# NOTES

Late Levallois Point from C Terrace, Farnham.—This palæolithic flake implement depicted in the accompanying figure is a unique specimen of the Levallois point ; it was found with two other flakes by a digger in the Snailslynch Pit some years ago. Originally in Dr. J. H. Gibson's collection, it was included in a group of remarkable Farnham palæoliths exhibited at the British Museum in 1935. It is lustrous and greenish-brown in colour. It was one of three flake implements found in the brickearth, or loam, overlying the gravels. Its colour is characteristic of the implements which occur in this deposit. Traces of the red matrix of the brickearth still adhere to the point. The figure indicates a well-developed faceted butt which is characteristic of this type of palæolith.   W. F. RANKINE.


Scale ¼
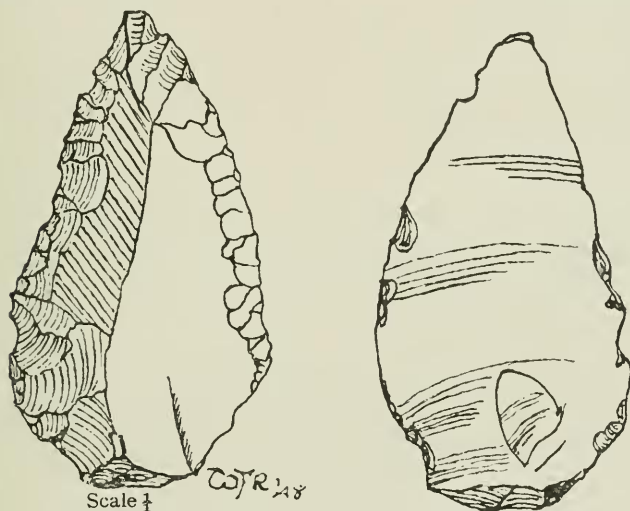
LATE LEVALLOIS POINT FROM C TERRACE, FARNHAM

Flint Implement from the Brickearth overlying D Terrace, Farnham.— This unique implement was found *in situ* 2 ft. 6 in. below the surface in the brickearth overlying the D Terrace gravels at Weydon Pit, Farnham. This pit is situated near the railway about half a mile south-west of Farnham Station.

The implement is made from a narrow, tongue-shaped fragment of tabular flint with brown cortex ; it is about 6½ in. long and is about ¾ in. thick. Tabular flint is fairly common in this terrace. The implement possesses two

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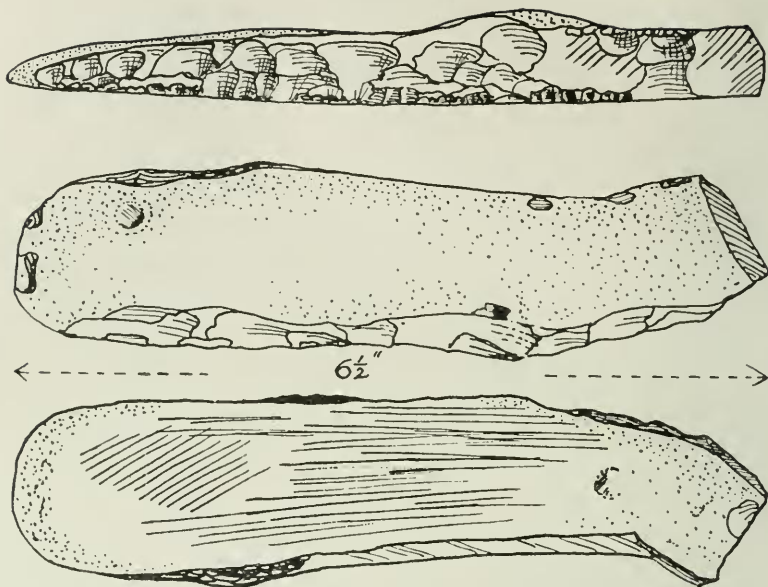
IMPLEMENT FROM THE BRICKEARTH AT WEYDON, FARNHAM.

remarkable features : on the flatter surface it is striated and on one edge it is retouched vertically along the whole length. This retouch is very suggestive of the Mesolithic technique. The striated surface which seems to have functioned as a polisher, or rubber, shows a limited smooth area.

It should be remembered that several smooth pebbles were taken from the Farnham Dwelling Pits and others are reported from Mesolithic contexts. However, these pebbles were of material other than flint. Occurring in the brickearth this find assumes some importance. A backed blade is recorded from this same deposit and provenance. It is figured in the Farnham Volume of Collections on page 50, and is described as of Aurignacian type, which, of course, is not unlike our local Mesolithic.

The find was made by Mr. Fred Munday in the course of his work in the pit, and I regard him as a trustworthy observer with a good knowledge of Farnham palæoliths.

W. F. RANKINE.

A Neolithic Axe of Sandstone from Runfold, Farnham.—A note on this implement appears on page 93 of the *Prehistory of the Farnham District* under the description of the Badshot site—namely, "another small axe, in ironstone, from Badshot (1920) is in my possession." Later it was suspected that this implement was of some material other than ironstone and accordingly it was submitted, through Dr. K. P. Oakley, to Dr. F. S. Wallis of the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, who found, after preparing a section for the microscope, that the material was sandstone presumably of non-local origin.

The report is as follows :—

"Serial number 243. W. F. Rankine Coll.

Even-grained sandstone composed of clear, mostly unstrained, sub-angular quartz grains. A few show strain polarization, and while the majority are equi-dimensional, some are rectangular or almost lath shaped. Many plagioclase (felspar) grains are present—they are fresh. Mica is the cementing material. Large pieces of mica are also present. Accessory minerals include chlorotoid.

This rock has such general characteristics that in the present state of our knowledge it would be difficult to give its origin."

Neolithic axes of sandstone are unusual. This specimen exhibits longitudinal corrugations, probably produced in the shaping of the implement.

Dimensions : length $4\frac{7}{8}$ in., width 2 in., thickness $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

W. F. RANKINE.

Scale $\frac{4}{5}$
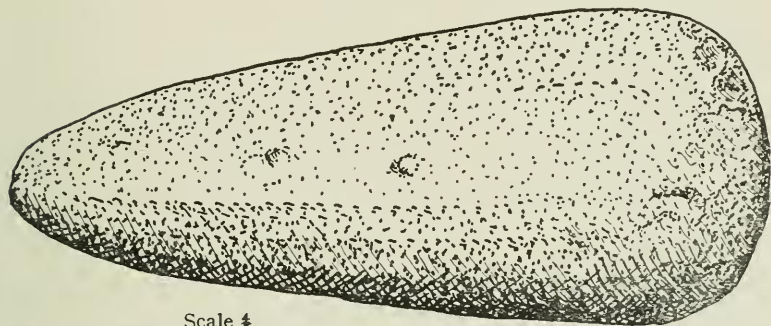
NEOLITHIC AXE OF SANDSTONE FROM RUNFOLD.

A Neolithic axe of Volcanic rock from Frensham.—This implement is unique among the Neolithic axes recorded from Surrey soil.

Provenance : Near Blue Bell Inn, Batt's Corner, Frensham, Surrey, Sheet XXXVII, N.W. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. : $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. as measured from the left inner and bottom inner margins respectively.

Dimensions : Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., width 3 in., maximum thickness $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. Weight $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

This axe is a typical Neolithic implement and originally belonged to the late Mr. H. J. Baker of Frensham, who mentions it in his book, *Frensham Then and Now*, on page 34. Its colour is dull cream and until it was accidentally chipped it was considered by the writer to have been subjected for a long period to the patinating influence of a chalk soil although it was found above clay. The chipping, however, revealed a bluish-green interior and a texture unquestionably unlike that of flint. Through Dr. K. P. Oakley it was submitted to Dr. F. S. Wallis, Petrologist to the Sub-Committee of the South-Western Group of Museums and Art Galleries on the petrological identification of stone axes. Dr. Wallis reports that the material of the axe is identical with
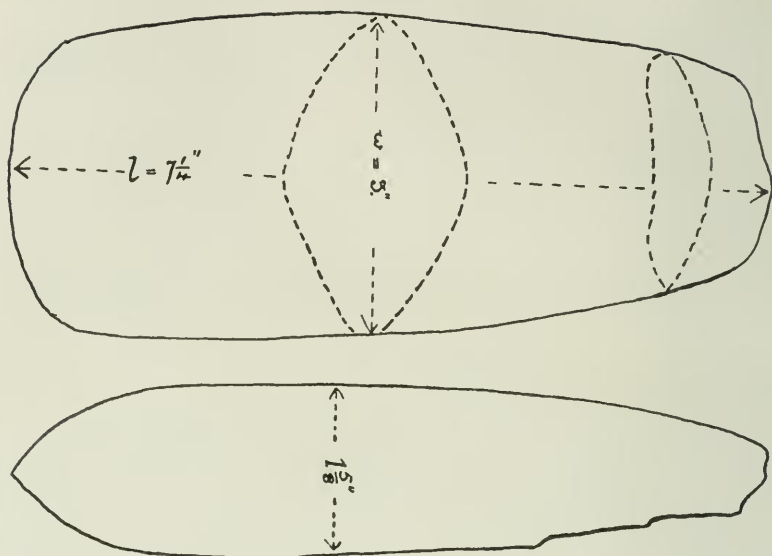
NEOLITHIC AXE OF VOLCANIC ROCK FROM FRENSHAM.

Group VI rock, which was derived from the Stake Pass, Lake District, where a quarry existed in Neolithic times. This rock is of volcanic origin and is described as fine-grained tuff of andesitic composition or an altered basic tuff.

Further information concerning this interesting subject of the diagnosis of stone axes may be found in the First Report of the Sub-Committee in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, New Series, Vol. VII (1941). The Frensham axe is listed in the Sub-Committee's Second Report, New Series, of the same Proceedings, Vol. XIII (1947). It is interesting to note that some nineteen whole axes of volcanic tuff are recorded from the whole of England ; our specimen is the only Surrey find, and one axe is recorded from Kingsclere in Hampshire.

All implements suspected of being of material other than flint should be submitted to a petrologist for diagnosis.

W. F. RANKINE.

The Silvermere Urn.—In *S.A.C.*, XXXV, p. 14, there is a reference and illustration of the Silvermere Urn. It was then a "Landlord's fixture" in Silvermere House, Cobham. Now (1948) the house is empty and the urn has been presented by Mr. Seth Smith to his old school and it is now in the Charter-house School Museum. It is satisfactory to know that this large Bronze Age cinerary urn, certainly the most beautiful urn in Surrey, is now safe.

ERIC GARDNER.

