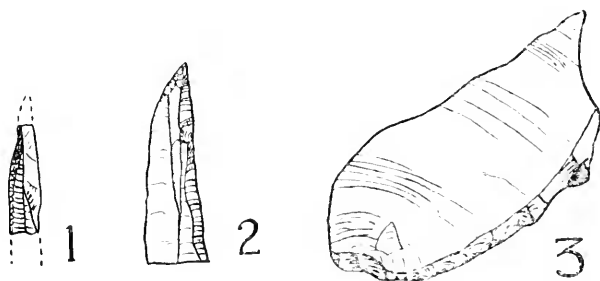


NOTES.

Mesolithic Flints from Epsom Downs and Ewell.—Fig. 1 illustrates a broken microlithic point picked up by the writer on Epsom Downs, from a heap of chalk and Tertiary clay about 500 yards SSW. of the Grand Stand. The heap was probably derived from a shallow quarry-pit by the race-course, about half-way between the starting-post and Tattenham Corner.

The flint is patinated thick white, blunted down the whole of one side, and though broken must belong to Clark's type B.1.¹

The find is remarkable, in that Mesolithic hunters seem to have avoided the chalk as a rule, and to have kept to the sandy and gravelly soils. But, as it has been pointed out above, the writer found the flint on a part of the Downs which has a slight capping of Tertiary clay; this fact may perhaps have some bearing on the matter, as Dr. E. C. Curwen states ² that he found two microliths on the Downs near Brighton where



MESOLITHIC FLINTS FROM EPSOM DOWNS AND EWELL.

Pp. 48, 150.

Scale 3.

there is a similar capping of clay with flints. This find of Dr. Curwen is a striking parallel to our own.

The point found on Epsom Downs is clearly a stray, and the nearest Mesolithic site from there is probably at Ewell, about three miles away; there a microlith was discovered during excavations carried out in 1939 by Mr. A. W. G. Lowther and the Epsom College Archaeological Society at Purberry Shot, below Roman and Iron Age levels; and Mr. S. S. Frere recovered Mesolithic flint-work in excavations at the Council School site at Ewell (see p. 48). He has kindly permitted publication here of sketches of the latter (Figs. 2 and 3) for comparison.

Fig. 2 is a point blunted obliquely down part of one edge, and on the other in places. It is a variety of Clark's type A. It has hardly any patination, but is very glossy.

¹ J. G. D. Clark, in *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XC (1934), pp. 52-77. Modified in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, Vol. V (i), p. 73.

² *Archæology of Sussex*, London, 1937, p. 57, note 14.

Fig. 3 is a thinly patinated core-trimming flake, of a mottled light blue colour. It has been struck from the same plane as the platform. (Clark's variety "A," *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, Vol. V, p. 87.)

Both of these flints came from] cutting 3 (see plan in excavation report above p. 46), and further flakes were found on the surface of the sand subsoil on cutting 2.

R. F. S. BATSTONE.

A British Tin Coin from Walton-on-the-Hill.—During an archaeological survey of ploughed fields near Walton-on-the-Hill a small British bronze coin (Pl. V) was found on December 22, 1939. Further investigation revealed a number of sherds of the early Iron Age and Roman period distributed within a radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, but none was in direct association with the coin. The position of the find is shown on



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch Map Sheets Surrey XIX S.W. and XXVI N.W. with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.)

the accompanying plan. Mr. A. W. G. Lowther has in this connection kindly drawn attention to *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. LXXX (1939), p. 248, where Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes writes as follows: "Both in Pitt-Rivers's and the 1925-6 excavations [*sc.* at the Caburn] were found examples of the tin coins (1925-6 Report, Pl. II, 1-6) which Mr. Derek Allen has shown reason to ascribe to the *non-Belgic*, *pre-*

Belgic peoples of south-eastern Britain,¹ with a primary date in the opening decades of the first century B.C.² These coins would appear to be the south-eastern counterpart of the iron currency-bars of south-western Britain."

M. J. BERRY.

A Romano-British Site at Woodmansterne.—The pottery here published was recently brought to my notice by Mr. L. I. Carrington, to whom I am indebted for permission to describe it. The site³ was discovered in 1922 in the garden of "The Grey Cottage," Chipstead, during levelling operations for the construction of the house (Fig. 1). In

