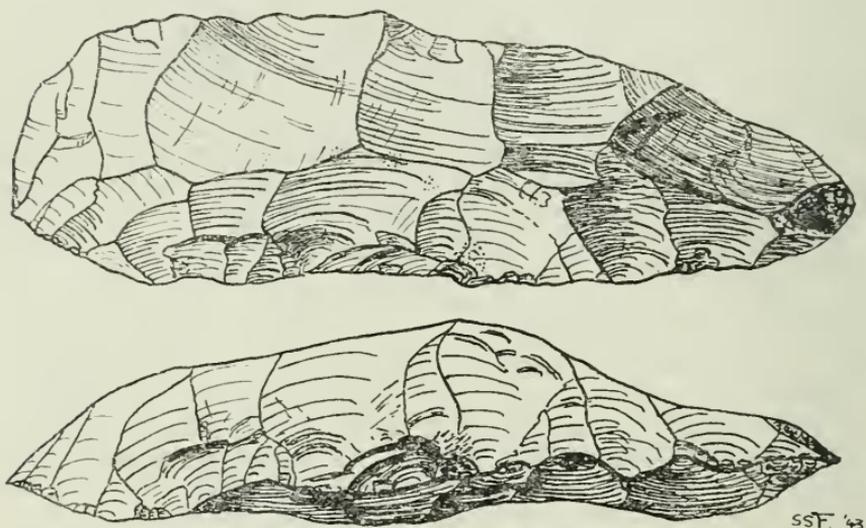


## NOTES

**Flint Adze from Hambledon.**—The Mesolithic tranchet adze figured here was found some years ago at Hambledon in the western bank of the road where it runs down through a deep cutting. The site lies on the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXXVIII, S.E., 2·9 inch from the left inner margin, and 3·4 inch from the top inner margin. These measurements are approximate only, as the find-spot was not measured on discovery.



FLINT ADZE FROM HAMBLETON.

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The implement is of grey to fawn flint with cherty inclusions; one or two patches of cortex have been left, especially at the butt end. In its slightly curving side view contour it resembles adze No. 32 in Mr. W. F. Rankine's West Surrey list,<sup>1</sup> figured in *S.A.S. Preh. Farnh.*, p. 87, Fig. 35, No. 4, from Farnham (see also W. Johnson and W. Wright, *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, p. 155, Fig. 23, from Headley). It is in my possession.

R. M. BRACHI.

**Polished Axes from Guildford and Leith Hill, and South Norwood.**—No. 1 (Fig. 1) is the butt end of a broken polished flint axe. It was found in the garden of No. 7 Poyle Road, Guildford, by Mr. David Seth Smith, who has kindly given it to the Society. It is patinated thickly white even over the broken end, and was thus broken in antiquity. There are many iron stains on both faces. The edges have been ground straight, as in the other examples here published, but in this example they are rounded in section, and less

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVI (1938), p. 106.

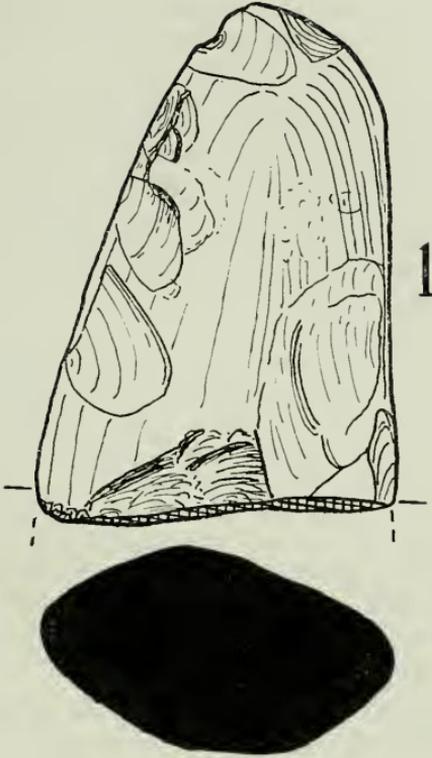


FIG. 1.—FLINT CELT FROM GUILDFORD.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

P. 90.

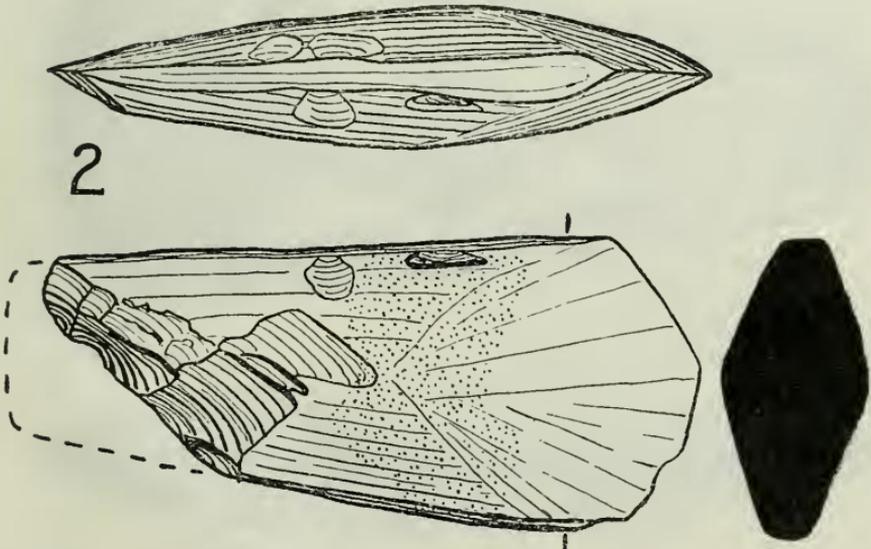


FIG. 2.—FLINT CELT FROM WOTTON.  
Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

P. 92.

rectangular than in the cases of the West Leas Farm and Leith Hill axes ; this is in keeping with the more massive appearance of the celt, which is typologically earlier than the others.

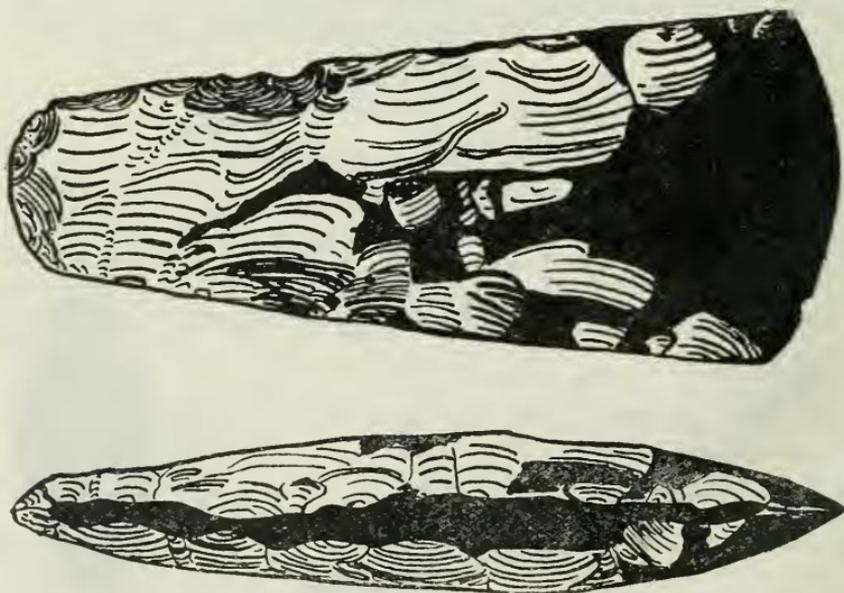
The find-spot lies on the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXXI, N.E., 1.4 inches from the right inner margin, and 0.65 inch from the top inner margin.

No. 2 (Fig. 2) has been generously presented to the Society by our Vice-President, Mr. C. J. A. Evelyn. It is a polished axe of grey to fawn-coloured flint ; the cutting edge is battered from use, and the butt end is missing, having been flaked off in recent times. On the face figured there is a large patch of cortex remaining ; both faces are well polished, including the cortex, and few traces of flaking remain. The edges have been ground flat and straight, giving a wedge-shaped appearance to the implement.

It was found by Mr. C. Woods at the Leith Hill Quarries. The site lies on 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXXIII, S.W., 6.8 inches from the right inner margin, and 0.9 inch from the bottom inner margin.

No. 3 (unfigured) has been kindly presented to the Society by Mr. A. H. Brown, of 68 Whitworth Road, South Norwood. It was found by him during the 1914-18 War while working an allotment on the site of what is now Canham Road, South Norwood. The implement is the broken butt-end of a polished flint axe, in size and shape very similar to Fig. 1 above, if rather more thoroughly polished ; in colour it is a dirty grey, almost olive-green hue, and there are large patches of white cortex on each face : the edges are rounded, not flattened, and the end is a rounded point. S. S. FRERE.

**Polished Axe from Bury Hill, Dorking.**—The polished flint axe here illustrated was picked up in September, 1943, by Capt. A. V. Barclay on West Leas Farm, south of Westcott, near Dorking. It was found near



POLISHED AXE FROM BURY HILL.

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

the 300 feet contour in the Gate Field ; the site lies on the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXXIII, N.W., approximately 1 inch from the right inner margin and 8.9 inches from the top inner margin.

The axe is of light fawn to grey-coloured flint ; it has one or two iron stains on the side figured, and a small patch of cortex on the butt. The blade is finely polished and still sharp ; the rest of the body is partly polished, less towards the butt, and the edges have been ground down almost straight. There is only one considerable modern abrasion.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Barclay informs me that the Gate Field was arable until 1931, then under grass until 1942, then under the plough once more, and now laid down to a 3-year ley (grass and clover). S. S. FRERE.

**Animal Burial at Epsom.**—In June, 1944, a curious discovery was made in Epsom Cemetery. During the sinking of a grave, a large piece of the antler of a Red Deer was found in the side of the cut in loose chalk at a depth of about 6 feet. It was clear that the grave had intersected the northern edge of a filled-in pit ; and arrangements were kindly made by the Superintendent, in conjunction with the Borough Surveyor, for the neighbouring grave-site<sup>1</sup> to be excavated in the hope of revealing more. This disclosed a pit, 6 feet 9 inches deep, with sloping sides ; the upper part measured about 6 feet each way, but the bottom part was 5 feet long and from 1 foot to 1 foot 3 inches wide, the axis being north and south. The pit contained the skeleton of a calf, which was lying on its back doubled up in the southern part of the pit (Pl. XI). Its spinal column lay against the southern end, curving down along the floor, and the head had been curled round and lay between the ribs. There were a few small pieces of charcoal in one place near the forelegs.

The lower part of the filling consisted of chalky mould, overlain by loose chalk lumps, amongst which there were hollows around the bones, where flesh had decayed. Above this lay a compacted layer of disintegrated chalk in which worms had at one time been active ; above this again was the humus, which was almost 3 feet deep in the centre.

No further traces of Red Deer appeared, nor were there any artifacts of any kind ; Mollusca, however, were present in considerable quantity, and have been kindly identified by Mr. A. E. Ellis, F.L.S., and Mr. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., F.G.S., as follows :—

<i>Pomatias elegans</i> (Müller)	<i>Discus rotundatus</i> (Müller)
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müller)	<i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müller)
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (L.)	<i>Retinella pura</i> (Alder)
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müller)	<i>R. nitidula</i> (Draparnaud)
<i>V. excentrica</i> (Sterki)	<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i> (Müller)
<i>Ena obscura</i> (Müller)	<i>Trichia hispida</i> (L.)
<i>Cochlodina laminata</i> (Montagu)	<i>T. striolata</i> (C. Pfeiffer)
(= <i>Marpessa</i> l.)	<i>Obvoluta obvoluta</i> (Müller)
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i> (Ström)	<i>Vortex lapicida</i> (L.)
(= <i>C. rugosa</i> auct. brit.)	(= <i>Helicigona</i> l.)
<i>C. rolphii</i> (Turton)	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> (L.)
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (Müller)	

<sup>1</sup> No. 173.

Notes: *O. obvoluta* is now confined in the British Isles to ancient woodland, chiefly beech, on the South Downs between Rackham in Sussex and Winchester. It has been found as a Holocene fossil at Reigate and Betchworth, and dead shells are still to be found in Norbury Park near Dorking.

*C. rolfii*: Mr. Kennard writes: "is very rare as a fossil, and is quite a find and a new record for Surrey." The species still lives in the county, and is not uncommon in woods on the chalk.

Mr. Kennard considers that the molluscan fauna indicates damp woodland or scrub, certainly not downland, and that their period is Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. He quotes as a parallel the ritual pit at Whitehawk Camp, Brighton,<sup>1</sup> which contained shells and the bones of a Roedeer.

I am indebted to Dr. A. T. Hopwood for identifying the bones and antler. Unfortunately the calf was too young for him to be able to give any opinion about the type of *Bos* to which it belonged, though this might have assisted the fixing of its date. The ox in use in Neolithic times was a variety of *Bos primigenius*; the Celtic shorthorn, *Bos longifrons*, seems to have been introduced by the Beaker folk in the Early Bronze Age.

The archaeological evidence neither confirms nor denies the high antiquity suggested by the Mollusca, though a considerable age is indicated by the hardness of the upper levels of the filling, which the diggers declared to be much more compact than the filling of graves filled in even eighty years ago. There is not sufficient evidence for us to be able to suggest a reason for the burial; yet the labour involved in sinking the grave to such a depth through hard chalk argues some definite purpose. In antiquity it was said that bodies, particularly of oxen, were used for the generation or attraction of swarms of bees.<sup>2</sup> But the structures connected with this rite were naturally above ground. Perhaps some more commonplace explanation must be sought; but it would be unnecessary to credit the prehistoric inhabitants of Britain with any desire to dig such a pit merely to dispose tidily of a dead calf. If it is really a "ritual pit," we may surely expect to find further traces of ancient man as the cemetery is extended.

The site lies on the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XIX, S.W., at a point 7.3 inches from the left inner margin, and 0.95 inch from the top inner margin.

S. S. FRERE.

**Two Flint Axes from Farthing Down, Coulsdon.**—The discovery of two flint axes was the result of several searches, made by the writer, of the many anti-aircraft trenches now spanning Farthing Down, Coulsdon: the artifacts may be assigned a late Neolithic or early Metal Age date, and bear a dense, white patination, which has itself decayed in several small patches (on the edges and those portions of the surface which have been bruised). Their flaking is bold and rough: no refinements of form or finish have been attempted.

The first axe (Fig. 1) was found in the western end of one of the trenches, some thirty-five to forty yards below the crest of the ridge: while the digging of the trench had disturbed the implement, it was evident that it had come

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. Journ.*, Vol. XIV (1934), p. 102.

<sup>2</sup> Herodotus, V, 114; Virgil, *Georgics*, IV, 295-314, 548-58; Pliny, *Naturalis Historia*, XI, xxiii, 70; Varro, *De Re Rustica*, III, xvi, 4; Florentinus, *Geoponica*, XV, 2; and Judges, XIV, 8.