PLATE XXI
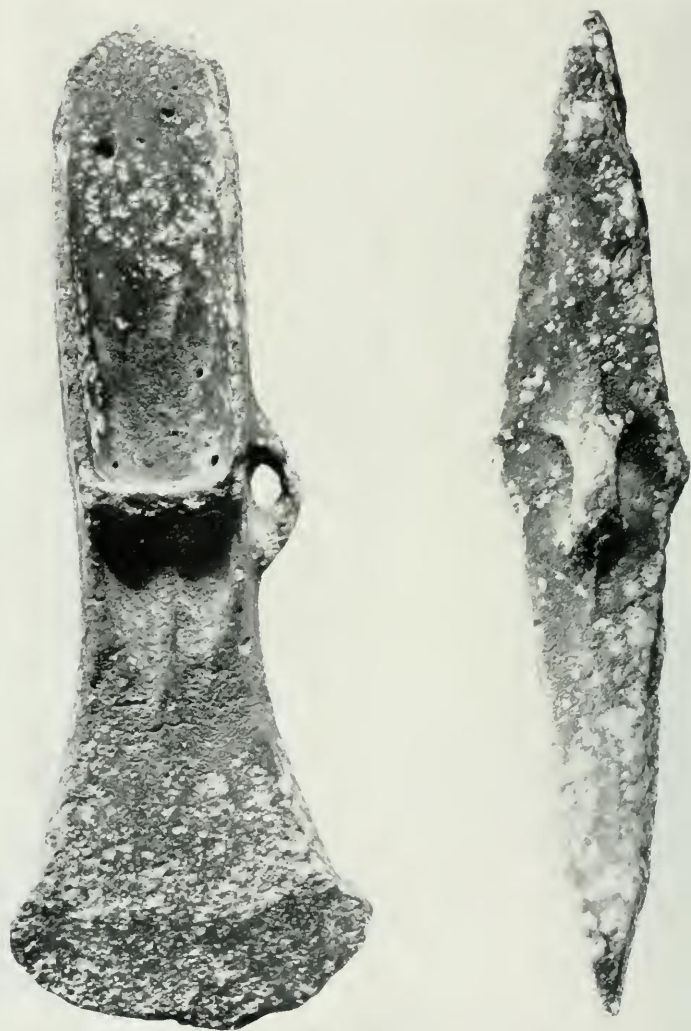
BRONZE LOOPED-PALSTAVE FROM FRENSHAM. Scale ¼.

Looped Palstave from Frensham.—This fine specimen of a "looped palstave" of Middle Bronze Age date (about 1400-1000 B.C., according to the latest computation) was ploughed up in a field near the River Wey, at Frensham, and a photograph of it was submitted to me, by Mr. Rankine, for the purpose of preparing this note. The history of the evolution during the Bronze Age of the axe, from the flat axe of the Early Bronze Age to the winged and looped Late Bronze Age types of palstave (with the intrusive types of "winged axe" and "socketed axe") has been fully described and illustrated by Mr. W. F. Grimes, M.A., F.S.A., Keeper of the London Museum, in his *Guide to the Prehistory of Wales*, pp. 64-67.

The present specimen is in the possession of Mr. F. S. D. Atherton, Frensham.

In *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 92, Evans describes this type of looped palstave, with a divided, shield-shaped depression, apparently intended as an ornament, placed on the blade side of the "stop-ridge." He figures one found at Bottisham Lode, Cambridge (Fig. 82), which is exactly like the Frensham specimen.   A. W. G. L.
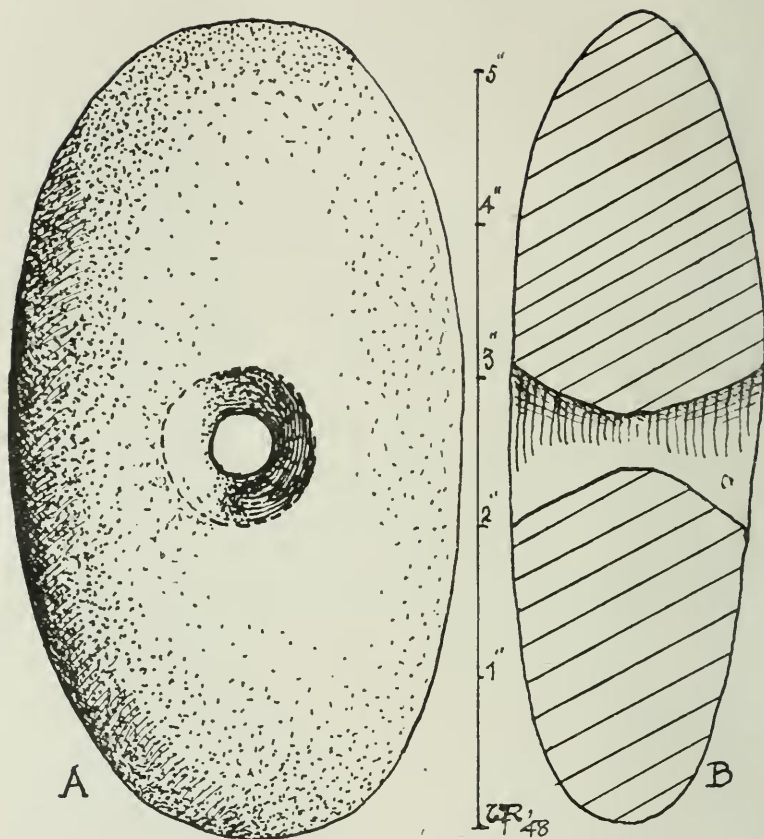
A Perforated Implement from Ash.—The exact find-spot of this interesting implement is not known. It is a small egg-shaped hammer-head of Bronze Age type and is made of typical Bunter quartzite and shows signs of extensive use at the broader end as depicted in the accompanying figure. I am indebted to Dr. K. C. Dunham for identifying the rock and to our member, Dr. J. H. Gibson, for bringing the specimen to my notice. Compare figure with Fig. 1, p. 100, Vol. XLIX, which depicts a similar stone hammer from Weybridge, which, however, is not of quartzite.   W. F. RANKINE.
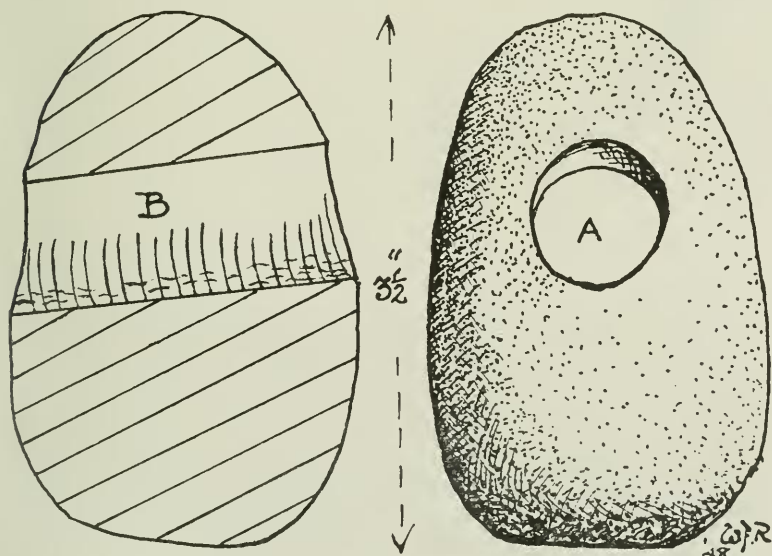
QUARTZITE HAMMER FROM ASH.

PERFORATED IMPLEMENT OF DIORITE FROM WISLEY.

A Perforated Implement of Diorite from Wisley Common.—Nothing is known about the exact find-spot of this remarkable perforated stone tool except that it was found on Wisley Common, and we are indebted to our member, the Rev. H. P. B. Chubb, for the information available concerning it. Dr. K. C. Dunham, Petrographer at the Geological Survey, reports that the implement is made of quartz-hornblende-diorite, and it is possible that this is of the "greenstone" class. Further investigation by cutting may result in determining the source of the material. The implement has hour-glass perforation and, being of material other than flint, it is a find of first importance. It is a Bronze Age tool.

W. F. RANKINE.

Iron Age Pottery from sites at Ewell and Ashtead.—The purpose of the present note is to put on record two small groups of Iron Age pottery, hitherto unpublished. The one, found (1939) in Nonsuch Park, Ewell, at two points on the southern side of the park, close to the railway line from Ewell to Cheam ; the other (1930), in the garden of "Iward Shaw," Park Lane, Ashtead, and published by courtesy of Mr. A. R. Cotton, O.B.E., F.S.A. Some previous finds made at the latter site have already been published by the writer (*S.A.C.*, XXXVIII, pp. 197-202).

Both groups have certain features in common, and what have been termed "South-eastern B" characteristics, similar to much of the ware found at sites in Sussex. They are distinct from the Iron Age "A" ware, of earlier date, as found at the camp sites of Carshalton (*S.A.C.*, XLIX) and Wimbledon Common (*Arch. Journ.*, CII, 15-20), but are related to the pottery found at Wisley (*P.P.S.*, 1945). Typical Iron Age "C" Belgic ware is absent from both groups, and their date is probably between B.C. 50 and A.D. 25. A British tin coin (not seen by the writer) reported to be of Evans type G. 5, 6, was found with the Ashtead group (found in a rubbish or storage pit, dug into the chalk, and is not likely to be earlier than the end of the period suggested). (It is understood that a second coin was found, but was accidentally destroyed.)
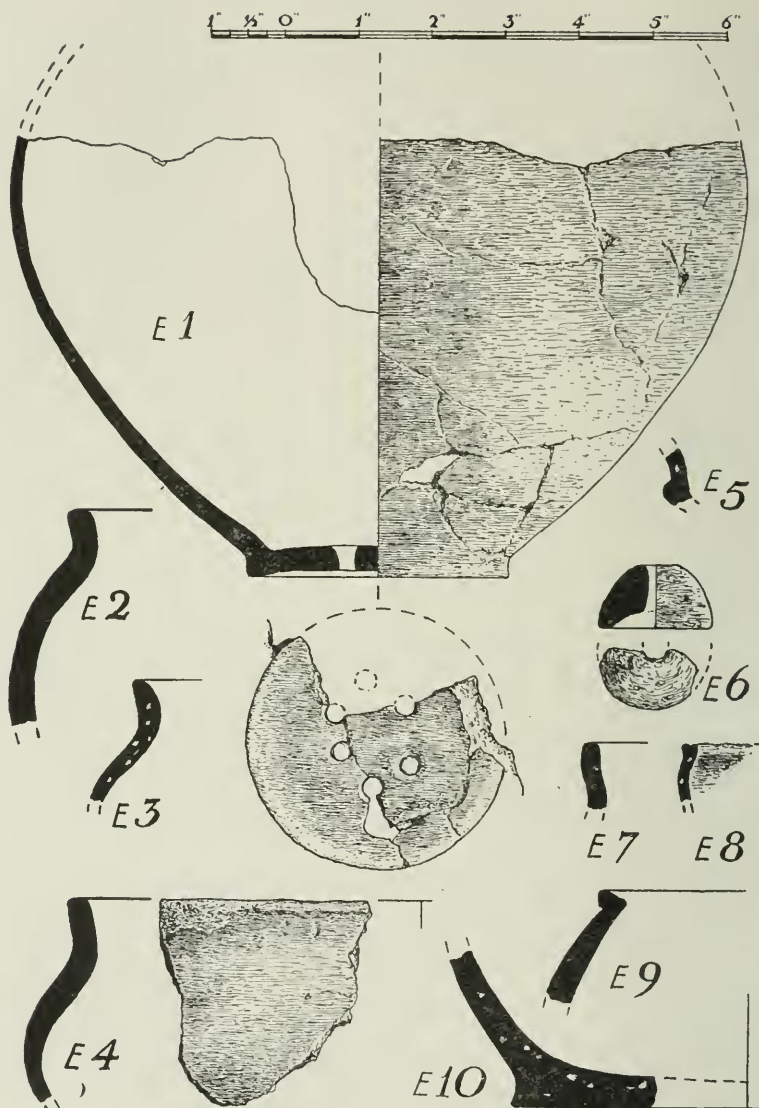
Pottery from the Ewell Sites

("E" on the map of Surrey Iron Age sites, *S.A.C.*, XLIX, fig. 8.)