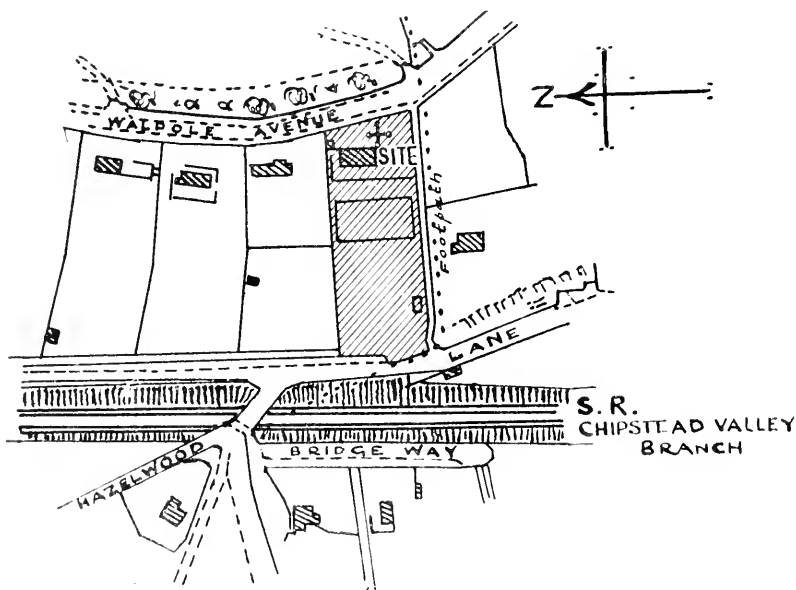


FIG. 1.—PLAN OF ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT WOODMANSTERNE (CHIPSTEAD VALLEY).

(Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 25-inch Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.)

the side of the chalk cutting thus formed, now masked by a wall, was exposed a barrel-shaped pit about 5 ft. deep, containing bones and potsherds as well as other debris such as chalk and charcoal normal to such silos. Many bones came from about 2 ft. down, and the pottery from about 3 ft.—4 feet. The surviving bones have been kindly identi-

¹ Italics ours.—ED.

² *Trans. International Numismatic Congress, London, 1936*, pp. 351-7.

³ To be found on O.S. 6-in. Sheet Surrey 19 S.E. It is in Woodmansterne Parish, but adjoining the boundary of Chipstead and near Chipstead Station.

tied by Mr. A. E. Ellis, M.A., F.L.S., as those of sheep, an oldish dog, and ox.

The most distinctive vessel (Fig. 2) is a small jar or beaker of hard well-baked cream-coloured ware, decorated by means of a series of two circles of yellow clay applied in slip one above the other. This zone is demarcated above and below by a small incised groove. The surface has been smoothed, but not sufficiently to delete traces of the wheel. Part of the surface has been burnt or fumed dark grey to brown, but this quite likely occurred after the vessel was broken.

This type of beaker is common during the first half century of the Roman period. Paste, high swelling profile, slip decoration, all are characteristic of c. A.D. 60-120. A vessel closely similar in proportions

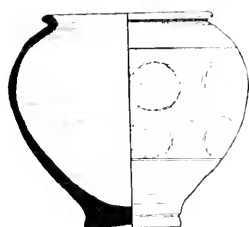


FIG. 2.--ROMAN POT FOUND AT WOODMANSTERNE
(CHIPSTEAD VALLEY).

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

and paste, though decorated with curved ribs instead of circles in slip is illustrated in T. May, *Catalogue of Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum* (Cambridge, 1930), Pl. XL, 128, and there dated A.D. 50-100. An even closer parallel comes from London (*Ant. Journ.*, Vol. IX (1929), p. 227, no. 2), dated to the Flavian period.

Of the remaining few sherds, the majority are small featureless side and base fragments of dark grey ware, which need not be further described save that one base fragment has had its wall dented before firing, and is likely therefore to be of local manufacture. Two sherds, however, deserve further mention. They are of a coarse dirty grey or brown ware, containing medium and large shell grit. Much of this backing has disappeared, leaving the surface pitted and hollowed. Both sherds are wheel-turned, and there is no reason to doubt their association with the rest. They represent the survival of native ideas of potting, derived ultimately from Iron Age A and beyond, and surviving tenuously at first under the impact of Romanization, but with growing strength into the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. In the north this survival is particularly well attested (*e.g.* in the "calcite-gritted" wares of Yorkshire); but even in the south it is recognizable, sometimes, as here in coarse-gritted or in "soapy"-feeling wares, sometimes in form and decoration only. Its presence is certainly a gauge of Romanization.

This discovery adds another to the known sites of the Roman period in Surrey, and it seems likely that excavation here might reveal continuity of occupation from the preceding Iron Age, for the site is probably that of a native village. It is interesting to note that it is not far removed in date from the neighbouring site across the valley in Banstead Woods, where Claudian pottery was unearthed in the Hospital foundations.

S. S. FRERE.

A Roman Coin from Ewell.—A Roman bronze coin was unearthed by Mr. J. W. Neville at a depth of about 3 ft., while digging a grave in the new graveyard (no. 4) at Ewell. This cemetery is across the road from the Church, on the north side of Church Street, and forms part of a meadow lying just south-west of the "Shop Site" where Mr. A. W. G. Lowther excavated a section of Stane Street in 1934 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII (1927), p. 33). Roman pottery occurs frequently in this graveyard. Mr. H. Mattingly has kindly confirmed that the coin is of Carausius (Emperor of Britain, A.D. 286–93); the reverse is in poor condition but may perhaps be Pax standing l. holding branch and sceptre. I am indebted to Mr. C. S. Willis for bringing this coin to my notice; it is now in the Museum at Guildford.