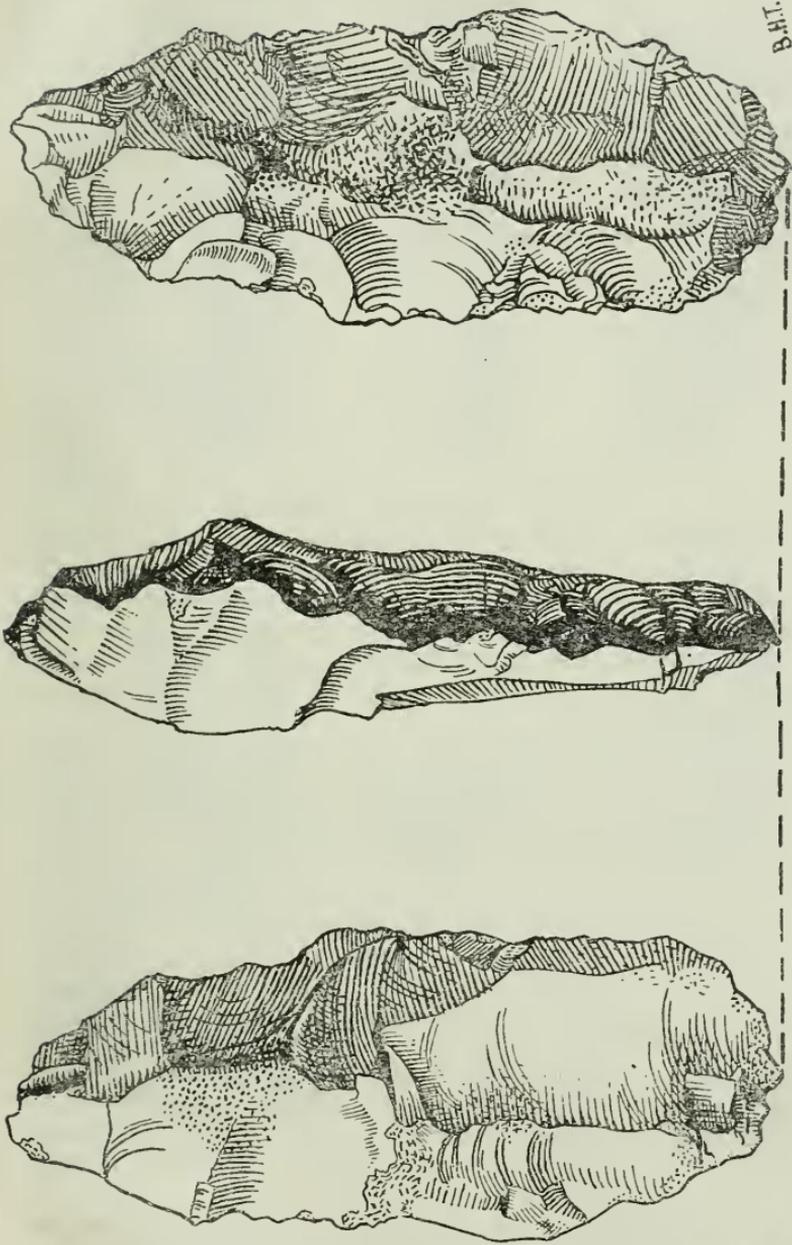


FIG. 1.—A FLINT AXE FROM FARTHING DOWN, COULSDON.

1.

from a depth of about 6 inches in the humus capping the chalk. The position of the find may be located on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey of Surrey, Sheet XX, S.W., lying 11 centimetres north of the bottom inside margin of the map, and 7 centimetres to the east of the western margin.

That face of the implement which is shown on the right-hand side of Fig. 1 exhibits most clearly the cherty nature of the flint; while on the reverse a vestige of cortex remains on a section of the median ridge. This tool is of the type usually designated "rough-out celt": it is exactly 6 inches long, and weighs three-quarters of a pound.

The second axe (Fig. 2, No. 2) was found in the eastern end of a more northerly trench: its pinpoint position (on the same map as the above) is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  centimetres south of the inside northern margin and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  centimetres from the inside eastern margin. It lay embedded in the side of the trench at the junction of the humus with the chalk (a depth of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches). At the same depth, 18 inches further along the trench edge, a round matrix was visible: it proved to have contained a large potboiler which lay directly below, on the floor of the trench. Further search in the bottom of the trench led to the discovery of three more potboilers (also remarkable for their unusual size), seven flint flakes and flake-tools and a small sherd of pottery: although these were not found in direct association with the axe (some being discovered twelve yards further down the trench), later disturbance may safely be blamed, this inference being supported by the rarity of worked flint in the other exposed sections of the down and by the presence of an unusual chocolate-coloured inclusion both on the axe and on one of the flakes. There were no signs of a pit: some small and unstratified particles of charcoal found in the humus may be contemporaneous, in which case this site was possibly a hearth, subsequently disturbed.

This axe was manufactured from a better quality flint than was its brother, but is similarly coarse in technique: no secondary working or trimming has been attempted. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and of a more pick-like form than the first axe. A small patch of cortex is again present on the middle of one face.

The chisel-like section of the smaller end is noteworthy, having been produced by a single sideways blow rather suggestive of deliberate use of the tranchet technique. It is not possible to determine if this was indeed the working-end of the axe: the evidence of battering and abrasion on the edges is equivocal. A similarity between the flaking on the reverse of the larger implement and the "shell-flaking" of Mesolithic tranchet axes is interesting, although coincidental.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Fig. 2) are included solely because of the association of these flakes with the second axe: such associations are indispensable to a local classification of flake types (local classifications being a basis for a broader typological analysis), although the flints now being considered have little that is characteristic either in form or technique.

On each of the present flakes the plane of the striking-platform makes an obtuse angle of approximately 135 degrees with the plane of the flake: all have been modified, to varying extents, at the butt; all are short, broad flakes, thick in section, with rather coarse bulbs and a thick, white patina. They are not well made, but the poor quality of the flint may account for their slipshod workmanship.

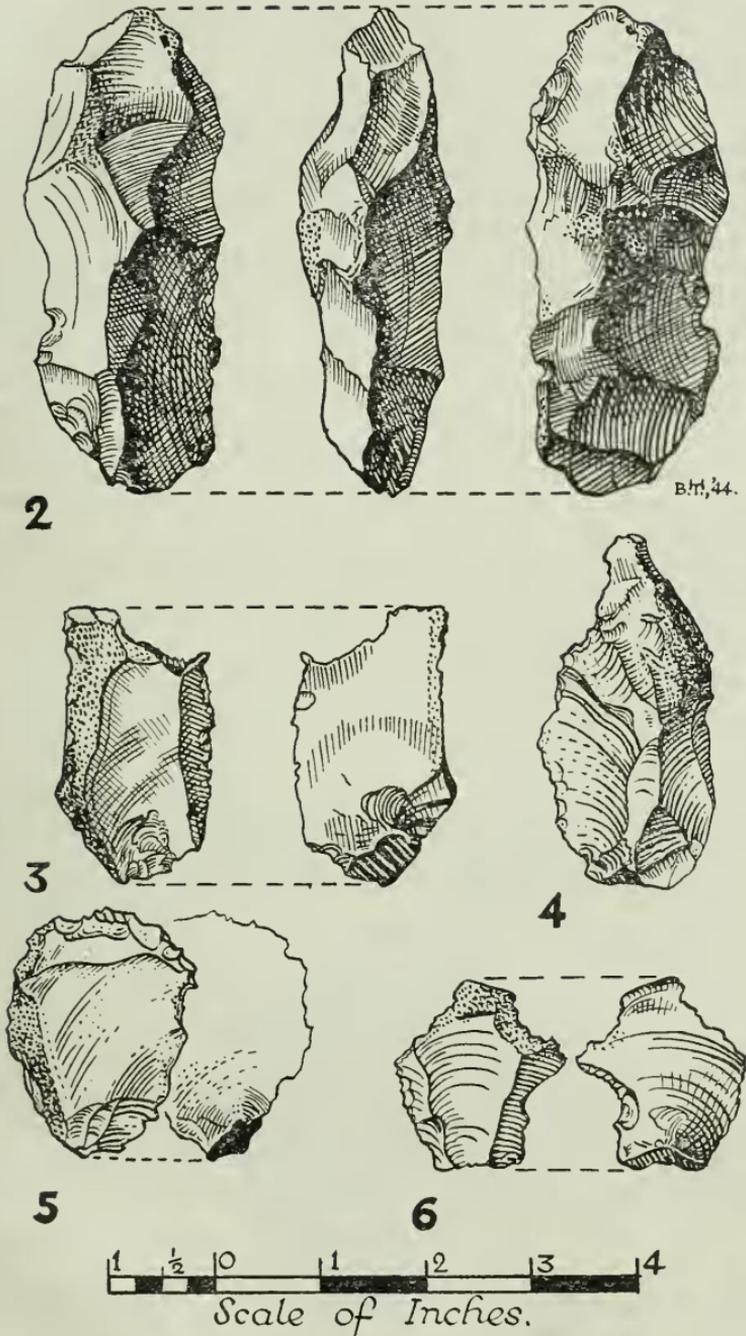


FIG. 2.—NEOLITHIC AXE AND FLAKES FROM FARTHING DOWN, COULSDON, SURREY.

No. 3 shows a thick flake, sparsely trimmed down the right-hand edge: the tip of the flake has been removed by working of a later period, to form a small beak. Judging from the small remaining section of the original end, it was worked to a scraper edge.

No. 4 represents a large, knife-like flake, the tip of which shows signs of wear on the left side. Its reverse is bare of working except at the worn side of the tip, from which several small chips have been removed in order to give a thinner section. The bulb of percussion is large.

No. 5 shows a rough scraper form: the surface patina is much decayed.

No. 6 illustrates a flake chipped completely down the left side of the obverse, and with a large notch on the right. The notch was worked from the reverse side and would serve as a hollow scraper, although it may have been made to produce the large beak above.

The remaining three flakes do not merit illustration, and only two are worthy of mention. The first has an unusual striking-platform, consisting not of one facet, at right-angles to the detaching blow, but of two distinct planes between which the bulb is situated, as though embraced by the sides of an obtuse-angled "V." The working edge is almost parallel with one of these sides, and is roughly serrated. The last flake to be mentioned is that noticed above as bearing the same unusual inclusion as the second axe. It is squat, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and without retouch of any sort. It may have been produced during the manufacture of the axe, but does not correspond with its remaining flake-beds.

The small sherd of pottery found with the flakes is not dateable; while typically prehistoric it could equally well be of Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age date. It is composed of a reddish-brown paste, with small white grit, and is quite featureless.

Farthing Down is a long, rounded eminence of chalk, affording considerable prospects: flint lies there in an easy abundance. Yet, until now it has seemed that its peculiar advantages were unappreciated by Stone Age home-seekers. While neighbouring sites of similar character (e.g., Riddlesdown) have yielded plentiful flint evidence of occupation, the writer has found no other implements, and extremely little occupation material, on Farthing Down. A very small number of struck flint flakes has been found: one group may perhaps be related to the implements now under consideration, by virtue of a thick, white patination; those remaining are evidently referable to a later period, and bear a thin, bluish patination. All, however, are featureless and the absence of secondary working makes typological dating impossible. Small potboilers occur sparingly, but have not been found in close association with flakes of either group. The writer knows of only one recorded implement from the down<sup>1</sup>: he intends to carry out more extensive investigations as soon as his R.A.F. duties permit.

BRIAN HOPE-TAYLOR.

**A newly-discovered Round Barrow on Croham Hurst, near Croydon.**  
—Croham Hurst is well known for its series of "pit-dwellings," explored at

<sup>1</sup> A "round scraper with a beautiful surface like that of white earthenware—de Mortillet's glaze," mentioned by W. Johnson and W. Wright in *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey* (London, 1903), x, p. 99. These writers state that "there is good evidence that the Neolithic folk had trodden its (Farthing Down's) slopes," but do not put forward their evidences of Neolithic activity.

the end of the last century by Mr. George Clinch. It is strange, therefore, that a mound on its summit, almost certainly a small bowl barrow, has hitherto escaped notice.

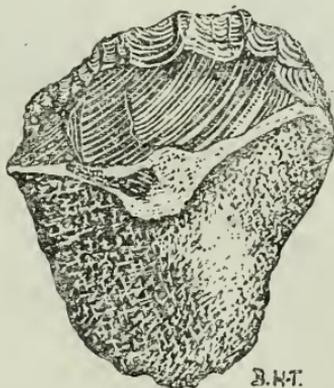
A low, circular tump, surmounted by several pine and birch trees, its greatest diameter is 34 feet, and its height approximately 18 inches. It retains no trace of an outer ditch or bank; the nature of the ground does not favour preservation and also renders percussive investigation useless.

The position of the barrow may be pinpointed on 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XIV, S.W., 2 centimetres from the inner eastern margin and 3 centimetres 1 millimetre from the inner southern margin. It will be noticed from the map that flint implements were found in this position in 1898: unfortunately the writer has been unable to discover the form or type of these implements. Although they may merely have been some of the indeterminate flakes mentioned by Clinch,<sup>1</sup> it seems probable that a valuable clue to the barrow's date has been lost. Were it possible to search the hoarded flints in the Grangewood Museum, Thornton Heath, these flints might come to light: unhappily, the contents of this Museum have for years been inaccessible to students and public alike.

No relationship between the barrow and the pits can yet be established: the dating in both cases is wholly conjectural and unsupported by associated typological evidence. Mr. Clinch's ascription of the pits to the "Neolithic period" rests entirely on his finds of flint flakes (the Neolithic being at that time used as a convenient repository for unclassified flints bearing little or no patination). The mound may well be of Bronze Age date, but only excavation can conclusively prove its origin.

BRIAN HOPE-TAYLOR.

Since writing the above, the writer has found a small, round scraper in the mouth of a hole, made by a small animal, in the side of the barrow. It is highly probable that this hole extends into the centre of the mound; in any case, this implement certainly came from somewhere in the interior.



SCRAPER.

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$

Above.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of Royal Anthropological Institute*, Vol. XXIX (N.S., Vol II, 1899).

Certain smoky scorch-marks around portions of the scraper's perimeter (in our illustration, on the "south" and "south-west" edges) denote previous proximity to fire, perhaps by a hearth or even on the dying embers of a cremation.

The implement is well made (although the pressure-flaking is not of high quality): indeed the writer has seen no flint from the Hurst that is comparable. It is made from a grey flint, is quite unpatinated and bears a large area of crust on its upper face. There is no striking-platform: the bulb, on the reverse side (not illustrated), is situated at a point corresponding with the junction of the cortex and the naked flint on the left side of the face illustrated.

An early Bronze Age date for this implement seems probable to the writer, but it presents no features absolutely typical of any one period.

B.H.-T.