E1. Lower part of a globular vessel, with rudimentary foot-ring. Of thin, gritless ware, externally black and with traces of burnishing ; internally of a brown colour. The base has been perforated, with six holes, at the time of manufacture. Site B.

E2. Rim fragment, of dark brown ware. Apparently from a globular vessel, as E1. Site A.

E3. Rim fragment of black ware with white grit. Site A.

E4. Rim fragment, similar to E2. Dark brown ware. Site A.

E5. Shoulder fragment of a bowl with flaring rim (as Wisley, Fig 1, Nos. 9 or 10). Black ware with white grit. Site A.

E6. Half of a spindle-whorl, of brown coloured pottery. Site A.

E7. Rim fragment ; dark brown, gritless ware. Site A.

E8. Rim of thin, gritted, rough ware. Site A.

E9. Rim, of red-brown ware. Incurved, with moulded edge. Apparently from a large, globular vessel, as one found at Hawk's Hill, Fetcham (H1. See separate note.) Site A.

E10. Basal fragment, probably belonging to the same vessel as E.9. Red ware, with some white grit. Site A.

E11. Shouldered vessel with deep, slightly outbent rim. Black, white-gritted ware, with remains of burnishing on the outer surface. Similar to G3 of the Ashtead group. Site A, Cutting No. 1.

E12. Rim fragment, somewhat distorted and apparently a "waster." Grey ware with some grit particles. Site A.

As regards site E, the investigations, consequent on finds made when a new road was made, were carried out by Mr. Frere with the assistance of boys from Epsom College. Traces of pits and hearths were found, but the remains were scanty, with no great depth of stratification ; seemingly the pottery, etc., constitutes occupation which was slight and not of long duration. Sites A and B were fairly close together, and were both part of the same settlement.
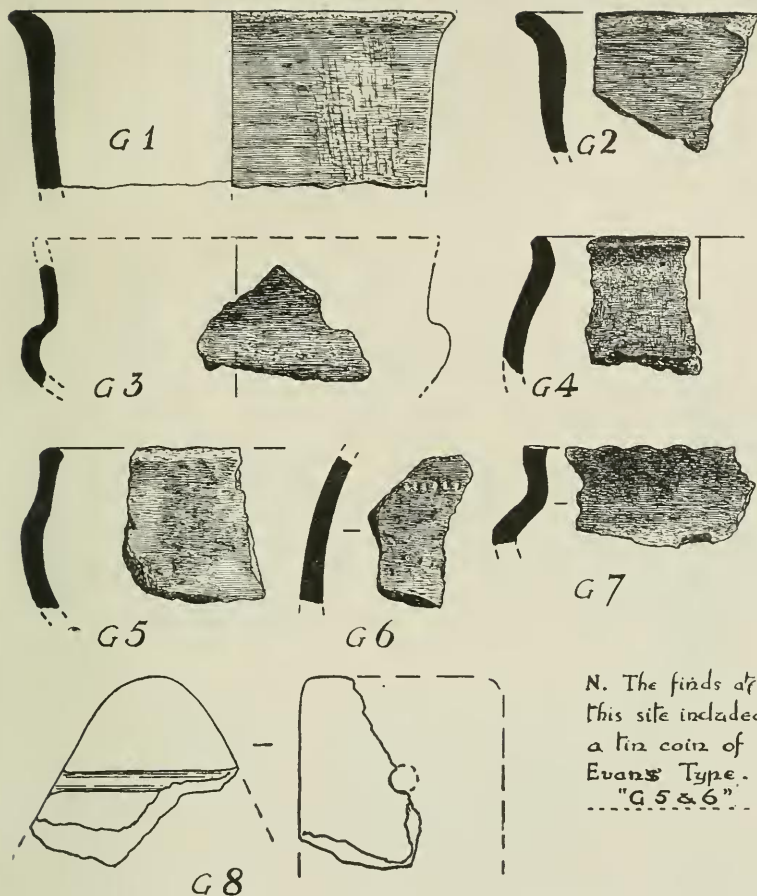
IRON AGE POTTERY FROM EWELL.

Pottery from the Ashtead (Park Lane) Site
("G" on map *op. cit.*).

The pieces described here were found together in a rubbish or filled-in storage-pit. They consist of pieces of seven vessels, and a corner fragment of a loom-weight, of triangular shape, made of baked clay.

G1. Vase-shaped vessel of highly-burnished reddish-buff ware, without grit.

IRON AGE POTTERY FROM ASHTEAD.

G2. Part of a similar vessel, but of highly burnished black ware.
C3. Shouldered pot of smooth, brown-black ware containing particles of white grit. (*cf.* E11 of the Ewell group.)
G4. Upper fragment, of unburnished, hard, grey-black, gritless ware.
G5. Red-brown ware, burnished externally.
G6. Similar ware to last, but with traces of decoration formed of lines of shallow pits.
G7. Rim and shoulder (probably from a vessel of situlate form). Hard, grey ware.

A. W. G. L.

Iron Age Pottery from Hawk's Hill, Fetcham (Site H on map of Surrey Iron Age sites, *op. cit*).—From among the pottery found at this site in 1900 (*S.A.C.*, XX, p. 121), but which was either unpublished or else only shown inadequately, the pieces of seven vessels are here illustrated. All except H5 and H6 represent vessels of forms similar to some of those from the two sites mentioned above. H5 is a thick "square-bead" rim, probably Claudian or just pre-Claudian date. (A similar rim was found at Purberry Shot, Ewell.) H6 is of the same, later, date as H5.

A. W. G. L.

IRON AGE POTTERY FROM HAWK'S HILL, FETCHAM.

E 11

E 12
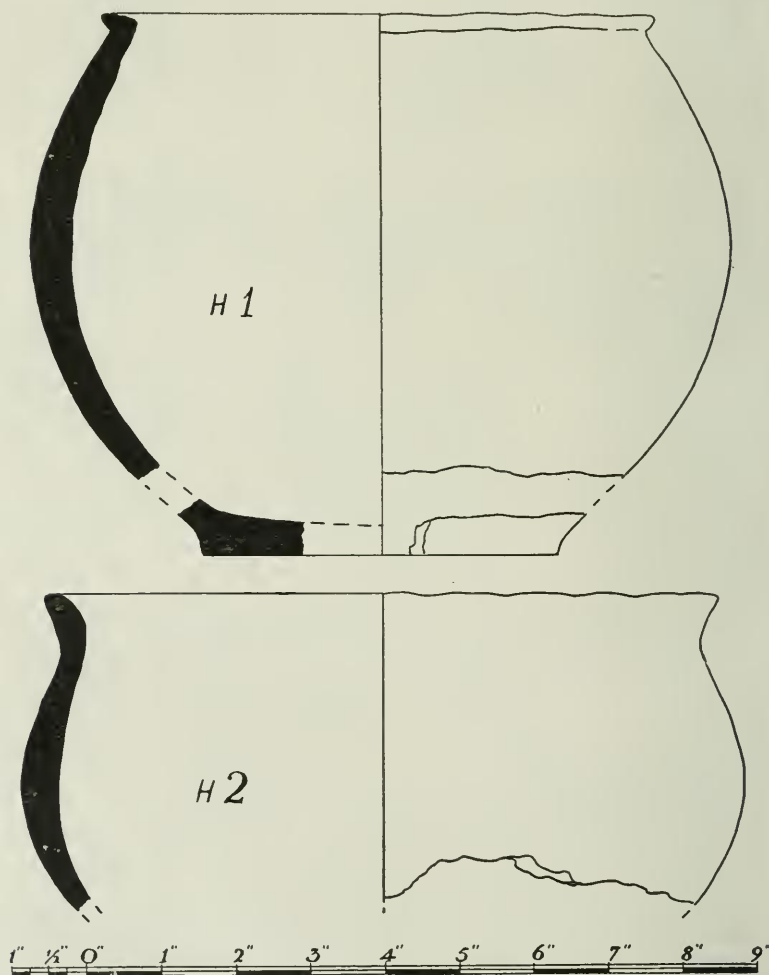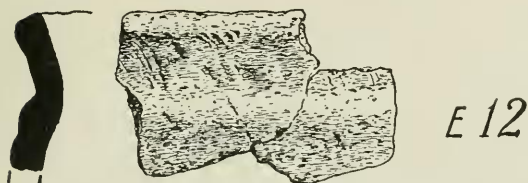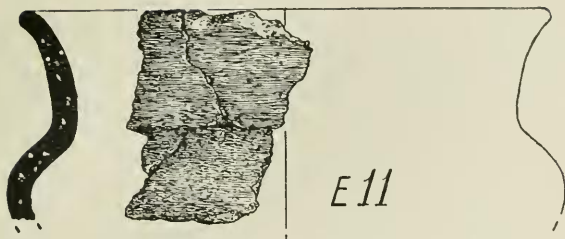
IRON AGE POTTERY FROM EWELL. (See p. 139)

H 3   H 4

H 5

H 6   H 7

IRON AGE POTTERY FROM HAWK'S HILL, FETCHAM.