S. S. FRERE.

A Mediæval Inscription at Merstham Church.—A mediæval inscription on the easternmost pillar of the south nave arcade is here reproduced (Pl. VII) from a photograph recently taken by Mr. C. E. Sexton. The handwriting is in gothic lettering roughly scratched with a sharp point on the bell of the cap and reads:

vjs ix^d
p'ut xxvij pedum latitudine

Mr. A. J. Taylor, F.S.A., considers the writing to date from the end of the 13th century and it would appear to refer to a payment in respect of a certain quantity of work during the rebuilding of the nave. The note being in Latin points to it being in the nature of an aide-memoire made by the clerk of works or overseer during the building operations.

LL. E. WILLIAMS.

An Early Tudor Wall-painting at the Crown Inn, Chiddingfold.—In the spring of 1942 a discovery was made by Mrs. Davis, wife of the proprietor of the Crown Inn, which has some importance in the history of decorative art in England. On the end wall of a recess on the first floor a coating of whitewash fell away in places and Mrs. Davis observed traces of an underlying pattern. The entire removal of the whitewash revealed a design, painted in black on a white plaster surface, of which a photograph (Pl. IX) has kindly been supplied by the owners of the inn, Friary, Holroyd and Healy's Breweries, Ltd. The painting measures 5 ft. by 3 ft. 8 in. The design belongs to a class of composition developed in Italy in the early Renaissance period, which was described by writers of that time as a *candeliere*, from the fact that it is made up of motives (such as the birds in the Chiddingfold painting)



EARLY TUDOR WALL-PAINTING AT THE CROWN INN,
CHIDDINGFOLD.

ranged in pairs on either side of a structure resembling an Ancient Roman candelabrum. What now remains is clearly only part of a somewhat more extensive painting; the frieze-like division at the top, with flowers on symmetrical stems branching from above a bust (now almost effaced), is incomplete, and there are deficiencies at the base, where enough is left to indicate that a cornucopia sprang on either flank from the loins of the winged figure.

Designs of this order are not common in England, and the question arises how such a theme suggested itself to the decorator of the Crown Inn. The earliest appearance of such motives in England was in the work done by Torrigiano in Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster (he contracted for the tomb in 1512, for the altar, completed in 1522, in 1516); but the Westminster ornaments have a Florentine refinement which is wanting in the wall-painting. Engravings were already the chief disseminators of new fashions in decoration. Early in the 16th century several engravers in the north of Italy issued sheets of designs in the Early Renaissance Antique manner, in particular Zoan Andrea, whose numerous pilaster-like compositions are crowded with motives proving the immense fertility of his imagination. For a parallel to the flaming urn at the summit of the Chiddingfold design and the festooned ribbons we may cite an engraving by Giovanni Antonio da Brescia¹; otherwise no close correspondence with an Italian engraving can be recognized. The painting is indeed a simplification of the type, and it is possible that its inspiration may have come from a print by one of the German Little Masters, notably Hans Sebald Beham and Peter Flötner, who interpreted the Italian themes in designs for the use of craftsmen; but their designs tend to a full leafy character which differentiates them from their forerunners and is absent from our painting. Slightly different in feeling also are the Renaissance motives introduced into England about 1527 by Holbein, whilst a still further advance is observable in the italianate work of Netherlandish designers which began to influence English decorative arts under Edward VI²; a date for the painting about 1520-30 may therefore perhaps be conjectured. So far as I am aware, the nearest parallels that have yet come to light in England are the somewhat overcrowded *candeliere* design at Elmstead Hall, Essex; those at the Red House, Sproughton, Suffolk; at Mildenhall Manor House; and at Shire Hall, Wilmington, Kent (all reproduced by Mr. Francis W. Reader in his valuable articles on "Tudor Domestic Wall-paintings" in the *Archæological Journal*)³; but none of these is so near in feeling to the Italian prototypes. Nothing, it seems, now

¹ Reproduced by R. Berliner, *Ornamentale Vorlageblätter des 15 bis 18 Jahrhunderts*, Munich, 1925-6, Pl. 27.

² A good example, showing the panels with borders of cutwork ("ferro-nerie") scrolls affected especially by the Antwerp school, is afforded by the overmantel at Vernon House, Farnham, with the arms of Bishop Horne of Winchester (1561-80), reproduced in *S.I.C.*, Vol. XXXVII (1927), Pl. facing p. 224.

³ *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XCIII (1936), Pl. VIII, XII (facing pp. 233, 237); Vol. XCII (1935), Pl. XIII (facing p. 273), fig. 3 (p. 268).

remains of the "antique Workes of White and Blak" recorded by Leland, writing about 1540, at Chenies, Bucks,¹ but it is tempting to surmise that they may have been akin to the painting here described.

BERNARD RACKHAM.