**Two Bronze Age Implements from Weybridge.**—Fig. 1 illustrates a stone hammer presented to Guildford Museum by Mrs. Hampshire, of Oatlands Farm, Weybridge, and published here by kind permission of Miss Liggett. It was found in a field on the farm, about six hundred yards south-east of the confluence of the Thames and the Wey (the precise find-spot in the field in question is now uncertain, but a map reference to the field is given

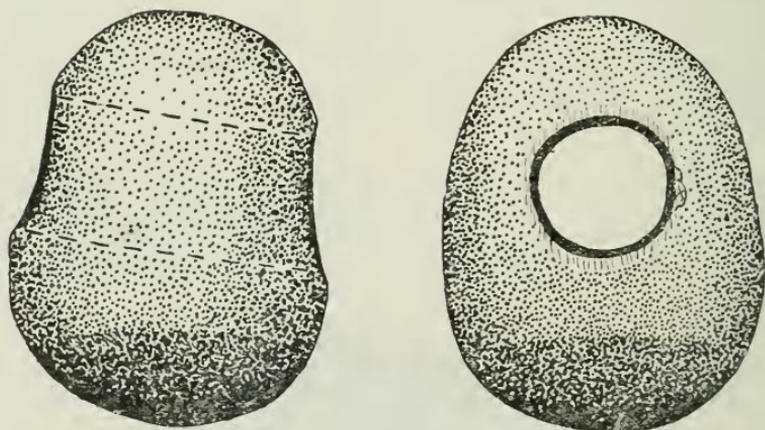


FIG. 1.—STONE HAMMER FROM WEYBRIDGE.  
Scale approximately  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

below). In size it is 3 inches long and 2.3 inches in greatest width and depth; the face is circular, and lies at a sharply rounded angle to the line of the body. The form may be classified as an egg-shaped hammer,<sup>1</sup> and it closely resembles a hammer from Stanwix, Carlisle, listed by Dr. Eliot Curwin, F.S.A., as egg-shaped,<sup>2</sup> a drawing of which has been kindly supplied me by Miss Chitty.

The perforation is 1 inch in diameter and cylindrical, its sides being very smoothly polished. At top and bottom of the shaft there is a small area

<sup>1</sup> I have had the benefit of the opinions of Miss L. F. Chitty, F.S.A., and Mr. H. H. Coglan, F.S.A., on this point.

<sup>2</sup> *Ant. Journ.*, Vol. XXI (1941), p. 340.

round the circumference of the aperture polished smooth in the plane of the surface. It is always assumed that a tubular metal drill was employed for these perforations; these flat areas suggest that such a drill was thrust to its extremity from both sides, and that its flange abraded the surface of the hammer. The rest of the surface has been formed by the pecking method, but is now worn almost smooth; the face shows slight traces of use.

Dr. K. P. Oakley kindly arranged with Dr. J. Phemister for an examination of the stone, and in case a section would have ruined the appearance he removed some small chips from the edge of the perforation. Dr. Phemister reports as follows:

"The chips from the Weybridge hammer have been examined by crushing and immersion in oils. They show the minerals chlorite, epidote, albite, orthoclase, and quartz as principal constituents. From the relations of these to one another, so far as it is possible to make them out by this method, the rock appears to be an epidotized albitized porphyrite. Since, however, this method of identifying a rock is unsatisfactory, it is possible that the rock may belong to a different class, for example, to the tuffs. So far as my tests give grounds for judgment, I should say that it is unlikely that the material of this hammer is the same as that of the axe-heads described in my report of July 21st, 1943."<sup>1</sup>

The cautious tone of this report will be noted, but Dr. Oakley agrees with me that its results need not be doubted.

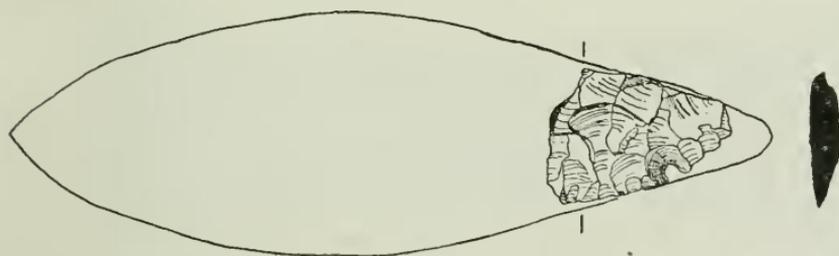


FIG. 2.—FLINT DAGGER FRAGMENT FROM WEYBRIDGE (SUPERIMPOSED ON OUTLINE OF THE LAMBORNE DAGGER.<sup>2</sup>)

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fig. 2 illustrates the fragment of a flint dagger of the Early Bronze Age picked up when I visited the field in which the hammer had been found. It was in the south-east part of the field, about 75 yards north of the lake named Broad Water. The site will be found on the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XI, S.E., at a point 6.75 inches from the right inner margin and 0.25 inch from the top inner margin. The fragment is finely worked on both faces with pressure flaking, but had evidently been broken before being completed; on only one side is there a notch for hafting, and this edge is finely finished, thin and straight; the other side is thicker in section and bears still the zig-zag edge of the primary shaping; little or no secondary work has here been applied.

The flint, which is glossy, is of a reddish brown "toffee-coloured" material tending to an olive-green within. Mr. W. F. Rankine, who with Dr. Oakley

<sup>1</sup> An Axe-hammer from Loddon, Norfolk, *Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. XXIII (1943), p. 154.

<sup>2</sup> *Evan A.S.I.*, 2nd ed., p. 349, fig. 264.

has examined it, considers that it is of non-local flint and received its coloration before being flaked. He has in his collection only seven pieces of similar material, mainly of Mesolithic age and all from sites on the Surrey Greensand. It will be interesting when this material is traced to its source; for it would seem that it was the raw material, not the finished article, which was the object of trade, if we are right in considering that this dagger was broken during the process of manufacture.

Flint daggers are considered to belong to the A Beaker culture,<sup>1</sup> and it would be interesting if an association could be established with the hammer. At present propinquity suggests only strong probability, not certainty; but it remains to be seen whether the field will produce any further evidence on the subject. It is worth recalling that fragments of an A Beaker were found just over three-quarters of a mile south-east of the present site in 1911.<sup>2</sup>

S. S. FRERE.

**Late Bronze Age Celt from Betchworth.**—The socketed bronze axe illustrated on Plate XI was found at Betchworth, about half a mile south of the Pilgrims' Way; it is the property of Mr. J. Cuning, of Broome Park, by whose kind permission it is published. The site lies<sup>3</sup> by a path skirting the north-west side of the southernmost of two lakes at Broome Park, a few yards north of an ornamental spring. The lakes are artificial, and occupy the valley of a small stream. The site is low-lying and on the Lower Greensand.

The Late Bronze Age witnessed the arrival in Britain of several new forms of tool and weapon from the Continent, some brought by invaders, others by traders; at the same time the native bronze industry received a powerful stimulus from the new demand, and from the new techniques now introduced. This form of socketed axe with straight, narrow body and square section is very like a type introduced from Brittany and widely distributed in southern Britain.<sup>4</sup> There are, however, some differences, notably the slightly splayed casting of the blade and the weak collar, which stamp it as a more purely British type. The two types can be appreciated by contrasting two illustrations in Sir John Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, Fig. 120, p. 115, the Breton type, and Fig. 121, p. 116, the native type. It will be noted that the blade has been reground in antiquity, and that on the face below the collar two small bosses are present (and one on the reverse), though owing to the state of the surface it is not quite certain that these are intentional castings. The pattern can, however, be matched (Evans, *Ibid.*, Fig. 122, p. 116). The loop by which the axe was attached by a thong to the branched head of the shaft has been broken away, but the stump nearest the blade can be seen. We are indebted to Miss L. F. Chitty, F.S.A., for examining and commenting upon the find, and to Mr. C. E. Sexton for photographing it.

S. S. FRERE and W. HOOPER.

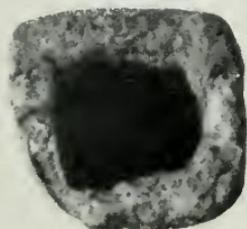
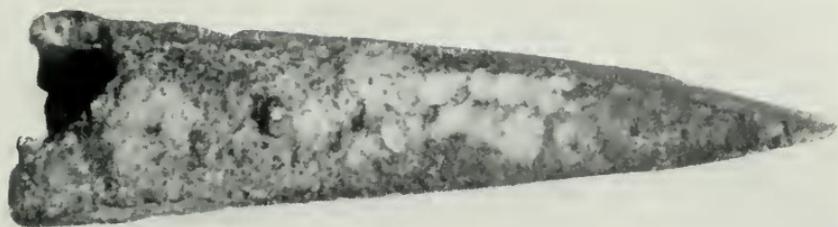
<sup>1</sup> W. F. Grimes, *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E.A.*, Vol. VI, pp. 340-55, with list.

<sup>2</sup> E. Gardner, in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV (1924), pp. 5-6, with Pl. Ib.

<sup>3</sup> Six inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXVI, S.W., 3.3 inches from bottom inner margin, 5.9 inches from left inner margin.

<sup>4</sup> For distribution map see Sir Cyril Fox, *The Personality of Britain*, 4th ed. (Cardiff, 1943), Pl. Xa.

PLATE XII



(a) P. 102.

LATE BRONZE AGE CELT FROM BETCHWORTH.

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

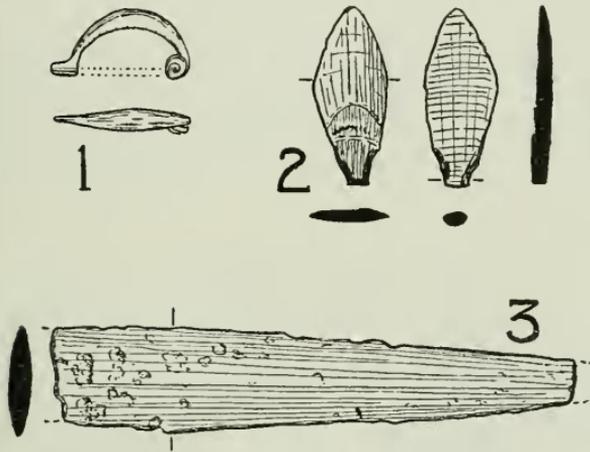


(b) P. 93.

ANIMAL BURIAL AT EPSOM.

[Facing p. 102.]

**Bronze Objects from Farnham.**—The objects illustrated are now in Dr. W. Hooper's possession. They were acquired some years ago by Mr. Matthew Wilkins from a dealer in Peckham, and were alleged to come from Farnham. Thus there must remain a doubt about their origin. For while there is no inherent improbability in this ascription on account of the well-known fertility of the Farnham region in archæological finds of all kinds, that in itself might suggest a plausible label for stock without a pedigree. To-day we can only repeat the label with reserve. Mr. Lowther, who has inspected the objects, suggests the possibility of their having come from Farnham, Dorset, and remarks that there are a number of Bronze and Iron Age objects from that place in the British Museum.



BRONZE OBJECTS FROM FARNHAM.

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

No. 1 is an Italian leech-shaped brooch of the Hallstatt period (see B.M., *Guide to Early Iron Age Antiquities* (1925), Fig. 40, No. IIc). Such exotic brooches are not uncommon finds (*Ibid.* 92), but are rarely possessed of unimpeachable associations. Ours is no exception; otherwise it would be fine evidence for the continued importance of trade along the Pilgrims' Way at the end of the Late Bronze Age.

No. 2 appears to be an arrowhead of unusual shape. It is leaf-shaped and tanged, and is more or less curved both laterally and longitudinally. It has evidently been cast in an open mould. It was at first thought that it might be a modern forgery made from another fragment of the sword (No. 3); but the analysis quoted below has disproved this, and has led Mr. Coghlan to suggest a post-Roman dating. This circumstance throws grave suspicion on the authenticity of the arrowhead. Parallels are very hard to find; Roman and post-Roman arrowheads are rarely, if ever, made of anything but iron, and though there are mediæval specimens which vaguely approximate to this shape of blade, they contain a socket, not a tang as attachment to the shaft.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Lowther comments: "No. 2 is not an arrowhead of any known type and looks more like a waste sliver of metal."

No. 3 is a fragment of the point of a small leaf-shaped sword or related rapier, or possibly, as suggested by Mr. Lowther, part of a socketed knife, like the one found near Crooksbury.<sup>1</sup> Miss L. F. Chitty, F.S.A., and Mr. Harold Peake, F.S.A., have kindly inspected it, and consider that though it is abnormally small for a true sword of the Late Bronze Age, it is certainly a blade of that period, if metallurgically bad work.

Mr. H. H. Coghlan, A.M.I.Mech.E., F.S.A., very kindly arranged for a spectroscopic analysis of Nos. 2 and 3, and reports as follows:—

*Arrowhead.* Copper, tin and zinc present in large amounts. Also some lead present, probably as an impurity.

*Sword.* Copper and tin present. Zinc absent. Lead also present, as in the arrowhead. This material may be richer in tin than that of the arrowhead.

You will observe that the results finally disprove the possibility of the material being the same in each case. The composition of the sword would appear to be quite normal. The large amount of zinc in the arrowhead is most unusual, and almost certainly means that the specimen is very late in date. I should say post-Roman dating. I do not know of any large percentage of zinc having been recorded in the case of pre-Roman specimens.

S. S. FRERE.

**An Iron Age and Roman Site on Mickleham Downs.**—The top of Mickleham Downs<sup>2</sup> is covered by a small group of lynchets, apparently of "Celtic" type, though not very notable specimens. They are of interest, however, as lynchets of this type are decidedly uncommon in the area between the Weald and the Thames. Some years ago, one of the authors prepared a sketch plan, but his intention of later making an accurate survey was not fulfilled.

In 1943, the area was under plough, and was searched rather cursorily in the hope of finding dating material. This hope was realised by the discovery of a few potsherds, and as circumstances would not permit excavation it seems desirable to publish a note on the site to preserve a record of the discovery.

The visible remains are adequately represented on the sketch plan (prepared by pacing and prismatic compass), and require little further description. The site lies to the south-east of the Roman Road, the exact course of which is here uncertain, but is represented roughly by the track which runs between the centres of the west and north sides of the plan. The lynchets are all low, about two or three feet in vertical height, and under plough appear as lines of large flint nodules. They do not fall into any well-defined pattern, and the group as a whole is rather a poor specimen of its type. The only earthwork visible, apart from the lynchets, is a small low mound near the western edge of the group. Occasional sherds occur over the whole area, but there are four apparent nuclei of occupation where pottery has been found more plentifully, though in small fragments; these are marked on the map (Fig. 1).

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.S., Preh. Farnh.*, p. 164.

<sup>2</sup> Six inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXV, N.E.

Site A, north of Stane Street, is very thickly provided with pot-boilers, and sherds of Iron Age A type have been found.