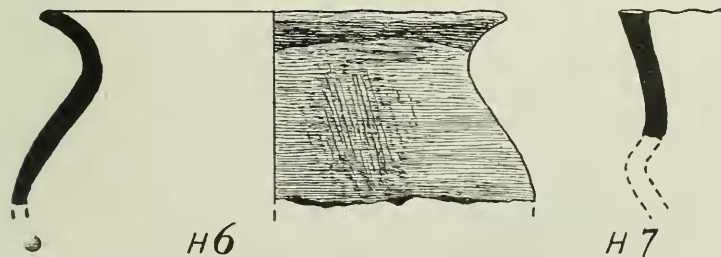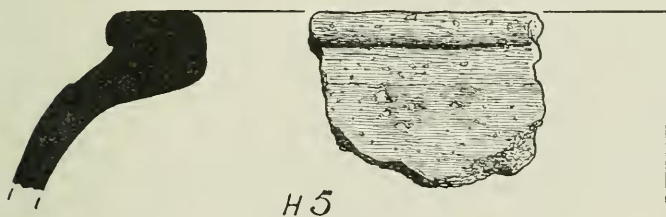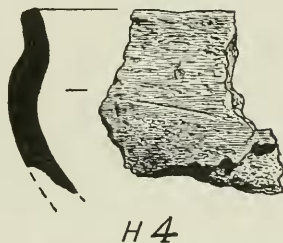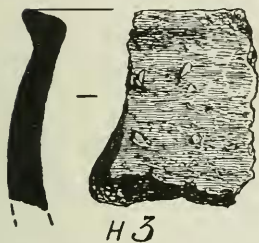**Pottery from Merle Common, Limpsfield, Surrey** (June, 1933).—In view of this pottery having recently (1947) been presented to the Society by Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., and, apart from a brief note (*S.A C.*, XLII) accompanied by a photograph of some of the sherds, that it has not before been published in detail, this present description of it has been prepared.

The pottery comprises pieces of thirteen vessels, of which ten consist of hand-made "native" ware of "Patch Grove" and "Oldbury" types (fully described by Mr. J. B. Ward-Perkins in his report on his excavations at Oldbury, Kent, in *Arch.*, XC, pp. 127-176). These can be dated *circa* A.D. 20-50, and similar types were found at "Purberry Shot," Ewell (*vide* Report in this vol. of *S.A.C.*).

The remaining three vessels are wheel-made Roman vessels of well-known types, and dating *circa* A.D. 120-130.

There is, therefore, a gap of at least seventy years in the date of the two groups, and they do not (as was suggested in the original note) represent continuous occupation at this site. It seems possible to the writer that the three Roman vessels are likely to have accompanied a (possibly isolated) cremation burial, while the "Claudian" vessels are almost certainly "occupation débris" of this period, falling within the period just prior to, or just after, the date of the Roman invasion.

A. "NATIVE" WARE OF *c.* A.D. 20-50.
  1. Upper Part of a pot of thin red ware ; surfaces much decomposed. Thick out-bent rim, with cordon between rim and shoulder. (*S.A.C.* XLII, Pl. XXIII, No. 9.)
  2. Small piece of rim of large jar, of black-surfaced, soapy ware. (Patch-grove type. *cf. Oldbury*, 161, Fig. 13, No. 15.)
  3. Rim and shoulder piece, with thick out-bent rim and ornamental band below same consisting of a row of small indents between two horizontal grooves. Dark purple-red surfaced ware. (*S.A.C.* XLII, Pl. XXIII, No. 3.)
  4. Piece of outcurved rim of large jar of Patchgrove type. Red, soapy ware. (*S.A.C.* XLII, Pl. XXIII, No. 7.)
  5. Piece, from just below rim, of a jar of black-surfaced, grey ware. Ornament—three horizontal rows of small rectangular indents (apparently formed by rouletting with a thin small-toothed wheel). (*S.A.C.* XLII, Pl. XXIII, No. 4.)
  6. Pot, with out-curved rim and sharply curved shoulder, of brown, soapy-surfaced ware. (For a vessel similar *cf. Oldbury*[1], 161, Fig. 13, No. 5.)
  7. Small pedestal base, probably belonging to No. 6. Brown ware. (*cf. Oldbury*, 163, Fig. 14, 8 and 9.)
  8. Piece, of centre part of side, of a large jar of "Patch Grove" type, with impressed ornament typical of this group (*vide Oldbury*, pp. 165 and 175-176 ; also Fig. 16. Identical pots found at Ashtead, Banstead and Ewell). Ware—grey core, with orange-yellow surfacing inside and out, much of which has worn off, but is still to be seen on the two pieces of this jar. (*S.A.C.*, XLII, Pl. XXIII, No. 10.)[2]
  9. Rim fragment of a bead-rim jar, with internally projecting bead.[3] (*cf. Oldbury*, p. 163, Fig. 14, No. 18. Other pieces of this type from "Purberry Shot," Ewell, and "Hawkshill," Fetcham.) Black, with patches of red, soapy-surfaced ware. (*S.A.C.*, XLII, Pl. XXIII, No. 1.)
  10. Small piece of rim and shoulder of a bead-rim jar, of similar ware to No. 9, but of a different type. (*S.A.C.* XLII, Pl. XXIII, No. 8 ; also *Oldbury*, p. 163, Fig. 14, No. 19.)

B. ROMAN WARE, OF *c.* A.D. 120-130.
  11. Cordoned pot, of light grey ware, of a common Hadrianic type (*cf* Ashtead Common Roman site—*S.A.C.* XXXVIII 145)., (*S.A.C.* XLII, Pl. XXIII, No. 6—one piece.)

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[1] "Excavations on the Iron Age Hill-fort of Oldbury, near Ightham, Kent," *Arch.*, XC, pp. 127-176.
[2] For another find (1948) of pieces of this ware, at Old Malden, *v.* Purberry Shot Report.
[3] "Charlton" type—*cf. Oldbury*, p. 170.
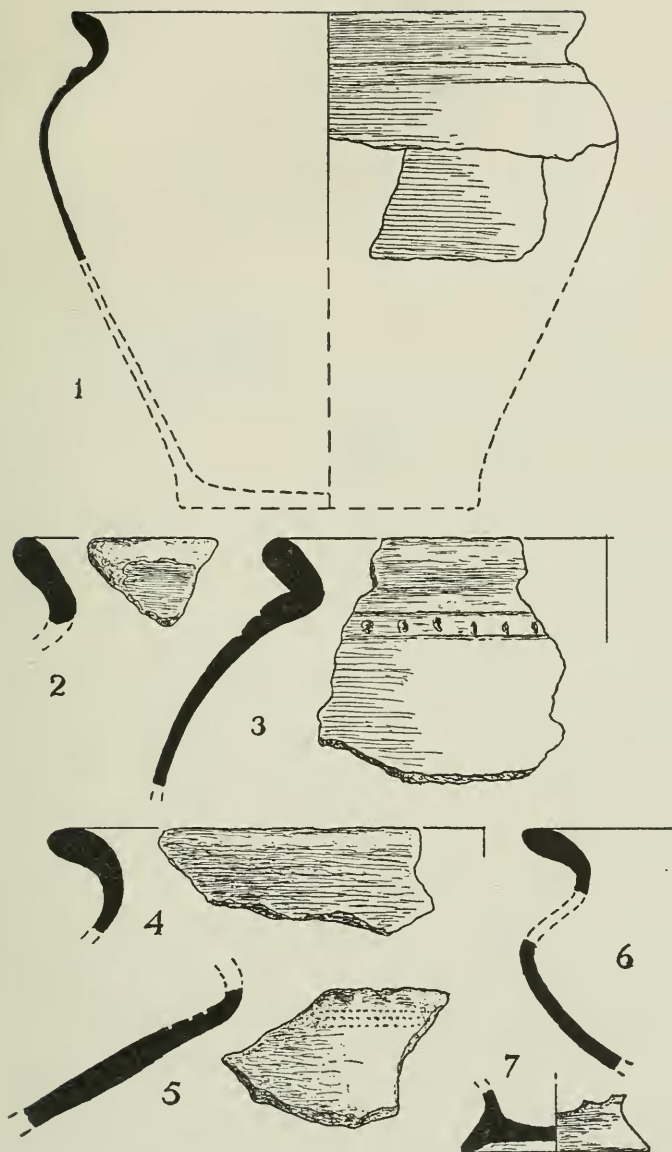
MERLE COMMON, LIMPSFIELD, SURREY: NATIVE WARE OF *circa* A.D. 20-50. (June, 1933.) (*Scale* ⅛).
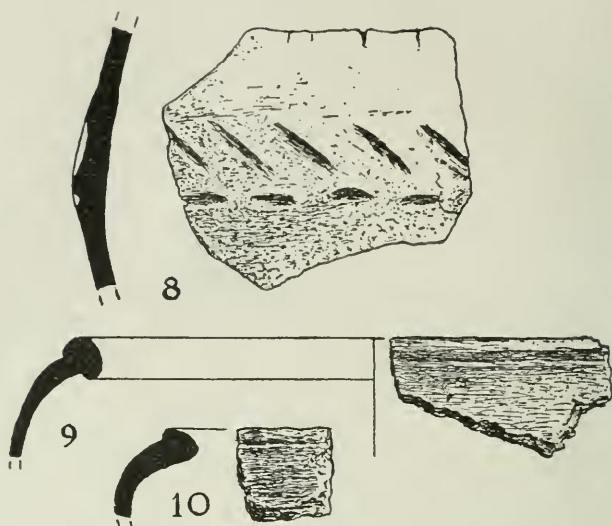
MERLE COMMON, LIMPSFIELD, SURREY: NATIVE WARE OF *circa* A.D. 20-50.
(June, 1933) (*Scale* ⅓).
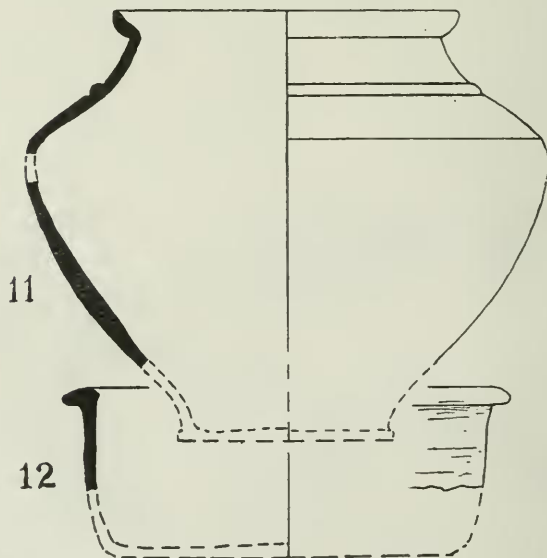
MERLE COMMON, LIMPSFIELD, SURREY: ROMAN WARE OF *circa* A.D. 120-130.
(June, 1933.) (*Scale* ¼).

12. Fragment of rim and side of small bowl of brown, sandy ware. Hadrianic. (Many similar spp. dated to this period, were found at the Ashtead Common site). (*S.A.C.* XLII, Pl. XXIII, No. 2.)

13. (*Not figured.*) Piece (of two joined fragments) of the upper part of a large globular flagon, of thin, sandy, red ware, with traces of external cream slip coating. *c.* 11 ins. max. diam. Probably Hadrianic, but, without neck or handle, this is uncertain.