Glass found at Sidney Wood, Alfold.—During the autumn of 1942 Sappers J. B. Mawby and James Waller, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, found a quantity of fragments of glass which are evidently relics of the glass manufacture carried on in that place, probably by Jean Carré, about the last quarter of the 16th century. The fragments are mostly of transparent deep green or bluish-green glass, and similar in character to those found by the Rev. F. W. Cobb and Mr. S. E. Winbolt and described by the latter in his *Wealden Glass* (Hove, 1933).² The most interesting are: the base, with high "kick," of a goblet similar to that figured by Mr. Winbolt as reconstructed by Mr. Francis Buckley, moulded internally with honeycomb pattern in relief³; the base of a beaker with moulding produced with a "runner" (roulette)³ and part of another similar; the upper part of a large hollow baluster stem of a standing cup with some of the fluted bowl adhering³; a small piece of a baluster stem with vertical fluting; part of a massive solid baluster stem with two narrow vertical grooves; the base, with high "kick," of a waisted beaker, and two fragments of beakers with folded (hemmed) feet, one of which has bead moulding; part of the rim of an obliquely reeded beaker; the mouth and neck of a flask; and a narrow C-shaped ribbon, perhaps part of a small handle, about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. high. There were also solid drops and balls of glass waste, and three lengths of hollow tubing (one slightly fusiform), and two fragments from the bases of "pots" (crucibles) of whitish fireclay, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, coated on the upper surface, the one with a layer of greenish glass about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick, the other with a thinner film of bluish-grey glass. A fragment standing apart from all the others is that of the finely-fashioned stem of a wineglass, with two depressed knops above a hollow pear-shaped baluster. Unlike other fragments found at Alfold, this is almost colourless (perhaps soda-, not potash-, glass) and is probably Netherlandish; it may have been brought by Carré when he came from Antwerp, either for use or as a sample to work from in the glass-house. With these glass fragments Sappers Mawby and Waller found three potsherds of Rhenish stoneware with mottled brown salt glaze, datable to the latter half of the 16th century, and the handles, one straight, the other slightly curved, of vessels of earthenware, pale buff and red respectively, unglazed outside and covered inside (as shown by part of the wall remaining attached) with an olive-brown lead glaze; these

¹ "The olde House of the Cheyneis is so translated by my Lorde Russel . . . that litle or nothing of it yn a maner remaynith ontranslatid: . . . The House is within diverse Places richely paintid with antique Workes of White and Blak" (*The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary*, 3rd ed., Oxford, 1768, Vol. I, p. 117).

² Pp. 38-40, 69-71.

³ For these three compare *op. cit.*, illustration, p. 69, nos. 2, 1, 4 respectively.

latter appear to have been pipkins (casseroles) similar to that found on the site of Basing House, Hants (destroyed 1645), in 1909.¹ The fragments have been given by the finders to the Guildford Museum.
B. R.

The Bells of St. Lawrence, Caterham.—In the turret of the old church of St. Lawrence, Caterham, are two bells with inscriptions which have been described by J. C. L. Stahlschmidt in *Surrey Bells and London Bell-founders* (London, 1884), pp. 139, 140. The inscriptions are here reproduced, for the first time except in the *Caterham Parish Church Magazine*,² from rubbings taken by Mr. H. R. Martin in

·JOHN·HODSON·MADE·ME·1664·RO·WB·CW·

·ROBERT·OCLEY·WILLIAM·BROOKES·CW·IH·MADE·ME·1664·

From rubbings of the Two Bells in the Turret, taken by H. R. Martin, 1934.

1934. It will be noticed that on one bell the name of the founder is set out in full, only the initials of the Churchwardens being given, whilst on the other the reverse is the case. The Hodson family, according to Stahlschmidt (quoting Tyssen), were the principal bell-founders in London of the second half of the seventeenth century. The name of John Hodson is inscribed on other bells in Surrey, all in the neighbourhood of Caterham (two at Chipstead dated 1658, one at Farley, 1663, five at Coulsdon, 1675).

G. W. W.

A Seventeenth-century Window at Compton.—The *Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters*, Vol. VIII, No. 4 (1942), contains an interesting account by our Hon. Editor, Mr. Rackham, of the stained-glass window (the Baptism) at the west end of the south aisle of Compton Church, of which, strange to say, there is no mention in the Society's *Ancient Stained and Painted Glass in the Churches of Surrey* (1930); the article is illustrated from a photograph taken by our Member, Mr. C. E. Sexton.

W. H.

A Gate at Charlwood from John Tradescant's House.—A letter from Mrs. Agnes M. Macpherson in the *Surrey Mirror* for November 27, 1942, referring to an article in that paper on the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, records that her father, the late Mr. William Young, when passing through Camberwell³ about 60 years ago, saw the old garden walls of the Tradescants being pulled down,⁴ and the Rose Gate already

¹ See *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2 S., Vol. XXIII (1909-11), ill. p. 148.

² August, 1940, p. 6.

³ *Sic.* A personal letter from Mrs. Macpherson makes it clear that she intended Lambeth.