Site B has also produced Iron Age A sherds, including two rims, one of which is figured (Fig. 1 (1)). It is a sherd of bluish-grey paste, reddish-buff surface, and small flint grit, with flattened lip. The second rim was also flattened. Other sherds are of red sandy ware or of the more normal leathery brown with black interior, and contain flint grit, some chalk backing, and sometimes pounded pottery. Two loom-weight fragments and a few Romano-British sherds have also been found in the same area. About 400 feet N.E.

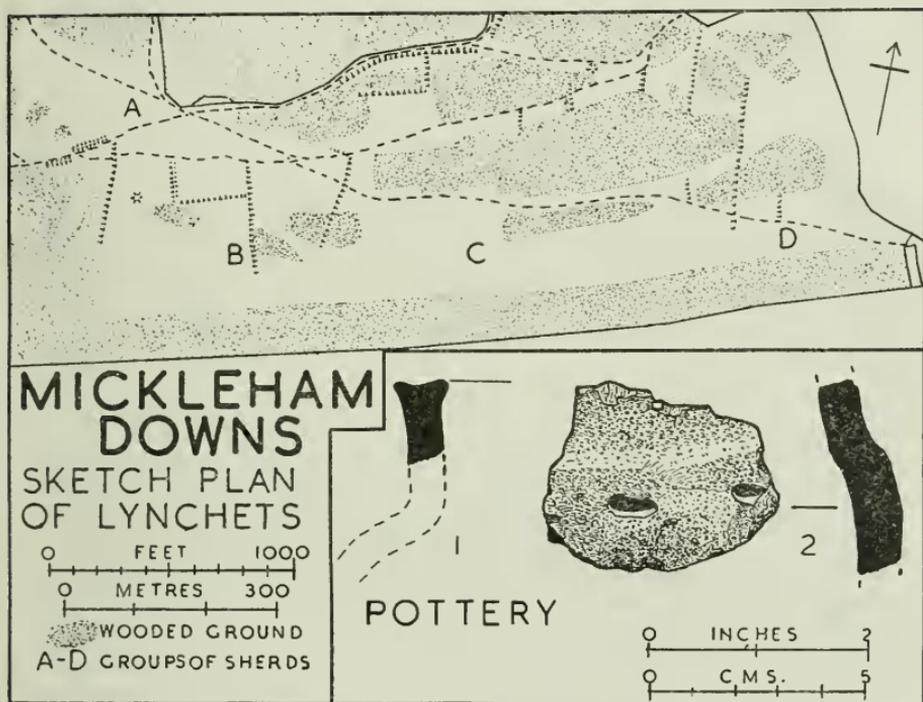


FIG. 1.—PLAN OF LYNCHETS, AND IRON AGE POTTERY FRAGMENTS.

*Pp.* 105, 106.

of this site a fragment of reddish mortarium was found (presumably of late Roman date); and Fig. 1 (2) was picked up about 600 feet N.W., on the edge of the field. It is from the shoulder of an Iron Age jar decorated with a row of punch-holes; the sherd is of a buff to brick colour, well fired, and is almost soapy to feel, owing to the small quantity of grit included.

Site C is an area of Romano-British occupation. The sherds illustrated in Fig. 2, together with a small fragment of Lower Greensand quern, were found here, and we are indebted to Mr. R. N. Bowes for permission to publish them.

No. 1 is of soft brick-coloured ware, and appears to belong to a type of jar with flattened rim common in Surrey in the earlier part of the second century.

No. 2 is a bead-rim jar of light grey ware, probably of the Flavian period (A.D. 70-100).

No. 3, of buff-brown ware, is the rim of a jar of 1st century type.

Site D, at the crest of the knoll at the eastern end of the open down, is marked by plentiful pot-boilers and sherds of Iron Age A type.

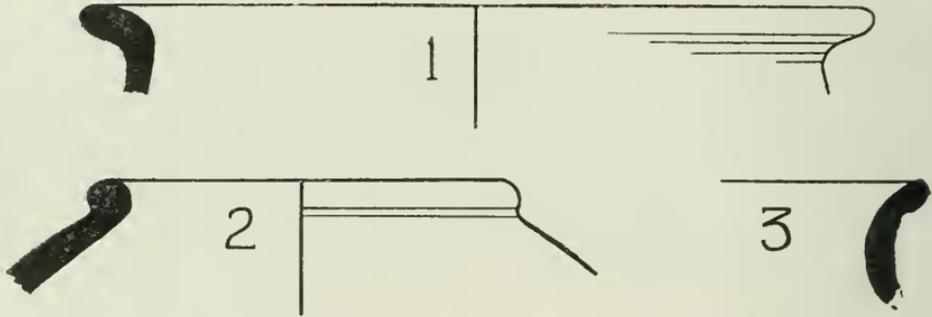


FIG. 2.—ROMAN POTTERY FROM MICKLEHAM DOWNS.

*Pp.* 105, 106.

*Scale*  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The relation of the pottery to the lynchets is uncertain. It may be noted that the Iron Age pottery, as suggested by the carefully flattened rims and precise character of the ornament (Fig. 1), appears to be of an earlier date than such sites as Epsom<sup>1</sup> and Cuddington (unpublished), at both of which "Wealden B" sherds occur. On the whole a date in the late 3rd or early 2nd century B.C. seems probable on existing evidence for the initial settlement, which may have continued (a prolonged though not necessarily intensive occupation) down to mid-Roman times; but the material is too scanty at present for precise analysis. At any rate there is reason to hope that excavation may reveal a sequence of pottery and huts when circumstances once more allow the spade to test the possibilities of the site.

Of the finds part are in the Guildford Museum, part are in the possession of our member, Mr. R. N. Bowes, at Leatherhead.

S. S. FRERE.

A. H. A. HOGG.

**Stane Street at Oakwood Hill, Ockley.**—Just north-east of the hamlet of Oakwood Hill, Stane Street had to cross a deep gill in which runs the Oakwood Stream, a formidable obstacle to the direct line of the road, for on the south side the ground falls almost precipitously some 80 feet.

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. Journ.*, Vol. XXII (1942), p. 123 *et seq.*

In his book<sup>1</sup> the late S. E. Winbolt described the remains of a terraceway by which Stane Street secured an easier crossing. He gave full details, with a plan, so it is unnecessary to repeat them here, but, in brief, the terraceway turns westward along the hillside by a gradual descent which brings it to the stream just where the modern road from Oakwood Hill crosses it. It follows that the 370 yards of this road from the bridge onwards to the beginning of the "Ockley straight" is part of Stane Street.

For this short distance there is thus a direct conflict between the routes given by Winbolt, Belloc and the Ordnance Survey. The Survey marks the course as an undeviating straight one right across the obstacle, a sheer impossibility. Belloc, modifying the Survey's line, stated<sup>2</sup> that the descent was by a "double zig-zag" down to the stream.

It seemed desirable to inspect the ground to judge the alternatives, and, having just done so, I say unhesitatingly that Winbolt's is the correct course. The occasion was opportune, for the wood through which the terraceway runs had been recently cut, so that visibility was excellent, probably far better than it was when Winbolt was examining it. Seen thus, the terraceway is unmistakable and quite striking to the eye when viewed from, say, the end of the "Ockley straight," slanting downwards along the hillside by an easy and well-planned gradient to cross the stream where the present road does. Such a deviation is, of course, quite normal in Roman engineering; an exactly similar case occurs on the London-Lewes road at Skid Hill, near Tatsfield, in the North Downs.

In fairness to Belloc it should be added that there *is* also another but much more irregular terrace, just below Winbolt's, on the hillside and just where the "zig-zags" should be looked for. It is plain enough now that this leads *upwards*, eventually to a field above the gill, though this was probably anything but clear when the wood was thick. Below it again there are irregularities in the slope due perhaps to landslips. Taking all these together, it is quite possible that, expecting a direct descent, one might have been misled in a dense wood into thinking there were grounds for assuming a zig-zag damaged in its lower reaches by erosion of the hillside, if one had not seen Winbolt's terraceway, but with this in view there could be no doubt as to the true route.

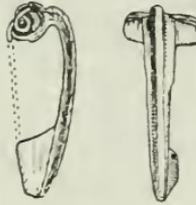
By some oversight, Winbolt does not seem to have published any note of his observations on this part of Stane Street in our *Collections*, so it seemed desirable to add this note to register them in the literature and ensure their confirmation. The Ordnance Survey course will require amendment here when the maps are revised. I fully agree with the detailed description of the terraceway as given by Winbolt, and in places the metalling of flint and chert can still be seen there.

IVAN D. MARGARY.

<sup>1</sup> *With a Spade on Stane Street*, London, 1936, p. 111.

<sup>2</sup> *The Stane Street*, London, 1913, p. 257, and map, p. 193.

**A Brooch from the Roman Villa, Walton Heath.**—The brooch illustrated is now in Dr. W. Hooper's possession. It was picked up in 1901 by Mr. Matthew Wilkins while searching the debris of the Roman villa site on Chussex Plain, Walton-on-the-Hill.<sup>1</sup> The bow is decorated with a plain keel. It



A BROOCH FROM THE ROMAN VILLA, WALTON HEATH.

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

can be classified under Collingwood's Group H, which is dated late 1st to early 2nd century A.D.,<sup>2</sup> and as such provides valuable dating evidence for the villa's occupation. Such evidence is otherwise all too scanty; but we do hear of the discovery of a coin of Vespasian during the excavations in 1856.<sup>3</sup> The villa, then, like its neighbour at Windmill Bank nearby,<sup>4</sup> was certainly in occupation by the early 2nd century. S. S. FRERE.

**The Roman Villa at Worplesdon.**—It is recorded in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIII (1830), pp. 398-403, that a Roman villa was accidentally discovered in 1829 on Broadstreet Common, Worplesdon, by labourers digging for road-metal at a spot where it was noticed that the cattle always resorted in wet weather. The building was subsequently excavated, and a plan published, the pavement being removed by Lord Onslow to Clandon Park. There is, however, little recorded evidence of the date of the villa's occupation, the only hint being given by a coin tentatively assigned to Carausius (A.D. 286-93).

Recently, however, the site (which is marked on the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXIII, S.E.) has passed under the plough, which has turned up a number of ironstone mosaic cubes, together with pieces of brick, tile and pottery. It has seemed worth while to record the pottery rims, for the additional light they throw on the date (see illustration, p. 109).

1. Rim of wide-mouthed jar with reeded lip; hard sandy dark grey-brown ware.
2. Flanged bowl rim; soft light grey ware.
3. Worn rim of jar; granulated orange-pink ware with grey core.
4. Reeded lip of dish; hard light grey ware.
5. Rim in dark grey ware.
6. Undercut lip of jar; hard light grey ware with lighter core.
7. Jar rim with lid groove and cordon at base of neck; light grey ware, perhaps once coated with white slip.
8. Rim in coarse granulated grey-brown ware; undercut lip with groove on top.

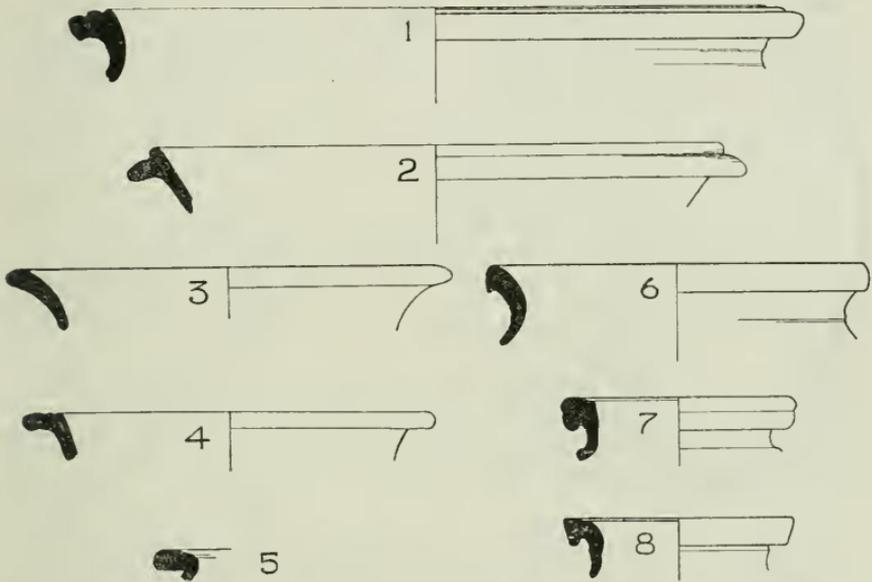
<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H.*, Vol. IV, pp. 369-70; *M. & B.*, Vol. II, pp. 644-5 and *Ibid.*, Vol. III, App. xlvii. and engraving on end plate of statuette of Æsculapius and a box-flue tile.

<sup>2</sup> R. G. Collingwood, *The Archæology of Roman Britain* (Oxford, 1930).

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.*, Vol. II (1864), p. 13.

<sup>4</sup> *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. XXX (1940), pp. 180-1.

Many of these rims can be matched among the types published from the kilns of the Farnham area,<sup>1</sup> and No. 7, at least, was almost certainly made there. No. 1 is a bowl of the type illustrated in the Farnham volume, Fig. 101*h*, from the Snailslynch kiln, perhaps late 3rd century A.D. No. 2 is the normal 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. flanged bowl, common at Farnham and elsewhere during that period. For the flattened rim No. 5, see *Ibid.*, Fig. 103, No. R76 (Stoneyfield kiln); No. 6 resembles *Ibid.*, Fig. 106, No. R94 (Overwey kiln); No. 7 is very similar to Fig. 108, R130 (Malthouse Farm), and No. 8 closely resembles in form Fig. 104, R89.



POTTERY FRAGMENTS FROM THE ROMAN VILLA, WORPLESDON.

Pp. 108-109.

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

Most of these kilns were at work in the late 3rd and 4th centuries, and this would seem to be the date most suited to this group, which thus reinforces the evidence of the coin.

Some fragments of Samian ware were also found on the site, including a piece bearing the ovolo decoration of form 37. This might imply a somewhat earlier initial date for the occupation of the villa; but emphasis cannot at present be laid on this. Samian ware was found at the 4th century A.D. bath-house on Chatley Farm, Cobham, the occupation of which did not begin until *c.* A.D. 320.