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

The "Roman Road" on Winterfold Common, Albury.[1]—During April, 1946, several trenches and test-pits were dug across the line of the supposed Roman road on Winterfold Common (between Jelley's Hollow and Ride Lane) by Messrs. A. J. Clark and P. R. Stuart, under the supervision of the writer of this note. We are greatly obliged to Miss O. M. Heath for making the necessary preliminary arrangements.

The purpose of these small-scale excavations was to obtain further evidence, positive or negative, to supplement the observations made in 1923 by the late Mr. S. E. Winbolt in the course of his investigation of the Roman branch road from Stane Street at Rowhook to Farley Heath. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV (1924), pp. 49-67.

Between Rowhook and Wykehurst Farm, Cranleigh, the general course of this minor road has been firmly established by the work of Mr. Winbolt and his predecessors, and although the original metalling has in many places disappeared, the road's former existence may be accepted without reserve. The recent discovery of a Roman tile factory in the vicinity of Wykehyrst Farm and only a few hundred feet off the presumed line of the Roman road (*S.A.C.*, XLV (1937), pp. 74-96), should have removed any lingering doubts that might have survived the investigations of 1870 and 1923.

North-west of Wykehurst Farm the Roman road seems to have abandoned its straight alignment, and although the direct evidence dwindles to vanishing point, there seem good grounds for the supposition that Jelley's Hollow represents the route by which the Roman road climbed the sand escarpment on to Winterfold Common.

Prior to 1923 no traces of the Roman road have been found on Winterfold Common itself, and the earlier investigators seem to have abandoned hope of finding any such traces on the stony soil of the Common, which is crossed by tracks of all ages. Mr. Winbolt, however, was satisfied that he had found a metalled road "of definitely Roman character" connecting Jelley's Hollow with Ride Lane by a route which passes close to the southern corner of the garden of Winterfold Cottage. This road is described as consisting of an "agger" with side-ditches, and a single trench cut near Winterfold Cottage in 1923 showed this "agger" to be 16 feet wide, metalled with "a single layer of biggish rounded sandstones," and bordered on each side by a ditch 8½ feet wide (*S.A.C.*, XXXV, p. 64 and Fig. 2).

The Common has suffered little change since 1923, and the various features described by Mr. Winbolt are still visible. There is in fact a continuous line of hollows of varying widths and depths leading from Jelley's Hollow to Ride Lane, and throughout the greater part of the route two hollows run parallel,

[1] Recent discoveries on the Winterfold Heath site will form the subject of a further communication in a subsequent volume of Collections.—Ed.

presenting the superficial appearance of a raised causeway between ditches. Yet this "agger" varies in width from 4 feet to 16 feet (being widest at the point where Mr. Winbolt dug his trench), and the "side-ditches" also vary from shallow hollows to deep, steep-sided, cuttings.

The excavations of 1946 were therefore designed to investigate these visible features, and to determine whether the "agger" was in fact a metalled road-surface, with side-ditches, or whether—as seemed more probable from surface examination—it was simply the balk of undisturbed soil left between the parallel hollows when the latter were formed. It was also hoped that the real character of these hollows might be elucidated ; for if they were, as Mr. Winbolt supposed, side-ditches for a road, they might be expected to show signs of deliberate cutting, and their bottoms would be filled with silt.

Two long trenches were cut across the "agger and ditches" ; the first in the open ground some 300 yards north-west of Winterfold Cottage garden, and the second in the heavily-wooded terrain close to the Shere-Smithwood Common road, at a point about 100 yards west of the summit of Jelley's Hollow. Both these sections showed that the ditches were irregular hollows varying from 4 to 10 feet in width, and that at no time had they been more than 6 inches deeper than they are today. The balk separating them, barely 7 feet wide at these two points, contained plenty of sandstones, both in the topsoil and in the yellow sandy subsoil, but no more than can be observed elsewhere on the Common in pits and quarries dug well off the line of the "Roman road."

These facts suggested strongly that the 16 feet "agger" trenched in 1923 was of the same character, and that the "metalling" found in it was the natural layer of sandstone, which often forms a compact and hard layer just beneath the turf, owing to the removal by soil erosion of the intervening sand. To test this hypothesis the trench dug by Mr. Winbolt—still visible today— was cleaned up and found to show exactly the same features as revealed in the other two sections. The only notable difference was that the parallel hollows are at that point deeper and farther apart. In addition, three small test-pits were dug, one in the centre of the "agger" and one on each side of the supposed road-system, some distance from it. The pit on the "agger" revealed, as was expected, a layer of sandstones resting on the subsoil ; but the same features were found in the pit dug to the south and—to a lesser extent—in the pit dug to the north. Another pit, in the centre of the "agger," was dug at a point farther to the south-west, about half-way between the 1923 trench and the second trench near the Shere-Smithwood road. This revealed a much less distinct stone layer, a fact which suggests that Mr. Winbolt's trench happened to cut across an area where the natural sandstone is particularly abundant and compact.

These excavations, which produced no objects of archæological interest, make it necessary to abandon—or, at least, to modify—the previous inter-pretation of the Winterfold features. Far from being a road of "definitely Roman character," it is something entirely different. For the supposed road-metalling is evidently the natural layer of sandstone such as exists, with vary-ing degree of compactness, over the greater part of the Common. Moreover, the alleged "agger" is not in fact raised above the surrounding ground, but is merely the undisturbed balk of natural soil between two hollows running more

or less parallel. These hollows bear no resemblance to the side-ditches of a
Roman road ; their flat bottoms and varying widths and depths reveal them
as old trackways worn out by the passage of horses (they are too narrow for
carts), and perhaps by the haulage of timber, over a long period of time.

The fact that the hollows form a continuous chain from Jelley's Hollow to
Ride Lane suggests that they are part of a definite route, and the fact that
two, and sometimes three, lines of hollows run parallel in certain places points
to a long usage, extending no doubt over many centuries. The absence of
any deep deposit of silt shows, however, that these hollows, at least in their
present form, are of no very great antiquity. They represent, in all proba-
bility, a mediæval pack-horse route linking the Weald with the sandhills
and Downs.

Yet, although we must abandon the notion of a metalled and embanked
Roman road on Winterfold Common, it seems far from improbable that the
mediæval pack-horse route which has left such clear traces was the successor
of a Roman route of the same character. For the straight metalled road from
Rowhook to Wykehurst Farm would not have maintained these character-
istics once it had reached the dry, stony soil of Winterfold Common ; and
if it continued towards Farley Heath, as seems highly probable, it must have
followed much the same route as the mediæval track. Indeed, the deep
cuttings of Jelley's Hollow and Ride Lane suggest, as Mr. Winbolt pointed out,
a pre-Roman antiquity, and the track linking them may well belong to the
same period, and have continued in use during the Roman times.

That a Roman road passed the Temple and adjacent pottery-kilns of Farley
Heath seems certain, but there is no reason to believe that it was a "road"
in the normal sense of the term. More probably it was a dry, sandy track
like those used today by riders and walkers in the Farley Heath area ; and,
as such, we can hardly expect to find any very definite and continuous traces
of its course. There are, however, some signs of it in the immediate vicinity
of the Temple, for the writer has already pointed out (S.A.C., Vol. XLVI
(1938), p. 17) that the "western banks" of the Farley "earthwork" seem to
preserve the line of an old unmetalled road. The Society's excavations in
1939 (S.A.C., Vol. XLVIII (1943), p. 37 and Fig. 2) confirmed this hypothesis,
and I may add that my colleague Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., shares my
opinion in this matter.

Future investigators wishing to ascertain the exact course of the Rowhook-
Farley Heath Roman road between Winterfold Common and Farley Heath,
and its presumed continuation northwards from Farley Heath, must, it seems,
reconcile themselves to the probability that an engineered and metalled road
never existed. Though this circumstance will make the quest more difficult,
it does not necessarily make it impossible. For if a continuous line of old
horse-trackways can be determined, together with traces of Roman occupation
or passage at various points along its course, this should be sufficient evidence
to satisfy the requirements of archæological science.

R. G. GOODCHILD.

The Celtic Gods of Farley Heath.—In my paper on "Martin Tupper and Farley Heath," published in these *Collections* in 1938 (Vol. XLVI, pp. 10-25), I gave a brief description and an illustration (Appendix II and Plate II) of the curious bronze strip, ornamented with mysterious figures and symbols, found by Martin Tupper in the course of his excavations in the Romano- Celtic Temple in 1848. A more detailed description with excellent photographs kindly supplied by the British Museum appeared in the *Antiquaries Journal* (Vol. XVIII, (1938) pp. 391-6) under the title "A Priest's Sceptre from the Romano-Celtic Temple at Farley Heath, Surrey."

In this latter publication, although I accepted the Farley strip as part of a priest's sceptre, I erred rather on the side of caution in my interpretation of the various elements of its ornamentation, hoping that its publication might attract the notice of our learned colleagues across the Channel, whose know- ledge of Celtic religion is based on a greater wealth of archæological material than we have in Britain.

This hope was not misplaced, for Professor Raymond Lantier published the photograph of the Farley strip, together with an interesting commentary, in the French *Revue Archéologique* of 1939 (Vol. XIII, Series 6, pp. 273-3 and Fig. 1). While accepting my suggestion that the central figure of the strip might be the god Vulcan, Professor Lantier went further and pointed out that our Vulcan is not so simple as he appears at first sight. For he shares the attributes of several other deities, well known to students of the Celtic religions of Gaul.

Professor Lantier's helpful comments are reinforced by an important study of Celtic religion recently published by M. Pierre Lambrechts of the University of Ghent (*Contributions à l'Étude des Divinités Celtiques*, Bruges, 1942). This book, written and published under the German occupation, is one of the first attempts to disentangle the complicated threads of Celtic religion, and the author's conclusions are highly relevant to the study of the Farley sceptre. Using these conclusions as a basis, many of the more perplexing details of our sceptre are explained, and the nature of the pagan cult practised on Farley Heath in Roman times reveals itself to us in greater clarity.

Whether or not the Farley god is Vulcan, as I originally suggested, he is certainly related to a very well-known Celtic divinity, whose monuments have been found throughout Gaul. This divinity, whom the French savants call "Le Dieu au Maillet," is recognisable always by the long-handled hammer or mallet, which he carries in his left hand. Sometimes he appears alone with his dog (*cf.* the dog on the Farley strip), sometimes with his consort-goddess, who carries a cornucopia. He is usually clad in a tunic and heavily bearded, but he occurs naked and beardless on some reliefs, and a sculpture found recently on Mount Donon in Alsace-Lorraine shows him in the same pose as we find him on the Farley strip—naked and with a long-handled hammer (or double-axe) in his hand. Beside him, on this relief, appears not the usual dog, but a stag (*cf.* the largest animal on the Farley strip).

How shall we name this god ? He appears on some inscriptions as Sucellus, and on others as Silvanus. Yet he seems also to represent the god Dispater whom Julius Cæsar says was the ancestor of all the Celts, and a god of the underworld, closely connected with death. His axe or mallet had two func- tions : with it he struck down his enemies, giving protection to his followers ;

yet it was also a talisman, and we find it engraved on the tombs of the dead, suggesting that in death as in life the god was omnipotent.