⁴ Cf. *S.A.C.*, Vol. II (1864), p. 21.

among the rubbish. "He secured this wrought iron gate and had it put up at Stanhill Court, Charlwood, where he lived. The gate is still there." His son, Mr. Gordon Young, now lives at Stanhill.

(Communicated by MR. J. WILSON-HAFFENDEN.)

A Reigate Tradesman's Card.—The accompanying plate (Plate X) is a good example of the type of trade-card or bill-heading prevalent during the third quarter of the 18th century. In this the whole of the lettering, and not merely the trade sign, is enclosed in an elaborate framework of rococo design embellished with *chinoiserie*s and other ornamentation. Frequently, as in the present case, it is bordered with miniatures of the trader's principal wares, and occasionally, as in this case also, entwined with scrolls bearing a list of these wares. The name of Thomas Chippendale has been given to a class of book-plate and might with equal propriety be attached to the trade-cards of this period in which the influence of his designs for certain varieties of furniture is clearly dominant. Examples of the earlier and simpler type of card may be seen in the article on "Surrey Bill-Headings" which appeared in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV (1924), pp. 68-78.

Thomas Pickstone, stationer of Reigate, who issued this card, died in 1767. From 1776 for a period of over one hundred and fifty years the business was carried on by Allan Allingham and his descendants at the same premises till 1935. The illustration gains interest by the fact that it is produced from an engraving taken from the original copper plate which has been kindly lent for this purpose by Mrs. Chas. Allingham, widow of the last proprietor of the business. Stamped on the back are the letters "B. W." beneath a crown which probably stand for the initials of Benjamin Whittow, a copper-plate maker, who carried on his business at the sign of the Crown in Shoe Lane, Holborn, and himself issued an attractive trade-card of similar type. In it he announced that he "makes Plates for Engravers, Printers, Callico Printers, &c. Country Orders duly Executed."¹ But he does not claim to be an engraver, and the design and engraving of the plate were no doubt the work of another hand.

W. HOOPER.

Extracts from the Diary of William Bray (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVI, 1938).—Pp. 32 and 33. Warwick's Bench is probably to be associated with one of the families named Warwick that are found at Guildford in the 17th and following century. In the Hearth Tax Returns, 1664, John Warwick, Thomas Warricke and Thomas Warwicke appear as householders in the parishes of St. Mary and Holy Trinity. Bench has here the meaning of a bank or shelf of ground.²

Ibid. The Velvet Walk was the name applied to the Pilgrims' Way from the east end of Ciderhouse Lane through the Chuntries.³

¹ A. Heal, *London Tradesmen's Cards of the XVIII Century*, London, 1926, p. 73 and Pl. XXI.

² *S.R.S.*, nos. XLI, XLII (1910), p. 100. John Warwick was Vicemaster of Abbot's Hospital, 1764 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXX (1917), p. 50).

³ *Ex inf.* Mr. F. H. Elsley.



A REIGATE TRADESMAN'S CARD.

Pp. 33 and 34. Ganghill Common appears as "Gangle Common" on Rocque's Map of Surrey, c. 1767, a mile or so out of the town on the London Road. "Gang Hill" is marked on the first O.S. Map of Surrey (1816) in about the same position.

P. 33. Catherine Hill. Bray and his friends must have seen the gallows which formed at this time a conspicuous object on the Hill. Andrew Brice of Exeter, who visited Guildford a little later, wrote in his *Grand Gazetteer*, 1759, "There's an ascent from Town to St. Catherines Hill on top whereof stands the Gallows which is placed in such a Point of View that People from the High street may from their Shop Doors see the Execution."

Pp. 46 and 49. "Antiquary Society." Bray was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1771, and became its Treasurer in 1803.

Pp. 52 and 57. "Mr. Barnes"—"Mr. Glover." Richard Barnes and Ambrose Glover were two Reigate attorneys who supplied Bray with material for the *History of Surrey*.

W. HOOPER.

An Old Workshop at Ewell.—At No. 9, High Street, Ewell, there stood until lately a range of outbuildings that had served several uses—some not of the strictest legality. In 1577 the premises seem to have been the Red Lyon Inn, later named the Queen Anne and the Queen's Head. Parts of the outbuildings had been respectively a barn, a cow-house and apparently stables. Then, when it ceased to be an inn, the property was occupied by Alfred Bliss, a veterinary surgeon and farrier. In 1838 Richard Bliss and Henry Willis, Whitesmiths, Millwrights and Ironmongers, moved from another part of Ewell into the premises, and adapted the outbuildings as their workshop; and in that year their names appear in the Rate Book as occupiers.