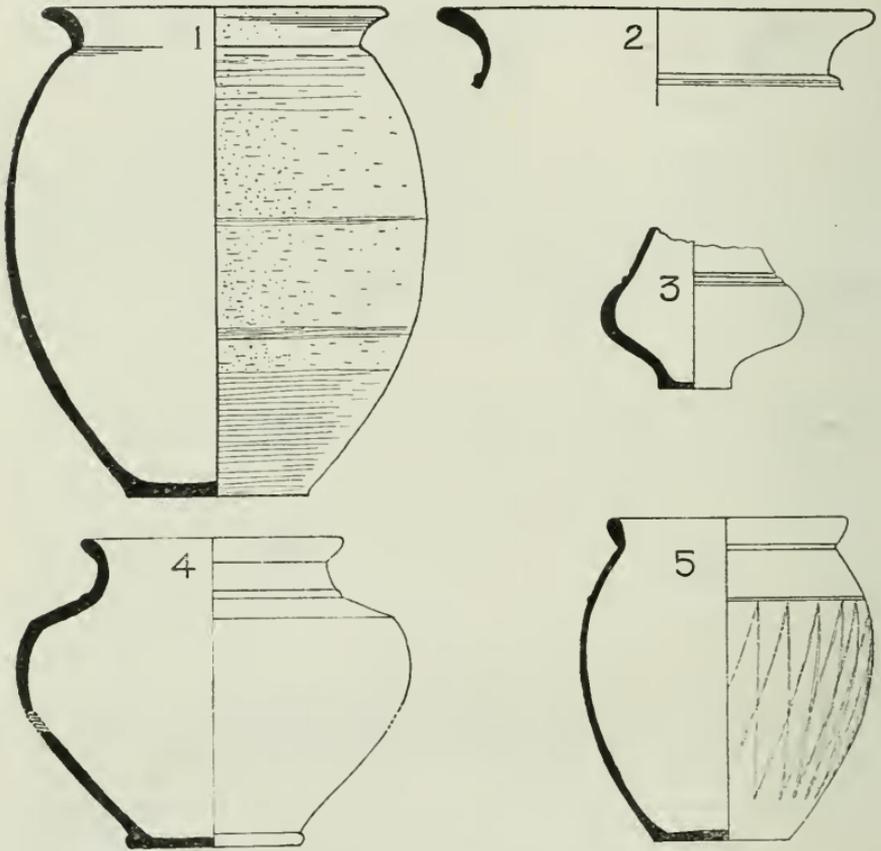
We are indebted to Mr. S. S. Frere for his assistance in the preparation of this note.

A. J. CLARK.

P. R. STUART.

<sup>1</sup> S.A.S., *Preh. Farnh.*

**Roman Pottery from Betchworth.**—Mr. D. C. Bargman has kindly allowed me to publish a Roman jar (illustration, No. 1) recently recovered by him from the Box Hill Sandpit, Betchworth. The occasion seemed suitable to publish some other Roman pottery from this site, found in 1935 during digging for sand, and lent to the Guildford Museum by Mr. Bargman. In the preparation of this note I have had much assistance from Mr. J. Holmes, who has provided the drawings of Nos. 3-5 from his collection of material on Surrey Roman pottery.



ROMAN POTTERY FROM BETCHWORTH.

Scale  $\frac{3}{10}$ .

The Box Hill Pit will be found on the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXVI, S.E., approximately 1.25 inches from the inner margin and 2.25 inches from the top inner margin. In its day it has been well known by collectors, and has produced relics of almost every period from the Mesolithic onwards. Much of this material is in the Guildford Museum on loan from Mr. Bargman.

The Pottery may be described as follows :—

1. Jar of brown soft sandy ware ; walls unusually thin. Badly crushed when found and restored from fragments. The lower portion of pot and shoulder is burnished ; the middle part is matt, but, as the surface easily wears, may once have been more polished than at present.
2. Rim of soft grey ware ; cordon at base of neck. Guildford Museum.
3. Lower part of small beaker, mis-shapen ; soft light grey sandy ware, rather worn. Guildford Museum, No. 850.
4. Jar of reddish brown ware with greyish paste, slightly granulated. Guildford Museum.
5. Small jar of softish light grey ware ; trellis pattern. Guildford Museum, No. 850.

In addition, the Museum houses fragments of at least two other vessels and two small pieces of calcined bone.

This should not be considered as an associated group, and the vessels are clearly of varying ages. While Nos. 1, 2 and 5 can reasonably be considered to date from the earlier half of the 2nd century, No. 4 is equally clearly of the 1st century, and has a close analogy at Silchester (T. May, *The Pottery found at Silchester*, Reading, 1916, Pl. LXXIX, 12-13). Fig. 3 is a rendering of a bulbous beaker in coarse clay, and probably belongs to the 3rd century.

It is not clear whether the Box Hill Sandpit is the site of a settlement or of a cemetery ; but in either case the occupation concerned must have been a lengthy one.

S. S. FRERE.

**Two Roman Coins from Ewell.**—Mr. S. Dance, of Quatrees, Staneway, Ewell, has found a Roman coin in the garden of that house, which lies about 80 yards east of Stane Street, on the northern edge of what used to be the Fair field. The coin is an *antoninianus* of Gallienus (A.D. 259-68), minted at Rome.

*Obv.*: GALLIENVS AVG radiate, r.

*Rev.*: APPOLLINI CONS AVG, centaur walking left, holding globe and trophy.<sup>1</sup> H in ex.

Theoretically the *antoninianus* was a silver coin, but by this reign had become so debased as to be indistinguishable from copper.

A bronze coin of Constans (c. A.D. 348) was picked up somewhere on Priest-hill Farm, Ewell, some years ago by the late Mr. John Ross.

*Obv.*: DN CONSTANS PF AVG, Emperor diademed, draped, cuirassed.

*Rev.*: FEL TEMP REPARATIO, Emperor steered in boat by Victory.

Mint Treviri. The coin is probably a *centenionalis*. It shows a slight peculiarity of style and may be a barbarous imitation. This coin is not the same as that mentioned by S. E. Winbolt, *With a Spade on Stane Street* (London, 1936), p. 226.

For bringing these coins to my notice I have to thank Mr. C. S. Willis, who obtained the loan of the first for record, and secured the second for the Society's collection. They have kindly been identified by Mr. H. Mattingly.

S. S. FRERE.

<sup>1</sup> Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, Vol. V, Part 1, No. 164.

**A Roman Coin from Shamley Green, Wonersh.**—The coin here described is said to have been dug up about 40 years ago at Green Lane Farm, Shamley Green, while sinking a well through the top-soil just below a steep bank. It has been identified at the British Museum as of Cyprus under Roman rule (B.M., *Catalogue of Coins, Cyprus*, Nos. 42-53; B. V. Head, *Historia Nummorum*, Oxford, 1911, p. 746).

*Obv.*: Head of Antoninus Pius r. laureate and inscription:

AVTKTAIΛAΔPIANTΩNINOCCEBEV

*Rev.*: Bust of M. Aurelius r., bare-headed, wearing *paludamentum*, around, inscription:

MAVΦHAIOCKAI CAP VIOCCEBAC

This coin seems to have been issued in A.D. 139-40, at any rate in its Latin version. The B.M. *Catalogue* remarks that the attribution of this type to Cyprus depends entirely on its distribution. It is therefore evident that it must be a rare find in Surrey; but its presence is no doubt explained by the near neighbourhood of the temple at Farley Heath, situated only half a mile away.

The find-spot lies on 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXXII, S.W., approximately 4 inches from the right inner margin and 4½ inches from the top inner margin. The coin is in the possession of Mr. A. Bicknell, bootmaker, of Walton-on-Thames, and was brought to my notice by Mr. R. M. Brachi.

S. S. FRERE.

**Romano-British Pottery from Sanderstead.**—I am indebted to the good offices of Mr. L. Roberts and Mr. G. H. Chandler, of Sanderstead, for facilities to inspect and report on the group of pottery illustrated below; it has now been presented to the Society's collections at Guildford. The group consists of parts of two vessels, and was discovered by deep trenching on Mr. Chandler's allotment in the field at the west end of Wentworth Way, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead. The site lies on the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XX, N.E., 10 inches from the top inner margin and 1.65 inches from the left inner margin; measuring along the old field boundary at the back of the houses on the north side of Wentworth Way it is approximately 456 feet

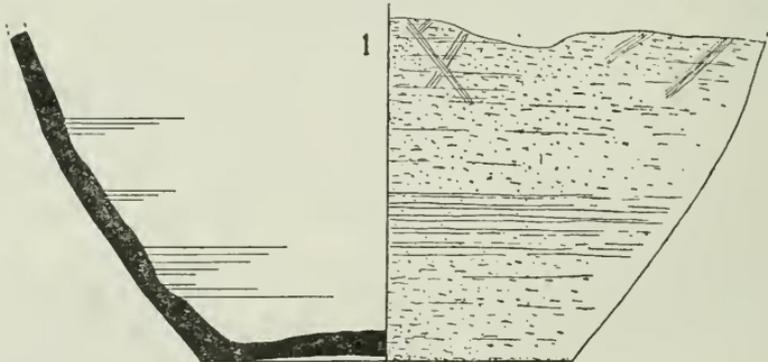


FIG. 1.—BASE OF STORAGE JAR FOUND AT SANDERSTEAD.

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

from the centre of Limpsfield Road, and the site lies south of this hedge, about 60 feet from it. The subsoil is clay with flints, which here overlies the chalk.

Fig. 1 is the lower portion and base of a large storage jar. Surface outside dark leathery brown, inside slightly lighter; paste dark grey with blackish particles. Outside decorated with burnished zone above the base: above this are traces of trellis-pattern. Interior ribbed but so roughly as to suggest turn-table, not a potter's wheel. Base slightly domed. The paste, though Romanised, has a suggestion of "soapiness," and appears slightly "porridgy." These are native pre-Roman features; we are witnessing the transition to Roman techniques. Date, second half of 1st century A.D.

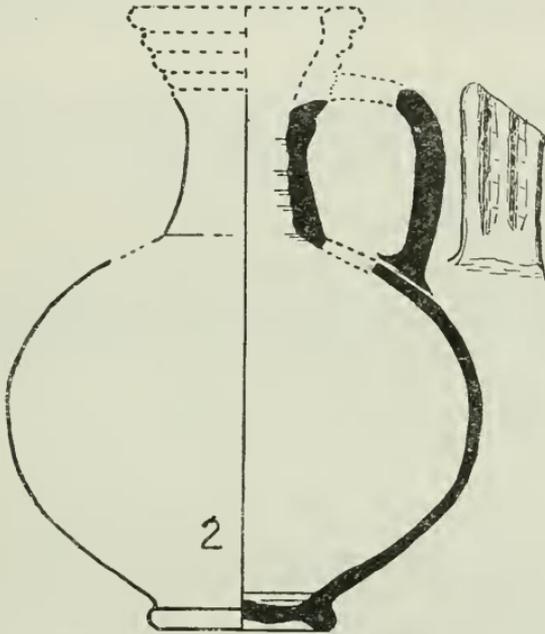


FIG. 2.—FLAGON FOUND AT SANDERSTEAD.  
*Height as restored 7.6 inches.*

Fig. 2. Portions of the base, wall, neck and handle of a small globular flagon. Hard, thin buff non-local ware. The shape and rectangular set of the handle indicate a 1st century date.

It is likely that this find represents a burial, the cremated bones of which were scattered when the upper parts of the jar were detached. The fractures are not recent; the jar was probably broken by the plough.

The interest of the find lies in its illustration of the impact of Roman civilisation on the Iron Age traditions of the native Britons. We have a Roman flagon and an only partly Romanised jar; the former was perhaps made in London, the latter locally. The same local slowness to adopt full Romanisation was illustrated by a find of pottery on Banstead Downs described by Sir H. Lambert in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVIII (i) (1929), p. 93, and more recently by some from Chipstead Valley (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII (1943), pp. 152-4).

S. S. FRERE.

**Beggar Bush, Puttenham.**—In the Kerry MSS. at the Derby Public Library (Vol. III, p. 108) occurs the statement that in the grass triangle at the top of the road from Puttenham village to the Hog's Back was a thorn bush called Beggar Bush. Kerry says that when it was grubbed up about 1840 a human skeleton was found beneath the roots. The site is on the boundary of Puttenham and Wanborough.

The only Beggar Bush hitherto mentioned in our *Collections* (*S.A.C.*, Vol. I, p. 211; Vol. III, p. 250; Vol. XVII, p. xxxvi) was at Beddington. Like the one at Puttenham it was a thorn bush, beside an ancient track, on a chalky hilltop, and stood on a parish boundary, while human skeletons were found at the spot.

T. E. C. WALKER.

**A Saxon Burial on Farthing Down, Coulsdon.**—On 20th January, 1939, workmen digging a trench for an electric cable across Farthing Down discovered a human skull. The Police continued the digging and unearthed a complete skeleton, by the side of which were two metal weapons. So much was recorded in *The Times* of the following day. The site was at once visited by our member, Mr. N. D. Boyling, who made a survey on the ground and recorded his observations on paper. It is from his notes that I have been able to compile the following account:—

The cable-trench runs obliquely up and across the saddle of Farthing Down from the north-west to south-east, and cuts between two barrows which can be identified as Nos. 10 and 11 on Grinsell's map.<sup>1</sup> Its scar can still (1944) be traced; it is dug across a chord of the north-west part of No. 11.

The burial was not found beneath either of these barrows, but east of them. Mr. Boyling is definite that there was no sign of a mound above the skeleton, which lay about 20 feet away from the nearest barrow. The site was found to lie 579 feet south of the nearest tree in the small group crowning the northern division of the hill.

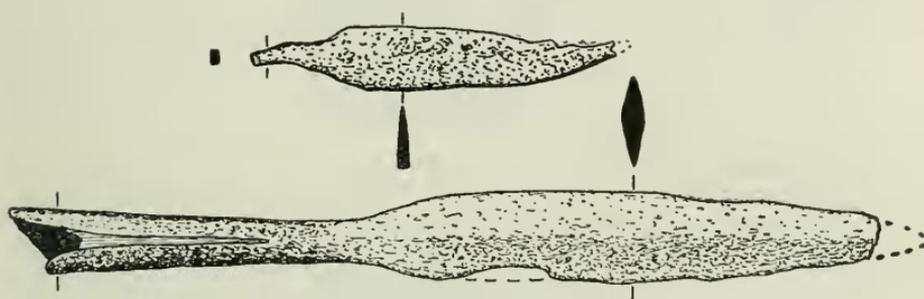
The Police had made an excavation about 8 feet by 5 feet out from the north-east side of the trench, but of this no trace can now be seen in the turf. According to the night watchman, the skeleton had definitely lain extended at a depth of 18 inches, and he thought it had been orientated north-east and south-west. As the skull was found first, the feet will have been to the north-east. This is confirmed by statements from the Police officers concerned, which I have been able to obtain through Scotland Yard, to the effect that "the skeleton was lying at a depth of 18 to 20 inches below the surface. It was face downwards in an extended position, and the head pointed in an easterly direction. The weapons were lying parallel with the skeleton and close to its right side." As there is hereabouts only some 6 inches of soil capping the chalk (some recent cuttings come quite close to the spot) it is clear that there had been a shallow grave cut in the solid chalk.

The bones were taken to the Bandon Hill Mortuary, but Dr. Eric Gardiner, F.S.A., tells me they were in a fragmentary condition. The iron objects

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII (1934), p. 46.

found by the police were later recovered by Mr. J. Wilson-Haffenden and placed in the Guildford Museum.<sup>1</sup> I am enabled to publish them here by kind permission of Miss Liggett. They consist of a spearhead and knife of normal type, unfortunately of little use for closer dating than to the Pagan period.