Few gods in the history of paganism have had so wide a role to play, for Silvanus-Dispater was, as M. Labrechts points out, "protective divinity of men, homes and crops, god of riches and of fertility, god of the sky and of thunder, demon of death and father of the Celtic race." It was little wonder that people flocked to his Temple on Farley Heath to secure the aid of so potent a divinity. Nor is it surprising that among the objects found in the Roman Temple in 1848 were axes of the Stone and Bronze Ages, treasured by the devout Romano-British as talismens.

Yet the Farley sceptre was not devoted exclusively to this one deity. His female companion is represented by her attribute, the raven, which appears on several Gallic reliefs and joins the dog and stag in the procession of animals on the Farley sceptre. Another god is also represented by the helmeted head and circular device which appear immediately below the naked god ; for this circle is, as Professor Lantier has pointed out, none other than the symbol of Taranis whose sculptures in Gaul show him dressed as Jupiter in helmet and cuirass, accompanied always by a wheel with a varying number of spokes. Sometimes in Gaul the wheel of Jupiter and the hammer of Silvanus appear together on the same altar, showing that these two gods were closely allied in Celtic religious belief. Indeed, as M. Lambrechts points out, some inscriptions dedicated to Sucellus refer to him also as Jupiter.

We have, therefore, on the Farley Heath sceptre indications of three Celtic divinities, whose worship was closely connected in the minds of their followers. First there is Sucellus-Silvanus with his mallet or axe-hammer, dog and stag ; then his consort the goddess, sometimes known as Nantosvelta, whose raven alone reveals her presence on the sceptre ; finally, the helmeted god of the wheel, Jupiter-Taranis. This triad, representing all the powers of the heavens and the underworld, is joined, if my original interpretation was correct, by the Celtic equivalent of Vulcan, representing fire and industry.

If this coalition of male and female deities appears confusing, we must remember that Celtic religion was an essentially hybrid combination of various elements, themselves, as Professor Lantier says, "changing and complex." It would be convenient if we could give a simple answer to the question, "Who was the god of Farley Heath ?" but we cannot, and any attempt to do so would be contrary to the very principles of Celtic paganism. Yet Jupiter is the strongest common element in our triad, and if we must, on the basis of this analysis, give a name to the Farley Heath temple, we may call it with some degree of probability the "Temple of Jupiter."

R. G. Goodchild.

Stane Street in Clapham.—During the recent summer, Messrs. Wayte's Limited, builders, have been erecting houses on a site in Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, south side. The building land was formerly part of a convent and is crossed by both the direct Chichester—London line and the Ewell—Kennington line, possible routes of Stane Street.

The ground is composed of approximately three feet of top soil, lying on clay. At the west and south end of the area some gravel is mixed with the clay.

Messrs Waytes dug deep trenches over an area that included a line one

hundred yards long across both the possible lines of the road, but with completely negative results as far as the finding of traces of a road was concerned. At one point at the west end of the plot, approximately thirty-five yards from the western boundary wall, a quantity of coarse gravel was found. On top of this there was miscellaneous pottery, some Roman and early mediæval. An examination of a section of a trench at this spot by Mr. I. D. Margary showed that this gravel was a natural layer. For record purposes a plan of these trenches has been made and has been deposited with the Society.

A study of maps provides some clues as to the course of Stane Street in this part of London. Both in Balham and in Kennington the modern road coincides with the Ewell—Kennington line. The Ordnance Survey 25 inches to the mile 1869 Edition shows not only the Old Dragmire Lane mentioned by the late Mr. S. E. Winbolt in his book *With a Spade in Stane Street*, but also a line of hedge running almost parallel to the modern Klea Avenue and close to the above-mentioned building site. Just south of this hedge there is a bend in the parish boundary and north of Klea Avenue and in line with this hedge there used to be a number of small ponds in coppices—all these indications approximate to the Ewell—Kennington line. All the surface indications have now disappeared, but it is possible that they represented the course of the road.

C. Thomas Witherby.

Early Mediæval Pottery from Old Malden, Surrey.—During preliminary excavations in 1947 at Old Malden, on a site which bears evidence of prehistoric, Romano-British and post-Roman occupation, several large fragments and sections of early mediæval pottery were unearthed. The pottery here shown was all discovered lying along the edge of a Romano-British ditch above the Roman débris level and at a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet below the surface. Quantities of mediæval tile have been found scattered on the site and would seem to indicate that a dwelling stood near or on the site of the excavation in early mediæval times. Written records in Merton College make mention of a Rectory near by in the year 1279, and Vicars of Malden had existed before that date.[1] All the fragments were together in a stratified four to five inch layer of wood ashes, charcoal and bones except the rim fragments M7 and M8, which were found near by, and the piece M4(a), which was found about thirty yards away in another similar midden of kitchen refuse. Much mediæval pottery, mostly small sherds, representative of a period from the early 12th to the late 16th centuries, has been recovered from the site, but until the discovery of this selection none had been found in stratified layers. The pieces M1 to M6, however, having been recovered from the same layer of kitchen waste would seem to be contemporary and probably belong to the 12th or early 13th centuries. The writer is indebted to Mr. A. W. G. Lowther for his observations on the pottery and for the references to parallel discoveries. Several of these vessels are now exhibited in the Guildford Museum.
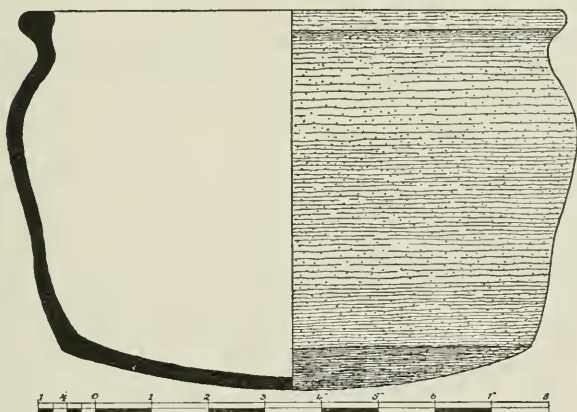
M1. A section of a cooking pot of light red, sandy, coarse ware with the characteristic sagging base. The surface is fairly smooth inside and out and bears no ornament of any kind. Several sherds of similar vessels have been found on the site, some bearing a zigzag flat ribbon pattern.

[1] Kenneth N. Ross, *A History of Malden*, December, 1947.
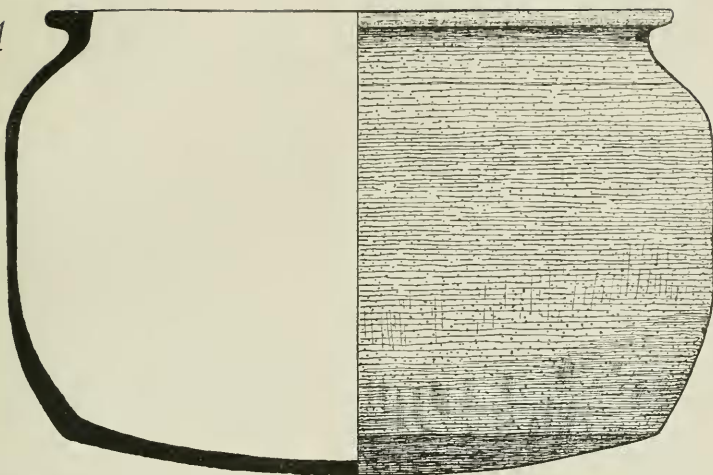
M2. A similar type of pottery to M1, but a smaller vessel which has been fired to a shade of blue-grey. The peculiar constriction around the lower half of the vessel is evidently intentional as finger indentations on the outside show where the effort to produce this effect has been made.

M3. The upper part of a large vessel of coarse black ware. The paste has been mixed with calcined flint-grit. The outside of the pot is very rough despite wheel turning, and the oblique lines or scratches have been produced by a coarse bristle or twig brush. This scratching or line effect may have been intended as ornament, but what is more probable is that its purpose was to enable one to get a better grip on so large a vessel when it had to be carried Sherds of three other similar vessels have been found, dark brown, light brown and grey in colour.

M4. Part of a cooking pot of a biscuity reddish-brown ware. Crushed shell-grit has been mixed with the paste, and Mr. Bruce-Mitford of the British

M 3
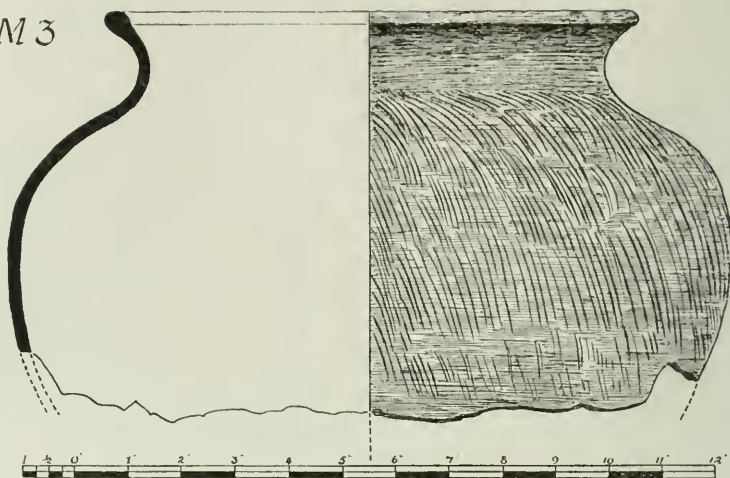
M 4
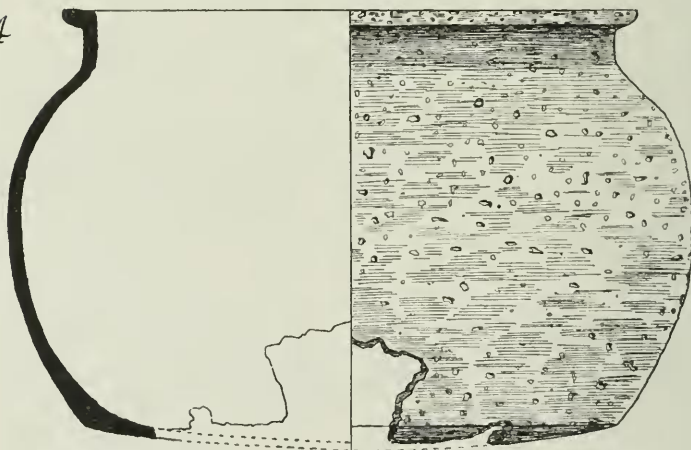
Museum, who kindly examined sherds of similar vessels found in 1946, states that it was the practice to mix chopped straw with the paste as well. When the vessel was fired the straw burned out and left the small holes and depressions on the surface of the pottery.