The workshop was T-shape on plan, the upright of the letter representing the old stabling and the cross stroke the barn on the left and the cowhouse on the right. It was framed of timber and weather-boarded, roofed with red pantiles made at Ewell Brickyard, as were the tall earthen chimney-pots; and had square leaded glazing, and half-doors or double doors like a stable. Within, it was open to the tiles; the wooden walls were smoked brown, and hung with tools and odd pieces of ironwork. The floors were of beaten chalk, with standing boards in front of the bench. The tie beams of the barn were of oak, 10 in. by 10; and had been brought there from some building of Tudor date—probably Nonsuch—so that the barn may have been built about the end of the 17th century. They were worked with a chamfer and stop on the lower edges and with rebates on the upper edges, and had formerly supported a floor, as the mortice holes for the joists showed, as well as those for the deal pegs some of which remained in the holes; on one beam the joists had been 10 in. apart and on the other 12; the floor-boards had fitted into the rebates, so that the upper surface of the beam had formed part of the floor. These wooden pegs were called tree nails; and the name was passed on to the iron spikes that took their place, some of which, 8 in. long, were used in the structure.

The old cowhouse became the penthouse where the farriers shod the horses. There were three forges with their chimneys, and a copper-smith's hearth or tinning forge. There survives a large lathe made of wood, of which the bed is 10 ft. long; and the flywheel is formed from the great hind wheel of a stage coach—it has strake tyres, *i.e.* put on in lengths of about 3 ft. There was also, let in the floor, an iron platform on which cart wheels were placed to be fitted with tyres. The hearth of one forge was unusually large, to suit heavy smith's work, which was shaped on the anvil by three men striking with sledge hammers—the head smith directing their blows by pointing with a stick—this was called a “three in hand.”

Henry Willis when he was a boy, about the year 1815, had seen kegs of smuggled brandy hidden in the arched opening under this forge. And until the penthouse was rebuilt its doors were curiously arranged; by the side of the half-doors was a secondary door, that by moving a post could also be opened, thus giving width to admit a cart; and it was said that this too was a smugglers' contrivance.

A collection of smith's tools of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, from this shop, has been placed in the museum at Castle Arch, Guildford.

The old workshop was used by a smith until about 1925, when, serving no regular purpose, it began to decay; until, it being pointed out that so much woodwork would be dangerous if fire bombs fell, it was pulled down at the end of the year 1941. It had outlived its traditional use, and its chapter of history had long been closed.

C. S. WILLIS.

Photographs of Churches in Guildford Diocese.—About ten years ago a plan was organized for making photographic records of churches in the Diocese of Guildford. The organizer instructed West Surrey schoolboys in the appropriate technique which enabled them to work largely without adult supervision. In about four years a collection of some thousands of negatives and prints was built up, comprising the majority of the churches in the southern part of the Diocese. The films (all $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$) and contact prints have been filed and deposited in 23 tin boxes at Diocesan House, Quarry Street, Guildford.

The only indexes previously available were those written in the bound files of negatives. In 1941 a microfilm was taken of these indexes from which typewritten copies were made and supplied to:

Surrey Archaeological Society, Museum, Guildford.

Diocesan House, Guildford.

Central Council for the Care of Churches.

National Buildings Record.

The work of recording, although undertaken by schoolboys, is thorough and the photographs of some of the Churches number two or three hundred.

Since the war an effort has been made to provide records of all the churches in the Diocese left unrecorded in the previous collection, although conditions have made it impossible to continue the work on

the same scale. A few hundred additional prints have now been deposited and it is hoped to prepare a supplemental index of them.

L. A. ELLWOOD.

The Future of Archæology.—Many archæologists are feeling that it is time that those interested in the subject were making plans for the post-war period, in order that the claims of archæology may be considered in conjunction with the inevitable reorganization of the cultural and educational services of the country.

The archæological heritage of the country is something in which everyone should take an interest, for it is a part of the historical background of the present. It is only by the arousing of national interest that adequate treatment of the existing monuments, and adequate provision for continued research can be secured. In the arousing of this national interest, the county archæological societies have a most important part to play. They, as representing informed opinion all over the country, can express local views, watch over local monuments, and stir the interest of the general public.

The most immediate problem of the post-war period is to ensure that archæological remains are not ignored in post-war rebuilding and development. Opportunity must be given for the examination of bombed sites such as Roman London and of sites included in any town-planning scheme, and a watch must be kept on all sites where building or rebuilding is taking place, in case archæological remains turn up in unexpected places. The first point, the proper excavation of sites affected by building, whether under reconstruction or development schemes, can, in view of the magnitude of the problem, only be undertaken by the Government, and the function of the local societies is to secure that public opinion demands this. The second point, the maintenance of a watch on all building sites, must be the direct responsibility of local societies, whose members alone have the necessary local contacts and knowledge.

The next problem can best be described as that of the future of archæology. Financial conditions will probably be such that on the one hand private resources (including those of privately supported societies) are unlikely to be adequate for the endowment of archæological research, and on the other, few persons will have sufficient private means to take up archæology as a career, since the financial prospects are so poor. The answer to this problem must be adequate public provision for archæological research, both by the State and by the Universities. This again will only result from the pressure of public opinion. The resources available for research must be used to the best advantage, and local societies must co-operate to plan the policy of research for their regions.