The importance of this discovery lies in its confirmation of the presence of flat graves of the Saxon period on Farthing Down in addition to the well-known tumuli. These contained rich grave-goods dating from the end of the Pagan period. Sixteen burials were excavated in 1871,<sup>2</sup> most or all under mounds; but the present discovery implies that the possibilities of the cemetery are by no means exhausted, though doubtless only the poorer members of the community rest in flat graves round the mounds.<sup>3</sup>



A SAXON BURIAL ON FARTHING DOWN: IRON WEAPONS.

Scale  $\frac{2}{5}$ .

It is worth remarking that this affair emphasises the need for reinforcing and extending the existing safeguards for antiquities. The tumuli on Farthing Down have not been scheduled as Ancient Monuments by the Ministry of Works. The violation of one of their number by the company's workmen thus proceeded unchecked, though a slight detour would have avoided it, fully visible as it is and marked on the 6 inch map. The discovery of bones nearby being reported to the Police, an unskilled and ill-recorded excavation regrettably took place,<sup>4</sup> and the finds but for the action of one of our members would have become lost to sight in the files of a Police Station. It is surely time for a stronger liaison between the Police and the Society through its local Secretaries, and between the Police and the Ancient Monuments Department.

S. S. FRERE.

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVII (1941), p. 119.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. VI (1874), pp. 109-17.

<sup>3</sup> It is interesting to note that the graves under the mounds were twice as deeply cut as this one (3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches below the original surface). All skeletons had their heads to the west. (*V.C.H.*, Vol. I, pp. 264-5).

<sup>4</sup> One would have liked, for instance, confirmation of the distinctly unusual position of the skeleton, reported to be lying face downwards.

**Unpublished Tiles from Chertsey Abbey.**—When I visited the site of Chertsey Abbey during the summer of 1944 I found only small remnants of its buildings. In the grounds of Abbey House, which is opposite the actual site of certain domestic buildings, there were numerous fragments of carved stone, pillars, etc., lying exposed to the weather and covered with weeds and grass; among these I was particularly struck by the carved head of a prince wearing a crown composed of fleurs-de-lis.

In the grounds of Abbey Lodge are the foundations of the Abbey Church,<sup>1</sup> now covered by a very beautiful garden, except for a portion of what was probably a small side chapel. This now serves to make an attractive sunk rock-garden. My visit was by the kind permission of the owner, Capt. L. Williams, who produced for my inspection a box full of fragments of the famous 13th century tiles, which had been unearthed in the garden from time to time and have not hitherto been published. I understood that most had been found in the vegetable garden, but this is probably explained by the fact that deeper digging takes place here than in any other part of the garden. Capt. Williams allowed me to borrow these fragments, so that I was able to make accurate coloured drawings,<sup>2</sup> two of which are here reproduced in black and white.

Among the fragments was a wedge-shaped piece 2 inches long bearing a Lombardic letter "A" (Plate XIIIa). Here we have an early attempt at mass-production, for it is evident that these separate-letter tiles were produced in large quantities; thus they could be arranged to form whatever inscription was required. This particular type was used to form an inscription round the perimeter of a central circular tile. The most interesting fragment, in my opinion, however, was that of a man's head, crudely, but very forcefully depicted (Plate XIIIb). Some of the pieces still bore large patches of glaze.

For general information on the subject of the Chertsey tiles, which are recognised as being among the finest productions of English mediæval art, readers may be referred to M. Shurlock's *Tiles from Chertsey Abbey, Surrey* (London, 1885), and Henry Shaw's *Specimens of Tile Pavements* (London, 1858), both of which contain many coloured plates; the fullest account is that given by the late R. L. Hobson in his *Catalogue of the Collection of English Pottery in the . . . British Museum* (London, 1903), pp. 40-51, Figs. 23-34, Plates I, II, summarised by the same author in the more recent *Guide to the English Pottery and Porcelain*, 3rd edition (1923). There is also an excellent essay in Loyd Haberly's *Mediæval Paving-tiles* (Oxford, 1937). An illustrated article by Major Heales, "The Chertsey Tiles," appeared in *S.A.C.*, Vol. VII (1880), pp. 288-94; a single tile is also reproduced in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII, Part II (1927), p. 247.

E. A. FREEMAN.

**A MS. from Newark Priory?**—Canon Frederick Harrison, Chancellor and Librarian of York Minster, refers in his recent *Book About Books* to a Surrey MS. in the library of the Dean and Chapter of York. To this reference and to further information kindly supplied by Canon Harrison I am indebted for much of the material for this short note. The MS. is listed as XVI. N.3

<sup>1</sup> See plan, *S.A.C.*, Vol. I (1852), facing p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> Kindly presented by Mr. Freeman to the Society.—EDITOR.



(a)



(b)

UNPUBLISHED TILES FROM CHERTSEY ABBEY (13TH CENTURY).

*From Water-colour Drawings by E. A. Freeman.*

in the York catalogue (as yet unprinted), and consists of 218 large octavo folios of mediæval French verse, *La Luminere as Lays* by Peter of Peckham, and *Les Dictes de Caton* by Everard le Moynes, together with an imperfect kalendar. In a margin of the first folio the scribe has drawn a little sketch of himself in clerical attire. At the end of *La Luminere as Lays* is an inscription stating that the first four books of this romance were copied at Oxford, and the last two at *nouel lyn en surie*. They were begun at Easter, at Oxford, and were finished at *nouel lyn*, at Candlemas (i.e. 2nd February) in the year 1267.

Brayley's *History of Surrey* states that Newark Priory "was originally called *Aldebury*; but it was subsequently denominated *De Novo Loco juxta Guildford*, New-*Sted*, New Place, and Newark." It is perhaps permissible to suggest that the scribe may be using yet another synonym, and that in *lyn* we have a reminiscence of *llan*, a sacred place or enclosure. On the other hand, although the writing of *lyn* is clear, it is possibly a mistake for *lieu*, a suggestion which has been made to me by Mr. R. N. Bloxam.

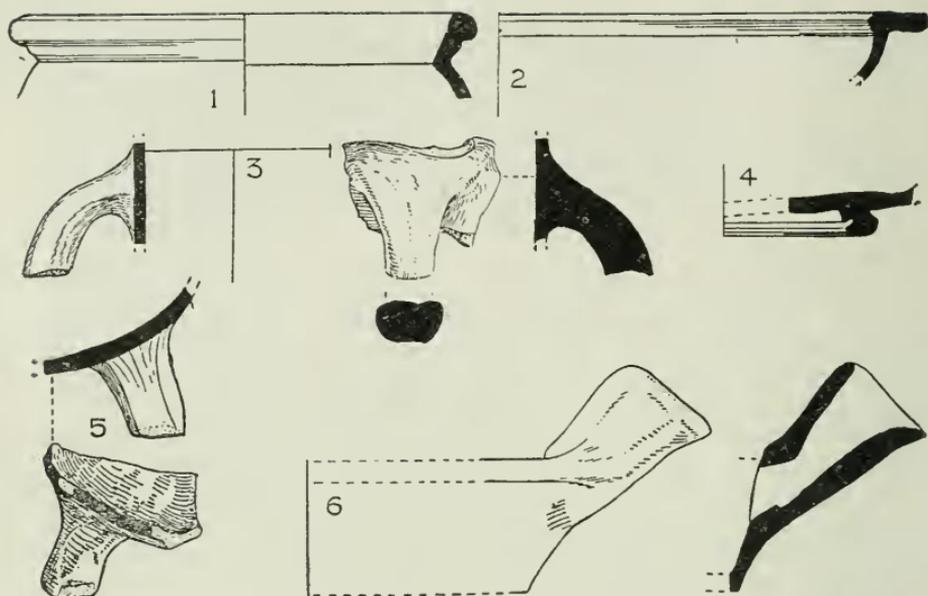
Something may here be said as to the first part of the priory's title, the syllable "new." The late Captain Pearce thought that the foundation might have moved from Ripley (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XL (1932), p. 32), but apparently he was unaware of the late Arthur Locke's suggestion in his "Short History of Woking," part III, published in the *Woking News* of 19th September, 1924. Locke wrote of Woking that "when Richard I . . . succeeded in 1189 he granted the manor . . . to a certain Alan Basset. . . . The grant to Alan refers to tanks or reservoirs, stew ponds, fisheries and gardens. All these were in East Woking, and near the site of Woking Park Farm. No doubt they were the work of the monks" (established here for 500 years) . . . "There is no record of any bargain with the monks, but in 1189, the year when Alan Basset took over, a little band of canons were granted, by a magnate of Papercourt, a site not far downstream on which to build a new work or Newark; and as these canons had the advowson of Woking, the tithes of Horsell and other appurtenances of the old Minster and its daughter chapelries it seems fairly clear that they were the Woking monks in a new home."

T. E. C. WALKER.

**Finds at Cuddington.**—The pottery illustrated below was recovered from anti-aircraft trenches (now filled in) which were dug in Nonsuch Park in the summer of 1940. The site lies in the angle of the two drives at Nonsuch Palace, and falls in the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XIII, S.W., approximately 5·2 inches from the right inner margin and 1·7 inches from the bottom inner margin.

Some of the pieces had fallen to the bottom of the trenches, but enough remained *in situ* to show that there was a layer of kitchen refuse, about 6 to 9 inches from the surface, which included, besides the pottery, the bones of various animals (pig, sheep, ox and deer), oyster and cockle shells, burnt wood, and pieces of brick, and red roofing tiles.

At one place a quantity of these tiles had evidently been used to fill a hole in the ground, which might prove to be a brick drain similar to others disclosed in trenches near-by.



POTTERY FROM NONSUCH PARK, CUDDINGTON.

Below.

Scale approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The refuse was spread over an area of approximately 100 square feet, being intercepted by several trenches.

The sherds were lying about 6 to 9 inches below the surface. The following is a description :—

1. Rim of jar, hard orange-pink brick-like ware, paste containing particles of sandy grit, but much more closely knit, and of better quality, than most pottery of the later mediæval period, in which its club-like rim-form originated. Probably Tudor.
2. Dish, hard cream-coloured ware; two fragments, one with splash of dark green glaze inside. Cheam type. Tudor.
3. Plain handle, of fine hard cream-coloured ware, diameter of jug-neck *c.* 3.3 inches. Cheam type. Tudor.
4. Base of dish, kindly described by Mr. B. Rackham as plain white tin-glazed earthenware of 17th century, probably made in England (Lambeth?), but possibly imported from Italy.
5. One leg of a pipkin, to be restored like one from Ashtead (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVII (1941), p. 63, No. 17): hard fine-grained red-brown paste, brownish-green glaze inside and splashed on leg; the latter is roughly square in section. The Ashtead example is late 13th century; but the type is found still at Old Basing (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd Series, Vol. XXIII (April, 1910), p. 148, No. 15, dating from 15th or early 16th century); and the texture of the present example favours the later period.
6. Skillet, socket for wooden handle, hollow like a spout, *cf.* Ashtead, No. 25 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVII (1941), p. 63). Reddish-brown paste, black surface inside and out, very coarse granulated ware. The rim is not sufficiently preserved for reconstruction, but was everted and flattened. Late 13th or 14th century.

In addition to these figured specimens, there are two scraps of mediæval grey granulated pottery, possibly from 13th or 14th century cooking jars, and a small reddish sherd of soapy, corky ware (from which a shell or chalk backing has disappeared by solution), which is possibly 12th century. There are also some examples of 17th and 18th century stoneware.

The interest of this collection centres upon the light it throws upon the former village of Cuddington, which "with its mansion and church was swept away by Henry VIII to make room for the palace afterwards known as Nonsuch" (*V.C.H.*, Vol III, p. 268).

The Tudor pieces, which, not unnaturally, are products of the local kilns at Cheam, belong to the period of the palace; but the mediæval sherds remind us of the earlier community and provide a hint of its whereabouts which future excavations might follow up. This may be one of the few places in Surrey where a mediæval village can be laid bare by the spade.

All this pottery has been very kindly examined and described by Mr. Sheppard Frere, who has also helped very largely in the preparation of this note.

It is worth recording here the discovery of two human skeletons, unearthed during the construction of the new arterial road connecting Cheam with the Ewell by-pass, in 1939. They were found, one on each side of the road, at a point soon after it starts to rise towards Ewell from a slight dip, and where it passes closest to the site last described. The inhumations were parallel, the head in each case pointing S.W., and were incomplete. One had been exposed in the side of the low cutting which flanks the S.E. edge of the road, the other was found in a drain-trench on the other side. There were no associated finds nor any clue to date beyond the brittle state of the bones.

M. MAITLAND HOWARD.

**Ockham Church—Further Notes** (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLV (1937), pp. 1-47, and Vol. XLVI (1938), pp. 138, 139).

**THE ROOD-BEAM.** On page 22 of my original article I referred to the mortices (for the rood-figures) that still remain in the beam over the chancel-arch. Up to then I had only been able to feel the outline of the rectangular holes with my fingers from the top of a ladder, but in the autumn of 1939 a platform was erected from which to examine the condition of the roof-timbers; this enabled me to make, with the assistance of a friend, late Flying Officer A. J. L. Bowes, the accompanying sketch-plan of the upper surface of the beam. The measurements, however, must not be taken as quite precise, since the edge of the holes are somewhat worn; but no serious decay was found except at the southern end, where the beam rests on an external wall-plate; here an iron strut was inserted and the whole beam treated with preservative.

The plan is mainly self-explanatory and only a few words need be added. The sides of all the holes are vertical. The circular holes adjoining the outer mortices undoubtedly held metal rods to serve as additional supports when the tenons of the figures had shrunk; the late W. E. Knowles, F.S.A., was good enough to inform me that he had found similar evidence in other churches; items dealing with the provision of such extra supports occur in

Churchwardens' Accounts. The rectangular hole at the back of the central mortice no doubt held an additional *wooden* stay. The round hole on the south side I found to be filled almost to the top with fragments of the local rush (*Juncus squamosus*), perhaps brought in by starlings.

This beam probably owes its survival, at the time when so many rood-beams were cut off flush with the wall-face, to the fact that it has no ornamental mouldings to distinguish it from the other tie-beams; if by Elizabeth's reign the figures rested not on the beam but on the rood-loft below, no particular sanctity would have attached to the former.

Vol. XLV, page 1, note 1: I find from the Registers that Edward Mathews was Clerk of the Works at the Restoration of 1875.

Page 3, note 2: the second derivation seems to be supported by the fact that both Ockham and Ockley had the same lord, A(e)lmar, before the Conquest (*V.C.H.*, i, 320); both names therefore seem likely to have come from the same settler, Occa.

Page 14, note 2: the name of "Thomas le Frilende" of Ockham occurs 1291 (*Cal. Close Rolls* 1288-96, p. 180). Walter Frilende left in his will 100 marks "to the chaplains for celebration of divine service for my soul"; this proves that there was, as I had suspected, a chantry chapel in the church, appertaining to the Frilendes and/or the Clare and Stafford families (*cf.* pp. 3 and 30).