M5. Several fragments of a large vessel made of a light grey stone-like ware of a very brittle texture. The upper half of the pot is encircled by a series of fine grooved lines. It has not been possible to ascertain the exact height of this vessel.

M6. The rim of a vessel of coarse reddish-brown ware, probably similar in shape to M4. The paste has been mixed with some flint-grit and perhaps a little chopped straw. The pottery would be harder and much more durable than that of the vessel M4.

M4 *a. Conjectural restoration of Early Mediæval cooking vessel of shell-grit ware based on fragments shown below·*
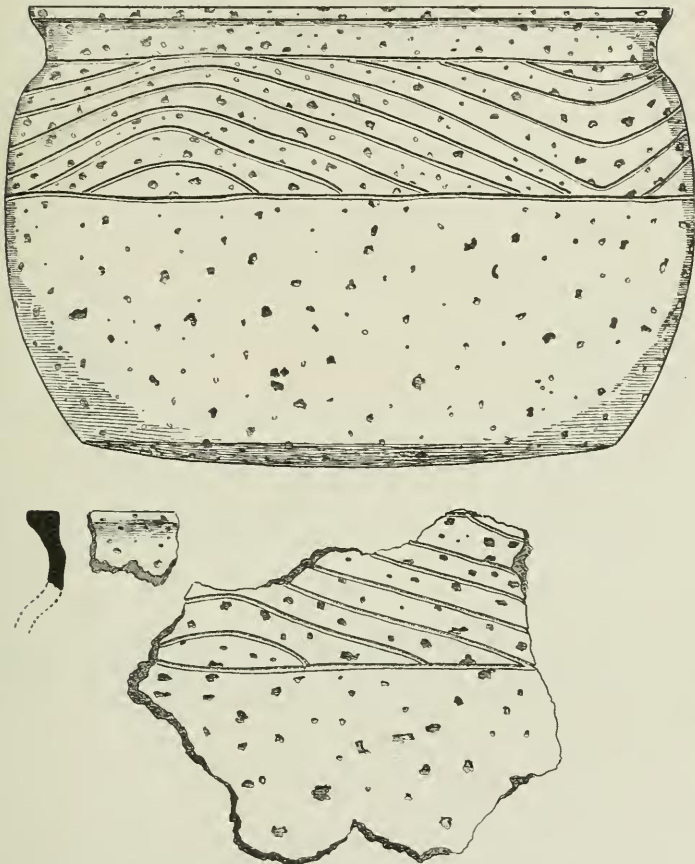
(*Scale ¼*).

M7. Part of a rim of coarse grey, sandy ware. The shape of the rim suggests that it has been designed to take a lid.

M8. Rim-fragment, of sandy brown ware, with an undulating groove pattern on the inside of the rim.

M4 (*a*) This fragment, which is particularly interesting because of the crude incised pattern, was discovered some 30 yards away from the other vessels but in a similar heap of kitchen waste of charcoal, wood ashes, bones and numerous fragments of pot-bases. The pottery itself is identical with that of the vessel M4, but the curve of the piece seems to indicate a vessel with sides more upright than M4 and consequently perhaps a larger rim diameter. The restoration is purely conjectural and has been made to show the "probable" continuation of the pattern.
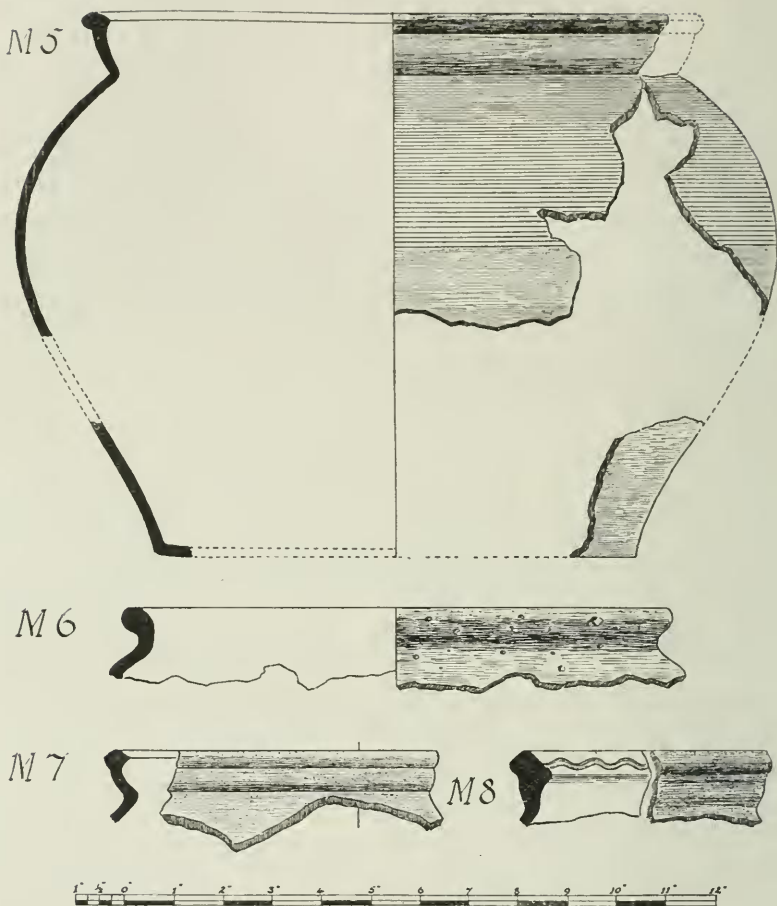
A note on some pottery, from another site, parallel with the Old Malden ware, by A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A.—At the moated manor-house site called "The Mounts," near Leatherhead, some pieces of pottery of types identical with some of the Malden types were found, in 1947, during excavation of the moat. These include rim fragments of two vessels, exactly like M1 in form and ware ; also a small quantity of pieces of thin, shell-gritted, vessels, as that of M4, were found in the same levels. An 11th to 12th century date for this ware seems fairly certain. (This pottery will be figured, on conclusion of excavations at "The Mounts," in the full report on this work.)

L. W. CARPENTER.

The Surrey Property of the Nunnery of St. Mary, Clerkenwell.—In preparing an edition of the cartulary of St. Mary, Clerkenwell, I find two references only to Surrey, and there are no references at all to Surrey in the surviving nunnery account rolls for 1490-1 and later.[1]

The references to the cartulary are in the form of numbers which have been assigned to each deed in the edition, a typescript of which is deposited in the Bodleian Library, to which are added the folio numbers of the original MS. in the British Museum, the Cotton MS. Faustina B.ii. The cartulary was written about the middle of the 13th century.

In No. 12, fo. 11, v, after 1140, Stephen gave the nuns 1d. yearly from the farm of Surrey, but no record of the payment of this is traceable on the Pipe Rolls.

Considering the proximity of this county to London, it is surprising that the nuns had so little property in it, especially as Stephen's gift was one of the first received by the Nunnery anywhere.

NEWINGTON (BUTTS).—In No. 280, fo. 78, v, John de Tantone, for the safety of the souls of himself, his father and mother and all his ancestors, and for the soul of Joanna his sister, gives and confirms in free alms 3s. 1d. quit-rent in the parish of Newington, on the land held by Hathebund the weaver, for a pittance on Joanna's anniversary.

<div align="right">W. O. HASSALL.</div>

The Hundred of Copthorne and Effingham.—The Hundred of Effingham has always been a mystery to the historians of Surrey. Unlike the remaining hundreds, it can never have contained more than half the normal hidage, yet tradition reported that Effingham itself had once been an important town comprising sixteen parish churches. Aubrey, who recorded this tradition, states that "by some this Hundred is call'd Copthorne, by others Effingham Hundred."[2] It has been pointed out that the sixteen churches could have been comprised in the conjoint hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, and this is probably the true origin of the tradition. A possible explanation of the separation of Effingham from Copthorne would be the residence there of a princely family with some pre-eminence among the settlers of Copthorne.

As to the meeting-place, there is trace only of one for the double hundred : in the reign of Edward I the Sheriff's Tourn was held at *Lethe Croyce*, and in 1651 the Court Leet for the two Hundreds of Effingham and Copthorne was held at *Leithepitt*. In 1704 the Sheriff's Tourn for the Hundreds was held at "Leach pit," but the only business transacted was the election of constables and tithingmen for Newdigate, Mickleham, Westhumble, Headley, Ashtead, Effingham, Leatherhead, and Little Bookham. In 1707 "Leach pit Court" was held at the Kingstone (in Kingston-on-Thames, to which the Hundreds belonged from 1628), and on another occasion at the King's Head in Leatherhead. In 1704 and 1707 the Court was held on the 17th of October, St. Luke's Eve.[3] The position of the meeting had been forgotten, but can be identified from Thomas Clay's Survey and Map of the Manor of Great Bookham, made

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[1] P.R.O Ministers' Accounts Henry VII 396 and Henry VIII 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119 and 2396.

[2] Aubrey, II, 282.

[3] *V.C.H.*, III, 320 ; repeated, without additional forms, by E.P.-N.S., 99 ; M. & B., I, Intr., xxix (where Leach pit is mistakenly said to be in Leatherhead).

in the years following 1614.[1] The map marks *Leech pitt* where the Lower
Road from Bookham to Fetcham crosses the parish boundary (which is also
the boundary of the two Hundreds), while the Survey Book describes the
boundary as running "by the Pightle to Leech Crowche late Leech pitt
[probably an error for "Leech pitt late Leech Crowche"] from thence to the
furlong or Shott called Lee Deane, and soe southwards by Gallow bush to
Penhedge . . ." The reference to Gallow Bush provides important confirmation
(for the Sheriff's Tourn was a criminal Court), and similar evidence comes
from the Tithe Award of Fetcham, which shows *Gibbett Field* about a furlong
north-east of the site of Leith Cross. As elsewhere, Leith here denotes a slope
(O.E. *hlith*), for the road declines sharply towards Fetcham along the south
side of the pit, more recently known as Poors Pit.

That this road is ancient is proved by its lying exactly along the narrow line
of Thanet Sands edging the northern boundary of the chalk. It is also found
as early as 1331 in documents, when it is described as the King's Highway
from Bookham to Leatherhead.[2] The upper main road, between Leatherhead
and Guildford, which lies on the chalk and by-passes the villages, is also
mentioned, in 1279 and 1345.