Public provision for archæological research has been more neglected in the past than the other side of the subject, the preservation of archæological remains, which has for many years now been accepted as the responsibility of the State. But though the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments and the Historical Monuments Commission have done

invaluable work, the powers of the State in respect of ancient monuments are generally regarded as inadequate, and public opinion must demand that they should be strengthened.

It lies thus with the local archaeological societies to give expression to a national demand for the proper recognition of archaeology as contributing to the national heritage. It also lies with the members of the societies to arouse the interest of a wider public, and the planning of publicity for archaeology is another of the problems of the future. The opportunity exists in the much wider interest now apparent in all forms of adult education.

Steps are already being taken to prepare the ground for consideration of the problems briefly outlined above. The Society of Antiquaries has taken the lead in summoning representatives of the local societies to a meeting of the Congress of Archaeological Societies for the discussion of what action should be taken. A Conference on the Future of Archaeology was held at the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London from August 6th–8th, at which a wide range of subjects was discussed, including problems overseas as well as in Britain. The Surrey Archaeological Society has also made preparation to consider the problems by the setting up of a special committee, with Mr. S. S. Frere as secretary. All members of the Society who have suggestions to make, or have in mind sites which should not be neglected, should communicate with Mr. Frere.

It is thus ultimately on the opinion represented by county societies that the future of archaeology must depend. Without the pressure of public opinion, archaeology will be lost sight of among the multitude of other post-war problems, and in the formation of this public opinion, county societies have a part to play of paramount importance.

K. M. KENYON.

The Work of the Surrey Record Society.¹—The Surrey Record Society is now in its thirtieth year: and since I have been actively associated with it during the whole of that period it may perhaps be thought appropriate for me at this point to take stock of its achievement and of what remains to be done. One of my objects, I admit, in describing here the work accomplished during those thirty years must be to ask all whom I can reach through the present note, to give it more support than it enjoys at present. As I have ventured to tell Meetings of the Surrey Archaeological Society on one or two previous occasions the Record Society has never had so large a Membership as we wished and as we thought it deserved: but thanks to a great deal of enthusiasm, and of hard work freely given, thanks also to some generous help (I would mention particularly our first President, the late Lord Farrer) and some enlightened co-operation (notably by the Surrey County Council and the Borough Council of Lambeth) it has succeeded so far in producing its tale of bricks, and even a little more. I do not think we have ever had an income of more than £120 a year from subscrip-

¹ The substance of this note formed the subject of some brief remarks by the writer at the Annual General Meeting of the Society on May 1, 1943

tions, and we have produced an annual average of 220 printed pages—a performance which many publishers might envy. I am afraid, however, that this cannot go on indefinitely: the need of further support has already become urgent; and costs are rising.

To justify my appeal for more support I must, in the small space available, try to give some impression of the soundness of the principles on which I believe our work to have been planned; of the success I think we have achieved; and of the value of our publications to Archæology and History in general, and to the individual readers of these words, the practising Historians and Archæologists of Surrey, in particular.

First, our principles. We started with a carefully planned and rather ambitious programme.

(a) We were to *make available, in an indexed, usable form*, as much as possible of a mass of documentary material illustrating our Surrey history whose vastness and richness was probably unsuspected by most archæological workers in the County and whose use had certainly been up to date infinitesimal.

(b) We were to aim at producing ultimately *a representative body of volumes drawn from Records of all kinds*.

(c) We were to establish and maintain *a high editorial standard*.

(d) We were to concentrate in our publications on *classes of Records whose natural divisions corresponded with the Surrey interest*. In the general interest of History we were to refrain as much as possible from publishing snippets out of classes which related to the whole Country (an uneconomical plan) choosing rather the Surrey *Cartularies, Deeds, Court Rolls, Reg sters, Accounts*, and Surrey sections of larger series such as the *Feet of Fines* and *Subsidies* whose arrangement was by Counties.

(e) We were to consult general as well as local interests in yet another way, by issuing with our Texts wherever possible *Introductions whose usefulness might go beyond our County boundaries*.

How far have we succeeded? I cannot go into detail, but we are so far at our forty-fifth number and have touched in turn Records of Bishops, Lord-Lieutenant, Secretaries of State, Courts of Probate, Monasteries, Manors, various departments of the Royal Exchequer, Parish Incumbents, Boroughs, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Endowed Foundations of all kinds, Justices of the Peace, Churchwardens and the Court of Common Pleas—as representative a selection, I think, as any Society can vouch. As to our texts—we began by drawing up and printing (the first Society of our kind, I believe, to do so) a set of Rules for the Transcription of Documents; which later, when a Committee of English and American Historians met at the Institute of Historical Research to consider that question, served as a basis for their Report.¹ For our Editors—our work has been so fortunate as to attract the services, freely given, of more than one Scholar of national and indeed international reputation (for example, the late Professor Willard, who wrote the Introduction to our *Subsidies* volume) and of

¹ Published in the *Bulletin* of the Institute, Part I.