Page 16, note 2 should read: "Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., in *Memorials of Old Surrey* (1911), p. 111, compared the design on the tympanum (destroyed 1887) in Warlingham Church, Surrey."

Page 25, line 5: for "well-posts" read "wall-posts."

Page 43, line 12 from foot: for "enclosed" read "enlarged."

Page 44—Appendix. The name of "Nicholas, priest of Occheam," occurs as one of the witnesses to a grant of lands in Kent and Surrey to Lewes Priory by William de Dan Martin (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII (1935), p. 99). The grant is unfortunately not dated but must be earlier than 1282, when the Episcopal Registers begin. In the Assize Rolls (P.R.O., *Just. Itin.* 1/876, m. 49) *sub anno* 1278, it is stated that John Hansard "who died *rector of Ocham*" had (with six other persons) been accused in the County Court of robbery.

Ralph de Gatesbury was instituted on 26th July, 1326.

Page 46: for "Henry Altham Cumberlege" read "Harry Altham Cumberlege."

Note 3, line 2: for "p. 1" read "p. 2."

Note 4: delete "H. de A. jr." to end of note.

Note 12: Maltby is also mentioned as Rector of Ockham in 1452 (M. and B. quoting *Vat. Reg.* cccc. f.325); he was V. of Send 1455-65 (M. and B. quoting *Waynflete*, I, 73b, 142b).

Page 47, note 17, line 5: for "of Cleybroke" read "als [alias] Cleybroke," not "of" as in Vol. XLVI, p. 139.

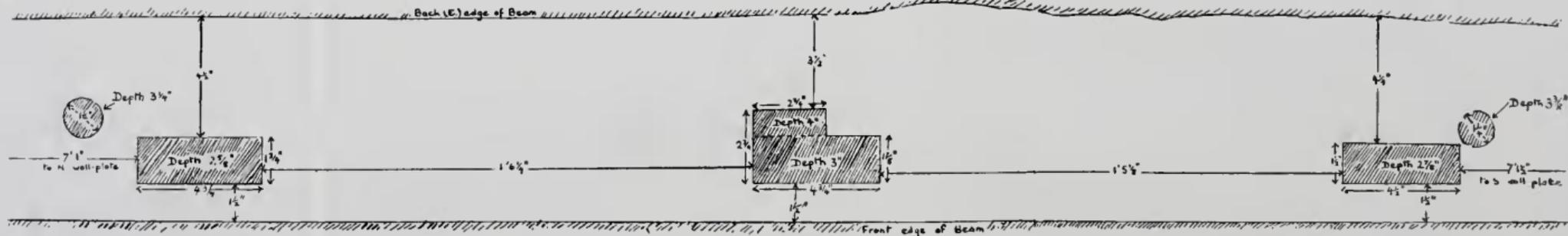
Note 27: for "died 1796 or 7" read "buried Byfleet 2 March 1797 'sometime Rector of Ockham' (Par. Reg., *ex inform.* B. Campbell Cooke)."

Note 29: read "resigned Ockham 6 Feb. 1943," not "2 Feb." as in Vol. XLVI, p. 139.

Note 31: for "shortly after" read "4 Dec. 1871 (*Alum. Ox.*)."



OCKHAM CHURCH, SURREY  
Plan of Mortices, upper surface of rood-beam



**John Griffith, Vicar of Wandsworth, 1539.**—"This year," writes Thomas Wriothesley in his *Chronicle*<sup>1</sup> under 1539, "the 8th day of July were four persons drawn from the Marshalsea to St. Thomas Waterings, and there hanged, headed, and quartered; two were friars, and the Vicar of Wandsworth, sometime chaplain to the Marquis of Exeter, late put to death, and another priest with him, also for treason." Probably this means denial of the King's Supremacy, for Wriothesley, relating the execution of two priests at Calais the next year (whom we know from Stow and the *Calais Chronicle* to have suffered for the Supremacy), describes their offence as treason—as it technically was. Griffith does not figure in any way in the depositions made by any adherents of the Marquis of Exeter, though no doubt his former position as chaplain may have first laid him open to investigation.

Stow, in his *Annales*,<sup>2</sup> gives a slightly different version. He writes: "The eight of July Griffith Clarke, Vicar of Wandsworth, with his chaplain and his servant, and Friar Waire were all four hanged and quartered at St. Thomas Waterings: whose indictment I have not heard of, and therefore not able to set down the cause of their execution." "Clarke," as has been often pointed out, is in all probability a misreading for "Griffith, clerk," not a name but a description. "Waire" is probably mere repetition of the verb that follows.

John Husee, the servant of Lord Lisle, the Deputy of Calais, also writes the same day to his master,<sup>3</sup> how "this day the Vicar of Wandsworth suffered at St. Thomas a Watering with another priest and two friars, who were hung, drawn, and quartered. God have mercy on them, if it be His pleasure!" And it is undoubtedly to the same person that Marillac, the French Ambassador, refers in his letter to the Constable of France, Anne de Montmorency, written two months earlier (May the 20th). He relates:<sup>4</sup> "It is said that sentence of death has been decreed against the three ladies mentioned [one of these was the Countess of Salisbury, the mother of Cardinal Pole] and also against a gentleman and a priest of the household of the late Marquis, and that in three or four days they will be brought from the Tower to Westminster to have it pronounced upon them."

In the roll of the Parliament which opened on the 28th April, 1539, among a summary of many private acts of attainder, we find the following<sup>5</sup>: "Also of James Griffith Appowell, late of London, John Griffithe, Vicar of Wandsworth, Surr." This does not tell us very much; but his name occurs on the same roll with several victims for the Catholic faith. This accords well with the Catholic tradition about him, as a result of which he is known as the "Venerable" John Griffith and as a martyr in that cause.

A royal grant<sup>6</sup> to William Turget, B.D., dated 21st May, 1539, of the rectory of Dolton in Devonshire, void through the attainder of John Griffith, clerk, the last incumbent shews that he had previously held that living. The King presented owing to the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. He was also

<sup>1</sup> Ed. Hamilton (Camden Soc.), Vol. I, p. 101.

<sup>2</sup> Ed. of 1631, p. 577a (first published as *The Chronicles* in 1580).

<sup>3</sup> *Letters and Papers of 1539*, Vol. I (1894), No. 1232.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 989; *Corresp. Polit. de Castillon et Marillac*, ed. Kaulek (Paris, 1885), p. 100.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 867, cap. 15 (not printed in *Statutes at Large*).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 1539, Vol. I, No. 1056 (49).

rector here in 1534-5, as may be seen from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*<sup>1</sup>: "Johannes Gryffith clericus est rector." The net income is given as about £18 15s. a year. He was collated on the 9th July, 1530, by Bishop Vesey "caritatis intuitu" on the death of Thomas Mede, the patron having failed within the canonical period of six months to present anyone.<sup>2</sup> Another John Griffith was Vicar of Christow in Devon from 1526-38, but he died before 19th June that year. A John Griffith was ordained priest at Exeter on 7th April, 1520. He came from the Lichfield diocese and was recommended by the convent of Missenden.<sup>3</sup> It does not seem possible to tell which of these two ours was.

The episcopal registers of Winchester are disappointing about Wandsworth (in which diocese it then was) at the beginning of the 16th century, according to the Diocesan Archivist. On 4th March, 1501/2, under the patronage of the Abbot and convent of Westminster, Robert Bond was instituted and invested with the perpetual vicarage of Wandsworth by the death of the last vicar, John Arlbon. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*<sup>4</sup> helps a little. On 16th August, 1535, "Ricardus Ap Evans clericus deputatus Johannis Gruffe Vicarii ibidem" appeared before the commission at Streatham and detailed the revenues of the parish, the net value of which was £15 5s. 4d. per year. Since the time of Bishop de Lucy (1180), however, a pension of 6 marks had been assigned annually to the convent of Westminster out of the parochial income.

Was this Richard ap Evans, "chaplain" of John Griffith (according to Stow) "another priest," (according to John Husee and Wriothesley), the one who suffered with him? It is hardly likely that he had a *private* chaplain, but the priest who deputised for him at Wandsworth might quite easily be described as a chaplain. Griffith is also mentioned as Vicar of Wandsworth in a document, apparently undated, which is calendared in *Letters and Papers*<sup>5</sup> under the year 1528—on what grounds are not there given. The church of All Saints, Wandsworth, was largely rebuilt in 1780.<sup>6</sup>

According to the *Victoria County History of Surrey* (Vol. IV, pp. 117-18), citing the Court of Requests, Bundle 2, No. 58, "there was a vicarage house here in 1535, and another was built for John Griffith, the Vicar before his execution, when the greater part was still unpaid for." Strype says that Griffith was executed for the Supremacy, while his inclusion by Sander among those who suffered for the Catholic faith under Henry VIII in no way impugns this view. For Exeter references I am grateful to Miss M. Crighton, Hon. Librarian to the Dean and Chapter, and to Miss O. Moger.

L. E. WHATMORE.

#### A Note on Gerrard Winstanley—A Surrey Disturber of the Peace.—

This curious character, who flourished between 1648 and 1652, has in recent years come into the limelight through his tracts and his *Utopia of 1652*. He and his followers who came up against constituted authority created some stir, especially in Surrey, by building huts and starting to cultivate open land on St. George's Hill. He asserted that it was "an undeniable

<sup>1</sup> Vol II, p. 351 (1814).

<sup>2</sup> *Reg. Voysey*, fol. 50.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* 93d.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. I, p. 66.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. IV, Pt. 2, No. 5125.

<sup>6</sup> *Wandsworth Notes and Queries*, Pt. 3 (1898), p. 44.

Equity that the common people ought to dig, plow, plant and dwell upon the Commons without hiring them or paying rent to any." Satirically known as "digger" or "leveller," and spoken of in the late 17th century as the real founder of the Quakers, he claimed that "The fight of the King of Glory within lies not in the strength of memory, calling to mind what a man hath read and heard, being able by a humane capacity to join things together unto a method; and through the power of free utterance to hold it forth before others, as the fashion of students are in their sermon work, which a plough man that was never bread in their Universities may do as much; nay, they do more in this kind (as experience shows us) than they that make Tythes to tell a story." The discourse just quoted from was printed "for Giles Calvert, at the black-spread Eagle at the west end of *Paul's*" in January, 1649. It runs to 120 pages and includes much invective against the Established Church, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs and Officers, and the Universities. A passage in it informs us that he "was bred a tradesman, yet it is so hard a thing to pick out a poor living that a man shall sooner be cheated of his bread than get bread by trading among men, if by plain dealing he put trust in any." He ends up: "Well, I will conclude, and leave this writing in the hand of the world: some may be offended at it, if they be, I care not: . . . so I rest."

Another discourse, also printed for Calvert, and dated 1650, has a preface addressed to "the Schollars of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and to all that call themselves Ministers of the Gospel in City and Country." After some pages of bitter argument as to the capacity of the above he addresses himself "To the gentle Reader." "Dear friend, it is slanderously reported (by reason whereof some of you may be troubled to here) that Chamberlain the Redding man, called after the flesh, William Everard, doth hold blasphemous opinions: as to deny God, and Christ, and Scriptures and prayers; and they call him a deceiver, and many filthy names; and upon this report of the raging multitude (some that call themselves Ministers, and some common people) the Bayliffs of Kingston have put him in prison, as he came through their Town and tooke a night's lodging; and hath kept him there this weeke, upon these supposed scandals.

"Now I was moved to write what here followes, as a vindication of the man and myselfe, being slandered as well as he (by some of the Ministers) having been in his company; that all the world may judge of his and my innocency in these particular scandals; and that it may appear as it will upon tryall, that the parish Ministers themselves and everyone that follows their way of worship; doth turn the Scriptures into a lye, by leaving the old letter that the Apostles writ, and new moulding those Scriptures into their own language; . . ." This discourse runs to 45 pages, he in it explaining his theology by question and answer.

Winstanley's *Utopia* is important at the present time through his advanced views on education combined with handiwork, and the encouragement of initiative. The following passage is worth quoting in full:—

"In the managing of any trade let no young wit be crushed in his invention. If any man deserve to make a new trial of his skill in any trade or science, the Overseer shall not injure him but encourage him therein; that so the spirit of knowledge may have his full growth in men, to find out the secrets

in every art. But let everyone who finds out a new invention have a deserved honor given him; and certainly when men are sure of food and raiment, their reason will be ripe and ready to dive into the secrets of the Creation, that they may learn to see and know the God (the Spirit of the whole Creation) in all his works. For fear of want and care to pay Rent to Task-Masters hath hindered many rare inventions."

W. P. D. STEBBING.

**Ockley Tithingman's Wand.**—A stick presented to the Guildford Museum in 1944 is an interesting relic of the ancient system of tithings. It is of hazel wood 8½ inches long and resembles an early Exchequer tally before division. The bark on the greater part of its length has been cut off, leaving it roughly squared, and on one surface is written the following inscription: "East Horsley Ad visum franci plegii ibidem tentum die Jovis scilicet decimo die Octobris anno regni regis Caroli secundi xiii<sup>o</sup> annoque domini 1661 Henricus Roberts electus fuit decennarius de Ockley pro anno sequente in loco Ricardi Steaning." Translated this reads: "East Horsley. At the view of frankpledge there held on Thursday to wit the tenth day of October in the year of the reign of King Charles II the thirteenth and in the year of our Lord 1661 Henry Roberts was elected tithing man of Ockley for the year ensuing in place of Richard Steaning." On the next side is the signature "Edw. Thurland."

There was land in Ockley parish and a tithing of that name attached to the Manor of East Horsley, and at the courts of this manor a tithingman was as early at least as the reign of Henry V appointed for the tithing, and this wand is evidence that the practice continued till after the Restoration.<sup>1</sup> It seems possible that this connection, though not mentioned in Domesday Book, already then existed. Ockley, which subsequently appeared in Wotton hundred, is put by the Survey in Woking hundred—the hundred to which East Horsley has always belonged.

Edward Thurland, who signed as steward, was a Reigate man and a bencher of the Inner Temple. He held the stewardship of several other manors<sup>2</sup> and was later appointed a baron of the Court of Exchequer and knighted.

W. HOOPER.

**Errors in County Histories: An Illustration showing how they Arise and are Perpetuated.**—In John Aubrey's *History of Surrey*, in that portion referring to Byfleet,<sup>3</sup> appears the statement: "By the Wharf is a House, called Dorney House, where King Henry 8 was nursed. . . . My Lord High Marshal (1673), Duke of Norfolk, has a pretty Seat here and Garden."

Both these statements are incorrect.<sup>4</sup> Dorney House was in Weybridge, near where the River Wey flows into the Thames, and the wharf was at the

<sup>1</sup> M. & B., Vol. II, p. 162; S.R.S., No. XXVIII (1928), p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. S.A.C., Vol. XLVIII (1943), p. 43.

<sup>3</sup> Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. and Antiq. of Surrey*, Vol. III, p. 195.

<sup>4</sup> The error is noted in S.A.C., Vol. XLV (1937), p. 70.





spot where the two rivers join. The Duke of Norfolk's house was also in Weybridge—in what is now Portmore Park.

