and to be endowed with lands to the annual value of 9*l*.

No inquisitions *ad quod damnum* relating to gifts of land for this chantry can be found, but this is not surprising, as comparatively few of these documents survive for the 15th century.

The chantry's endowment was valued at 5*l*. 9*s*. 11½*d*. in 1547,

<sup>1</sup> Augmentation Office, Chantry Certificates [E. 301] 48/5.

<sup>2</sup> *V.C.H. Surrey*, Vol. III, p. 343. In Vol. II, p. 12, Frimley is mentioned among the chantries founded before the 15th century, but no authority is given for this.

<sup>3</sup> See introduction to *Calendar of Chancery Warrants*, Vol. I, p. v.

<sup>4</sup> e.g. *Cal. Pat. R.* (1446-52), p. 417.

<sup>5</sup> *Chertsey Cartulary* (Surrey Record Society), pp. 25, 30.

and the incumbent Thomas Snellinge, received a pension of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Newark priory.<sup>1</sup>

CHANCERY WARRANTS SERIES I (C.81)

File 1455, No. 8.

To the king oure soveraigne lord.

Memorandum quod xx<sup>o</sup> die Novembris anno regni domini Regis nunc xxviii<sup>o</sup> ista billa liberata fuit domino Cancellario Anglie apud Westm' exequenda.

Please it unto yowe oure soveraigne Lord of youre mooste special grace to graunte to youre pore ligeman John Stevyn of Fremele youre gracious letteres of licence made after the fourme and effect of the tenure her under wreten and he shall pray to God ever for you.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod nos considerantes magnos affectionem amorem et devocionem quos dilectus nobis Johannes Stevyn de villa de Fremele infra forestam nostram de Wyndesore in comitatu Surrie deo [et] ecclesie ad augmentacionem divini servicii et precipue in capella beate Marie de Fremele que per spacium quatuor miliarum ab ecclesia parochiali de Asshe existit ut dicit habet et de gracia nostra speciali concessimus et licenci[am] dedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris prefato Johanni quod ipse executores vel assignati sui quandam Cantariam perpetuam de uno Capellano perpetuo apud Fremele infra forestam nostram de Wynde[sore in comitatu] Surrie in Capella beate Marie ibidem divina servicia singulis diebus celebraturo imperpetuum fundare ordinare et stabilire possint Et similiter ad exhorandum in eadem Capella pro salubri statu nostro et precaris[sime] consortis nostre Margarete Regine Anglie dum in humanis egerimus et pro animabus nostris et progenitorum nostrorum heredum et successorum nostrorum cum ab hac luce migraverimus et pro anima dicti Johannis cum ab hac luce m[igraverit et pro] animabus parentum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum secundum formam ordinationes et statuta per predictum Johannem executores vel assignatos suos predictos in hac parte faciendas vel ordinandas.

Et quod predicta C[antaria sic] fundata ordinata et stabilita nomine-  
tur et vocitetur Johnstevenschauntry beate Marie de Fremele in  
comitatu Surrie et predictus Capellanus sic ordinatus et stabilitus pro  
tempore existens habeat et[teneat] nomen Capellani de Johnstevens-  
schauntry beate Marie de Fremele in comitatu Surrie Et quod idem  
Capellanus et successores sui per nomen Capellani de Johnstevens-  
schauntry beate Marie de Fre[mele in] comitatu Surrie sint persone  
habiles et in lege capaces ad perquirendas terras tenementa et redditus  
et alia quecunque de quacunque persona sive quibuscumque personis  
ea sibi dare concedere assignare vel leg[are] volente vel volentibus  
Et quod ipse ac successores sui per illud idem nomen placitare et im-  
placitari ac respondere et responderi valeant in quibuscumque curiis  
nostris et heredum nostrorum ac aliorum quorumcumque infra regnum  
nostrum Anglie secundum leges et consuetudines ejusdem regni. Et  
quod sint persone habiles et potentes ad facienda et recipienda omnia

<sup>1</sup> S.A.C., Vol. XXV, pp. 15, 26.

et singula que alii ligei nostri faciunt et recipiunt seu facere et recipere poterunt in curiis supradictis et alibi secundum leges et consuetudines supradictas. Et insuper concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris predictis quantum in nobis est quod idem Capellanus postquam sic ordinatus et stabilitus existat et successores sui terras tenementa et redditus ad valorem novem librarum per annum que de nobis non tenentur in capite perquirere possint habenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum pro sustentacione victus sui absque impetitione seu impedimento nostri heredum vel successorum nostrorum quorumcumque Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante Dumtamen per inquisitiones in hac parte capiendas et in cancellariam nostram vel heredum nostrorum rite retornatas compertum sit quod id fieri possit absque dampno seu prejudicio nostri aut aliorum quorumcumque aliquibus statutis ordinacionibus provisionibus actibus restrictionibus aut aliis materiis quibuscumque in contrarium factis non obstantibus. In cujus etc. Teste etc.

Rex concessit litteras suas patentes faciendas in forma suprascripta apud Wynton' xvj die Julii anno etc xxvij<sup>o</sup>.

R. L. ATKINSON.

**Archæological Survey of Farnham.**—The following interim report was received from Mr. A. W. G. Lowther after the preceding notes were set up in type. "The Farnham excavations are proceeding, and we have been exceedingly fortunate in our results. The site has now been proved to be that of a neolithic 'causewayed camp,' of the Windmill Hill type, and having at least 2 concentric rings of ditches.

"The finds include some excellent neolithic pottery (so-called Peterborough ware), from the upper levels, with earlier pottery (Windmill Hill ware), and flint implements from the lower levels, (also the bones of animals).

"A small area of the camp has been traced out in this preliminary work, and it is now clear that it will take several seasons of work to explore the whole area. A survey of the site is being made."

A. W. G. L.