others of whom it may be said that they established a reputation by the work they did for our Society. I will quote only one review of one of our publications. The work (said a writer in the *English Historical Review*,¹ in noticing our *Pipe Roll* volume) "is in fact so well done that it need not be done again. Any one in the future who has the text of any Pipe Roll of the period before him can find here a clue to guide him through the maze." The same reviewer² remarked that "no one interested in medieval finance can venture to neglect this book, and no one can study it without gratitude." I might cite other judgements hardly less flattering and dilate on other volumes: particularly important among recent issues have been the 17th-century *Hearth Tax Returns* and the *Lambeth Churchwardens' Books*.³

I would refer in this connexion to only one other achievement—our *Guide*. No other County has attempted, as we have done and are doing, to take category after category of Archives—Public Records,⁴ County Records, Borough Records, Parish Records, Manor Records, and so on—and set out in print, for the safeguarding of the Documents themselves and the information of Historians, exactly what exists, where and in whose custody. It is, if I may say so, a piece of work of the first importance⁵ and I should like to see its remaining sections put through at an early date. In planning this *Guide* we had once more to do pioneer work, for no one had as yet established a general scheme of English Records into which all these categories might be fitted: and perhaps I may add that the classification thus worked out for Surrey was later the basis for a section in the *Guide International des Archives* published by the League of Nations and for the Classification of our national Records adopted by the British Records Association.

So much for work done (or rather work begun: for much is still 'in progress' and there are still many and notable gaps⁶) and for its general value: I would speak now of the practical value of our work to the Members of the Surrey Archaeological Society. The Record Society is in origin a Record-printing branch of the Archaeological: it came into existence simply because those responsible for the Archaeological Society's publications realized that it was hopeless to think of dealing with the mass of documentary material, publication of which was an urgent need, in the occasional space available in the *Collections*.

¹ Vol. XL, p. 604.

² The late C. G. Crump, himself a leading authority on the subject. Our Editor was Miss M. H. Mills.

³ Edited with elaborate Introductions by Mr. C. A. F. Meekings and Mr. C. S. Drew respectively.

⁴ The first by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, the remainder by Miss D. L. Powell: the Introduction by the present writer.

⁵ For an outsider's opinion, see a review by Professor Hamilton Thompson in *History*: January, 1931.

⁶ I have left myself no space in which to deal with these. The amount of possible material is, of course, almost unlimited. Among really important series not yet touched the most notable is perhaps that of the early *Assise Rolls*, of which we have transcriptions awaiting publication: and I should particularly like to see some publication of the *Borough Records* of Guildford and Kingston, and some effort to deal with *Surrey Deeds*.

What I wish to stress is that the Record Society exists *for the service of all people interested in Surrey History or Archæology*. People asked to support us often say "I am not myself interested in Manuscripts: I should not read your volumes if I had them." *That is all wrong*. In the first place the reply to the archæologist who pleads that he would not read is that he is not asked to read: Record texts are not, as a rule, suitable for general reading and not intended for it: they are primarily reference books and there is not one branch of practical Archæology—no, not even pre-history—which can afford to do without them. Are you interested in Church Plate or Furniture? you must refer to the Edwardian Inventories. Is Sport your subject, and if so, do you know where the history of Cricket begins? it is in the legal Records of the Borough of Guildford. English Military History? the Tudor Musters are your bridge between the long bow and the musket. Do you want to know what was the state of a prehistoric site in the days before pre-history was a word? early Surveys offer your best chance. Are Surrey Tools and Crafts your quarry (or for that matter agricultural systems and prices and a whole host of other country topics)? you must turn to Manorial Accounts. I have taken all those examples from Surrey Records, published and unpublished, at hazard. The list could be continued almost indefinitely: and for certain researches (Local and Family History and Place-Name study in particular) no list is necessary—there is no class of Record which they can afford to neglect.

My point is that the Record Society has given and is giving to Surrey Archæologists and Historians—to you who read this note—an indispensable Reference Library: without our volumes Surrey Archæology during the last twenty years would have been much poorer: without their continuance in the future it will be poorer still. What we ask you to do is to enable us to carry on the work. I hope I shall not be thought importunate if I remind you with emphasis that results have been achieved only at the cost of very great labour—one of the Editors whose work I have cited spent a large part of her leisure for ten years in producing a volume for us—and then add that our present total of individual Members—apart, that is, from Institutions—is only forty. Is that a fair measure either of acknowledgement of the work which has gone to the making of these volumes or of appreciation of their value on the part of those who have profited?

I know that we are all very poor, that this might be considered a bad time for appeals. On the other hand, there is much truth in the statement recently made by a speaker on Education—that though poorer we are also coming to realize that there are certain things, those which keep alive and foster the cultural aspects of life, upon which we can and ought to afford to spend much more than we used to think we could; and it is from this point of view that I ask all persons interested in Surrey Archæology and History to keep alive and encourage the work of their Record Society. Any further information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at the same address as that of the Archæological Society—the Castle Arch, Guildford.

HILARY JENKINSON.