Aubrey was usually a painstaking and accurate writer, and, apparently relying on this fact, practically all the subsequent writers on that district have quoted Aubrey,<sup>1</sup> confirming these statements and consequently perpetuating what were, in fact, errors.

How was it then that these inaccuracies came to appear in Aubrey's *History*, since he had compiled the details of it with so much care?

The reason is as follows, being a good illustration of how errors of this nature can arise:—

Whilst he was gathering together the particulars for his *History*, Aubrey journeyed throughout the County, making copious notes concerning each place he visited. These original manuscript notes are preserved in the Bodleian Library, entitled "A Perambulation of Surrey anno Dñi 1673 (Left unfinished) By Mr. John Aubrey, R.S.S."<sup>2</sup> Two pages of this manuscript are reproduced here, the first being the notes he made when visiting Weybridge, and the second those when, at a later date, he was in Byfleet (Plates XIV, XV).

In his notes on Weybridge, he was commenting about the canal, "the New River," and its locks which had been constructed only a few years before and were a great novelty. He mentions that further details concerning these locks appear in his notes on Byfleet, and the word "Byflet," as he has written it, stands out rather more distinctly than the surrounding text.

These manuscript notes are set out in no particular sequence, and several items referring to the same place appear in widely separated parts of the volume.<sup>3</sup>

Aubrey died in 1697, but his *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey* did not appear in print until twenty years afterwards, 1718-19, when it was produced and edited by Dr. R. Rawlinson.

Apparently, when this work was being compiled, Rawlinson must have turned over the pages of Aubrey's manuscript notes, extracting the various paragraphs appearing here and there, and seeing the word "Byflet" he evidently concluded that the notes following immediately below referred to that place, so he took these two paragraphs (which, as may be seen, really formed part of the Weybridge notes) and inserted them verbatim in the particulars concerning Byfleet.

It seems strange that these two errors relating to the location of Dorney House and the Duke of Norfolk's seat should never have been corrected in any of the later histories of Surrey, and this is a good example for emphasising the importance of referring to original documents, instead of merely copying previous printed matter, which is unfortunately far too frequently done by the authors of county histories.

L. R. STEVENS.

<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H.*, Vol. III, p. 402, Footnote 57; Brayley (1841 Edition), Vol. II, p. 155, Footnote 10; M. & B., Vol. III, p. 181; *Magna Britannia*, Vol. V, p. 360; C. & J. Greenwood, *Surrey Described*, p. 36; John Murray, *Handbook for Travellers*, p. 92; *Black's Guide to the History, etc., of Surrey*, p. 432.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Aubrey 4.

<sup>3</sup> Paragraphs on pp. 177, 195a, 196a, 239, all refer to Byfleet.

**Extracts from the Diary of William Bray** (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII (1943), p. 159).—Dr. Gibson has drawn my attention to the fact that the quotation from Brice's *Grand Gazetteer* about the gallows on Catherine Hill is a plagiarism from Defoe's *Tour through England*, published 1724-5, and that, as is evident from the context, Defoe was really referring to Guildown. In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1774 (p. 182) a writer signing himself "Antiquarius" stated, "Almost all historians have in their accounts of Guildford made a mistake in saying that from the shop-doors they could see the executions of criminals on St. Catherine's Hill; whereas the hill on which the criminals are executed is directly westward of the town and St. Catherine's Hill is south."

W. HOOPER.

**Surrey References in the Hussey Bequest, Bodleian Library, Oxford.**—

R. C. Hussey, architect, of Harbledown, Canterbury (a cousin of William Twopeny whose drawings of Surrey churches are in the British Museum), died in 1887 and left a collection of his MSS. to the Bodleian. Among these are thirty-two small leather-bound sketch books filled with drawings and notes of churches and other old buildings in England and the Continent made on tours between 1825 and 1871; there are also three large albums of drawings and tracings, two of which have Surrey examples. Some of the drawings are in pen and ink, some in colourwash (these are specially effective), and details of stained glass, etc. are often in the original colours. All are—to quote the Bodleian catalogue—"carefully made . . . in excellent perspective," and they afford valuable evidence for the condition of the buildings in his time. The small volumes were marked by Hussey A-Z, a-c, Nos. 1 and 2, and Index; the latter contains various additional notes as well as the actual Index. The accompanying list of Surrey drawings may save search in that index, which has no references to the large albums or to the notes in the Index volume itself. The small volumes containing references to Surrey, with their corresponding shelf-numbers, are:—

	MS. Top. Gen.		MS. Top. Gen.
A	e 49	N	f 15
B	f 3	O	f 16
C	f 4	R	f 19
F	f 7	S	f 20
H	f 9	c	f 30
L	f 13	Index	e 51
M	f 14		

The two large volumes were not marked by Hussey and are referred to below by their shelf-numbers: [MS Top. Gen.] "a1" and "b5." The figures following the letter or shelf-number refer to pages; in every volume but Index the pages are numbered on the recto only (v=verso). References are to churches unless otherwise stated.

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ALBURY, old church, B 72v., 73; Park, B 73v.  
 BEDDINGTON, b5, 105  
 BRAMLEY, Ind., 50, 51  
 CARSHALTON, b5, 106  
 CHIDDINGFOLD, N 97v.-99v.  
 CLANDON, EAST, O 112

- CLANDON, WEST, B 48v.-51; N 85v., 86  
 COMPTON, b5, 80-82; B 57v.-62v.; O 5v.-7, 111; R 63v.-65, 67v.-69.  
 CRANLEIGH, al, 38, 39, 139; b5, 73, 89, 90; C 25v.-27; H 43-48, 86v.;  
 L 83; O 19v.; R 32v.-35; Ind. 7  
 CROWHURST, R 69v.-71  
 CROYDON, al, 142; Palace, al, 141  
 DORKING, old church, b5, 31; A 94v., 95; C 36v.  
 DUNSFOLD, S 55v.-57  
 EWHURST, C iiv.  
 GODALMING, O iiv., 1-3v.  
 GUILDFORD, Abbot's Hospital, H 53v.-54; Castle, B 77v., 78; St. Catherine's  
 Chapel, B 78v., 79; M 70v.; St. Mary's, b5, 99-100b.; H 50v.-52; O 111,  
 111v.; R 46v.-49v.; St. Nicolas, H 52v.-53  
 HAMBLEDON, c 54.  
 HASCOMBE, C 33v.; R 35v., 36  
 HASLEMERE, N 101  
 HOG'S BACK, view from, H 42v.  
 HORSLEY, WEST, b5, 47-49; C 24v.-27; O 4, 5; Ind., 5, 6  
 LINGFIELD, b5, 67; C iiv.; F 44v., 45; Plastow st., cross [*sic*] at, F 43  
 MERROW, al, 136; b5, 30; B 55v.-57, 80v., 81; M 68-70; N 83v.-85; O 22v.,  
 23; Ind. 4, 11; house at, B 63v.  
 RIPLEY, N 101v.  
 ST. MARTHA'S CHAPEL, B 64v.-69  
 SEND, B 70v., 71; H 48v.-50; N 101v., 102  
 SHALFORD, Lower Unstead Farm, C 29v., 30; R 50v.  
 SHERE, b5, 23, 24, 26; B 51v., 52, 74v.-76v.; N 86v.-88; houses at, B 52v.-  
 55v.  
 STOKE D'ABERNON, b5, 79; C 27v.  
 WANBOROUGH, C 30v.  
 WAVERLEY ABBEY, R 65v.-67  
 WITLEY, C 31v., 32v.; c 51v.-53v.  
 WOKING, b5, 43; B 71v., 72; Manor house, 22v.-23v.  
 WORPLESDON, C 28v.

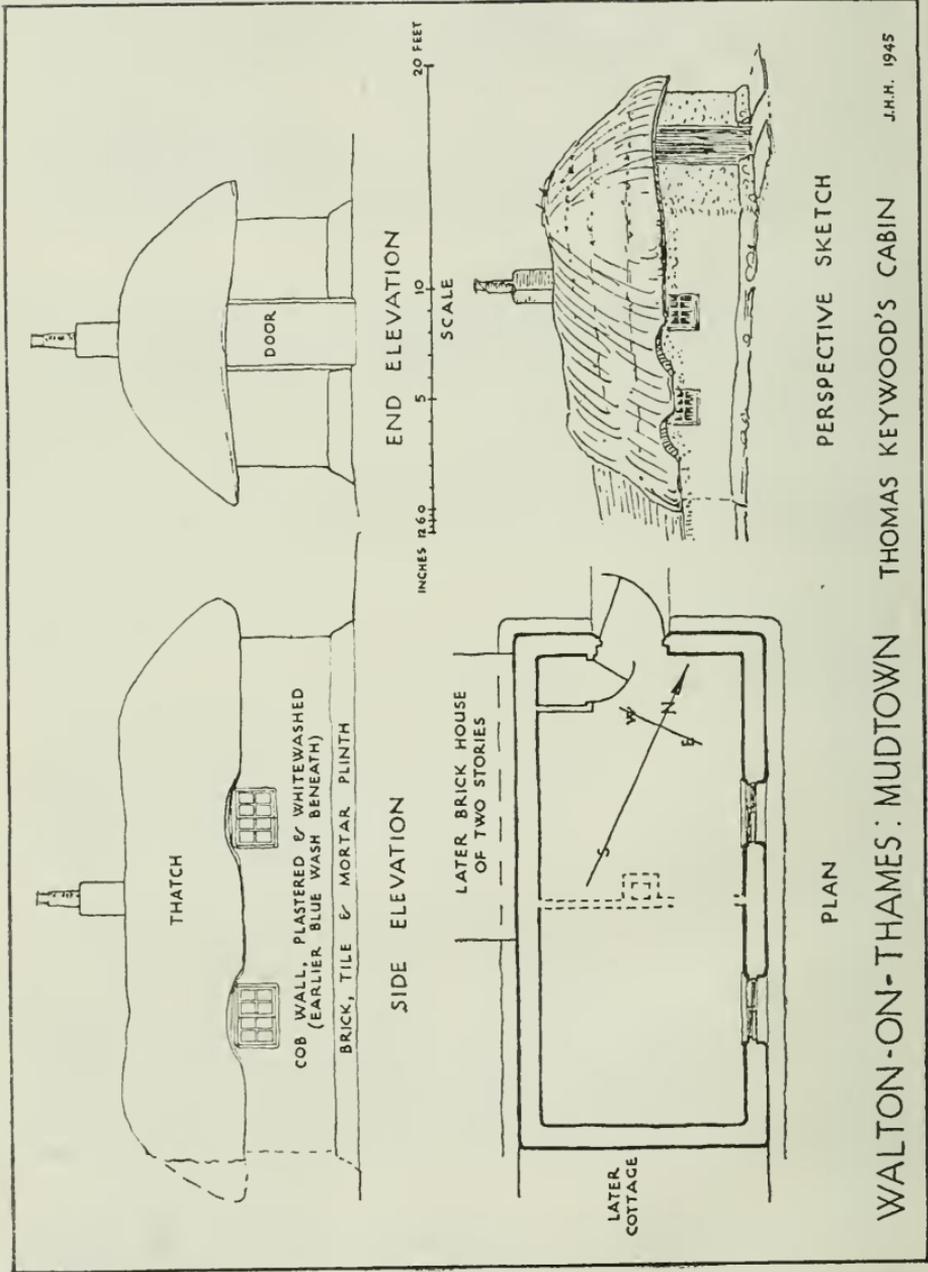
May, 1941.

R. N. BLOXAM.

**Mudtown, Walton-on-Thames.** In the parish of Walton-on-Thames, about a mile to the south-west of Hersham, near the bank of the Mole and a little east of Burhill House, lies a curious settlement known to the maps as Mud Town. It comprises (or did before some were damaged by enemy action in 1940/41) six dwellings altogether, of which only one was of more than one story. Though of primitive character, there is evidence, both traditional and documentary, that the earliest of these cottages or cabins is but little over a century old (see Fig., p. 128).

This earliest cabin is the subject of the present note. It consists of a single story and is built of cob on a plinth of brick and tile set in coarse lime mortar. The roof is of thatch laid on rough-hewn rafters, the two small windows have sliding sashes, and there is a central chimney with one flue. It was not possible to view the interior, but this is understood to consist of two rooms.

One of the inhabitants of another of these cottages kindly informed me that the thatched cabin had been built by her deceased husband's grandfather, Thomas Keywood, whom she well remembered. He had died *c.* 1905, aged over 90. The cabin had been built when he intended marriage, and was inhabited continuously until damaged in 1940/41. The name Keywood is pronounced Kaywood, and is so spelt in a number of parish documents.



WALTON-ON-THAMES: MUDTOWN

THOMAS KEYWOOD'S CABIN

PERSPECTIVE SKETCH

PLAN

J.H.H. 1945

The parish registers show that Thomas Kaywood, bachelor, and Sally Turner, spinster, both of Walton, were married in 1835, and the rate-books give a series of entries relating to cottages at Mud Town, then known as Baker Lee. There do not seem to have been houses before about 1820, when the first member of the family was assessed at £3 in October; no Christian name is given in this rate, nor in one of 1823. In September, 1832, Edward Keywood is assessed at £2 10s., and Thomas Keywood at £3; in 1838 Thomas at £4 15s. and Richard (? Edward) Keywood at £3. A Valuation of 1839 gives both Edward and Thomas Keywood, the latter being assessed at £2 10s. (?—the amount is partly burnt away) for 2 roods 7 perches of land, comprising Cottage and garden, occupied by himself.

In 1848 Edward and Thomas Kaywood are set down at £2 5s. each, while in 1864 Barney Kaywood was assessed at £2 5s., Thomas at £3 and Edward at £2, each property being described as a cottage and garden. So far as it is possible to judge from the sequence of names and amounts in successive lists, it would seem that six cottages of this group had already appeared by 1832, though only one had existed in 1820. Mud Town is of great interest as a late example of independent small proprietorship, and the mud cabin here described must be one of the last survivors of the mediæval tradition of the "cote" or "bothel". In conclusion I have to thank my father, William Harvey, for his assistance and advice.

JOHN H. HARVEY.

21st September, 1945.

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**Classified Register of Members.**—A register of Members, in card-index form, has been opened at Castle Arch, Guildford, showing the particular branches of archæology and antiquarian study in which especially they are interested. Members having such interests are invited to make them known to the Assistant Secretary, who will enter their names under the appropriate headings; she will, if requested, supply them with a list of Members having similar interests.

**Local History Sub-Committee.**—The General Purposes Committee has formed itself into a sub-committee to deal with the preparation and publication of historical matter relating to parishes in the geographical country of Surrey. Mr. J. H. Harvey, Half Moon Cottage, Little Bookham, is Hon. Secretary of the sub-committee and will be glad to hear from members who are able to help or to supply material from original records. He also desires to be informed of the whereabouts of MS. maps of parishes, manors and estates prior to 1850 and now in private hands.