It seems possible that the hundred-site was not originally at Leith Pit, but
upon the upper road half a mile away. Professor Bruce Dickins some years
ago[3] assembled the evidence in favour of Henry Bradley's suggestion that the
earliest meeting places were marked by the hoisting of an animal's head upon
a pole. Professor Dickins connects this theory with records of heathen
sacrifices, and gives a list of English examples of "head" names, such as
Manshead (Hundred) in Bedfordshire, Hartshead (Lancashire and Yorkshire),
Swineshead (Bedfordshire, Gloucestershire, Lincolnshire, Worcestershire) and
many others. He was unable to adduce an example of "Horse-head" to com-
pare with the German place-name Rosshaupten, but it so happens that in
Fetcham and on the upper road there was a *Horse head Cross* some quarter-
mile east of the boundary of Great Bookham. This is referred to by Edwards
in his Companion,[4] and is marked upon his map, while the name also occurs
as that of the adjoining *Horsehead Furlong* in a book of plans of Sir George
Warren's estates at Fetcham, made in 1777.[5] Some further confirmation of
the siting of an ancient moot at Horsehead Cross is perhaps to be found in the
review of the levies of the county held upon the neighbouring Fetcham Downs
on the 28th of November, 1625.[6]

It is certainly striking that on this same road, and less than half a mile to
the north-east, is an important Anglo-Saxon cemetery of the pagan period.
Here also Edwards proves his worth, for he gives a much more exact descrip-
tion of the 18th-century finds than is to be found elsewhere : "18 miles
3 quarters 20 rods (from Westminster Bridge) on the right is the road to
Fetcham village . . . 19.0.47 on the right is a chalk-pitt, between it and the
windmill in the road, and on either side to a large extent, has been discovered
laying near the surface of the ground a large quantity of human bones,

[1] In the possession of the National Trust. A transcript and copy of the map, made by the present writer in 1938, are in the Guildford Muniment Room, numbered 1/44/1-10.
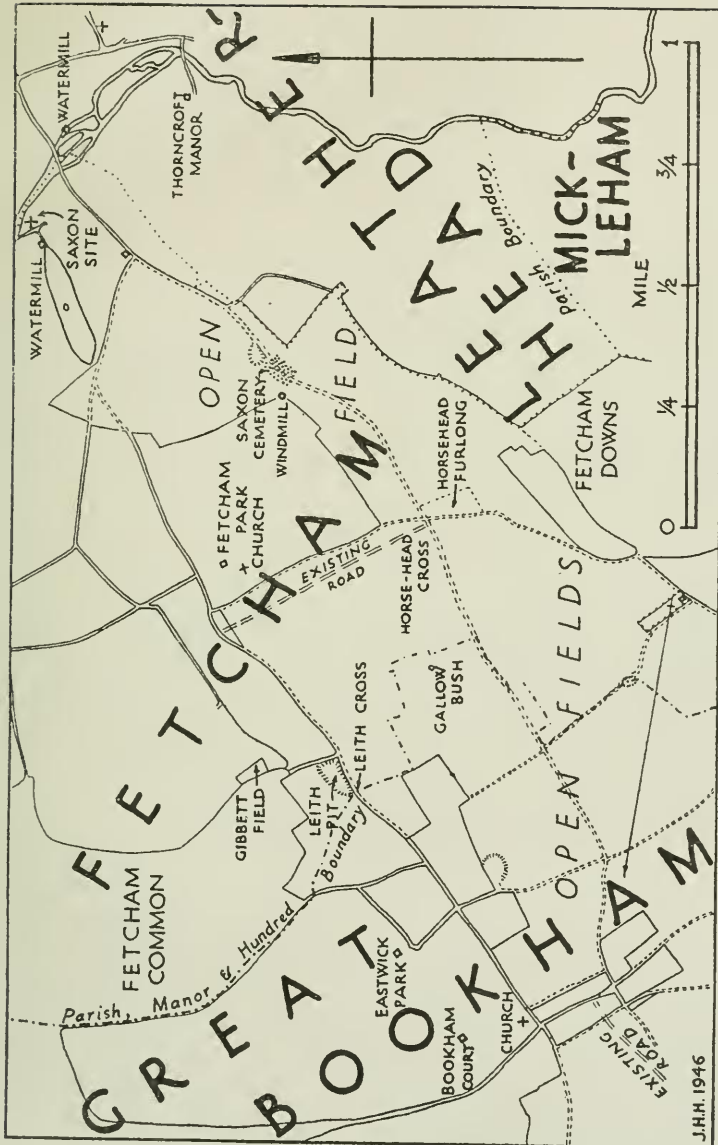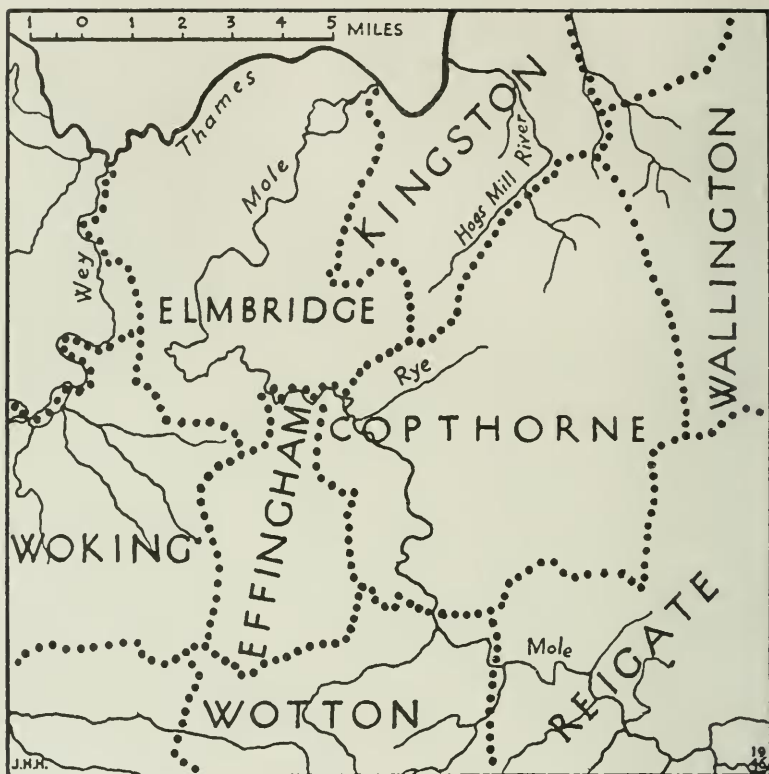[2] Chertsey Abbey Cartulary, P.R.O., E.164/25.
[3] E.P.-N.S., 1934, 403-6.
[4] James Edwards, *Companion from London to Brighthelmston*, 1801, Pt. II, 40. I have to thank Major B. Campbell Cooke for lending me a copy of this scarce work.
[5] Minet Library, M.149, map 2.
[6] *H.M.C.*, 7th R., 676a.

THE HUNDRED—SITE OF COPTHORNE AND EFFINGHAM AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

RIVERS AND EARLY HUNDREDS IN CENTRAL SURREY.

implements of war &c. which hint that it was formerly a cœmetery. . . .
19-0-74 on the right near the road is a handsome Windmill. . . . 19.2.52 at
Horse head cross, the enclosure ends on the right . . . the road commands a
very extensive prospect of every point of the compass excepting the south."

We have then at least a glimmer of evidence for the history of the Saxon
settlement of the district. Pushing up the Mole Valley in the 5th century A.D.,
some sort of permanent habitation was fixed on by the river.[1] At the most
conspicuous point on the ridge to the south-west, commanding "a very
extensive prospect," the signal for meeting could be given, and sacrifices
performed. Between this and the village a cemetery was made, in an analogous
position to that on Guildown by Guildford.[2] As the settlement proceeded,
villages were laid out at points along the lower edge of the chalk decided upon
by water supply and general convenience (*e.g.*, Fetcham, Great Bookham,
Effingham, and in the opposite direction Ashtead, Epsom, Ewell).   From

[1] *cf.* the discoveries at Watersmeet, Fetcham, in 1932—A. R. Cotton in *Antiquaries Journal*, XIII,
1933, 49*ff.*
[2] *S.A.C.*, XX, 119*ff.*; XXIX, 1*ff.*

village to village an accommodation-road ran along the Thanet sand, avoiding equally the slimy chalk and the waterlogged clay to the north. The whole district owes its unity to the lines of the water-partings—on the south the two hundreds are bounded by the crest of the Downs ; on the west by the divisions between the catchments of the Wey and the Mole ; on the east by that between the Hogs Mill River and the Beverley Brook ; while on the north the Mole itself and the Hogs Mill River and the ridge between the latter's northern affluent and the Rye, complete the circuit.[1]

Copthorne and Effingham is then a district limited by natural features and surrounding a nucleus. It is reasonable to assume that this nucleus, the point of initial settlement, was on the Mole where the parishes of Fetcham and Leatherhead meet. The three irregular parishes of Fetcham, Leatherhead and Mickleham in the river valley would thus represent primitive clearings, and the regular parishes of "rib" type[2] to east and west the carefully considered products of controlled expansion. Within two centuries of the first Saxon penetration, the settlements of Surrey north-the-Downs had been fixed, and Frithewald, prince or viceroy of the county, was able in or about 675 to endow the newly founded Chertsey Abbey with a widespread estate, including holdings at "Bocham cum Effingham".[3] Here we already have what appears to be a description of the latter Hundred of Effingham, but why it should have achieved a separate existence remains still a mystery.[4]

JOHN H. HARVEY.

Polesden : the Name and the Place.—The modern map of Surrey indicates but one Polesden, the estate now known as Polesden Lacey ; neither the English Place-Name Society's monograph on Surrey nor Dr. Ekwall's Dictionary of Place-Names gives any indication that the name has any wider application. Records show clearly that this was far from being the case : Polesden is the name of a district as large as a normal parish some four miles long by two in width, running east to west from Mickleham across part of Dorking, Great Bookham, Little Bookham and Effingham, and takes its name (*den*) from the valley therein comprised. The chalk escarpments of England have normally a bluff face rising from the underlying strata, and a gentle slope falling away from the crest in the opposite direction. The North Downs are of this simple form from Guildford to East Horsley, but in going eastwards to the Mole Valley their summit is split by a lateral, dry valley running into the Mole at Westhumble. It is this valley which by the Saxon invaders of Surrey was named Polesden (see map p.162).

Let us examine the evidence for this statement. First there is the estate in Great Bookham parish known as the manor of Polesden.[5] In 1548 a survey of the chief manor of Great Bookham, then in the King's hands,[6] shows William Castleton holding "a tenement and 4 virgates at Pollesden late of Thomas Slyfeld once of John Pollesden" by rent of £1 2s. per annum, Suit of

[1] A glance at the map of Surrey Hundreds (*e.g.*, *V.C.H.*, I, 294) will show that similar principles governed many other boundaries.
[2] *cf.* C. S. and C. S. Orwin, *The Open Fields*, 1938, 24-29.
[3] The basic authenticity of the earliest Chertsey charter is now generally admitted ; E.P-N.S., xvi.
[4] It lies at the geographical centre of Surrey, a point in the fields of Goldstone Farm in Great Bookham.
[5] *V.C.H.*, III, 331.
[6] P.R.O., E.36/168, f. 106*ff.* ; abstract in Guildford Muniment Room, 1/44/7, p. 9.
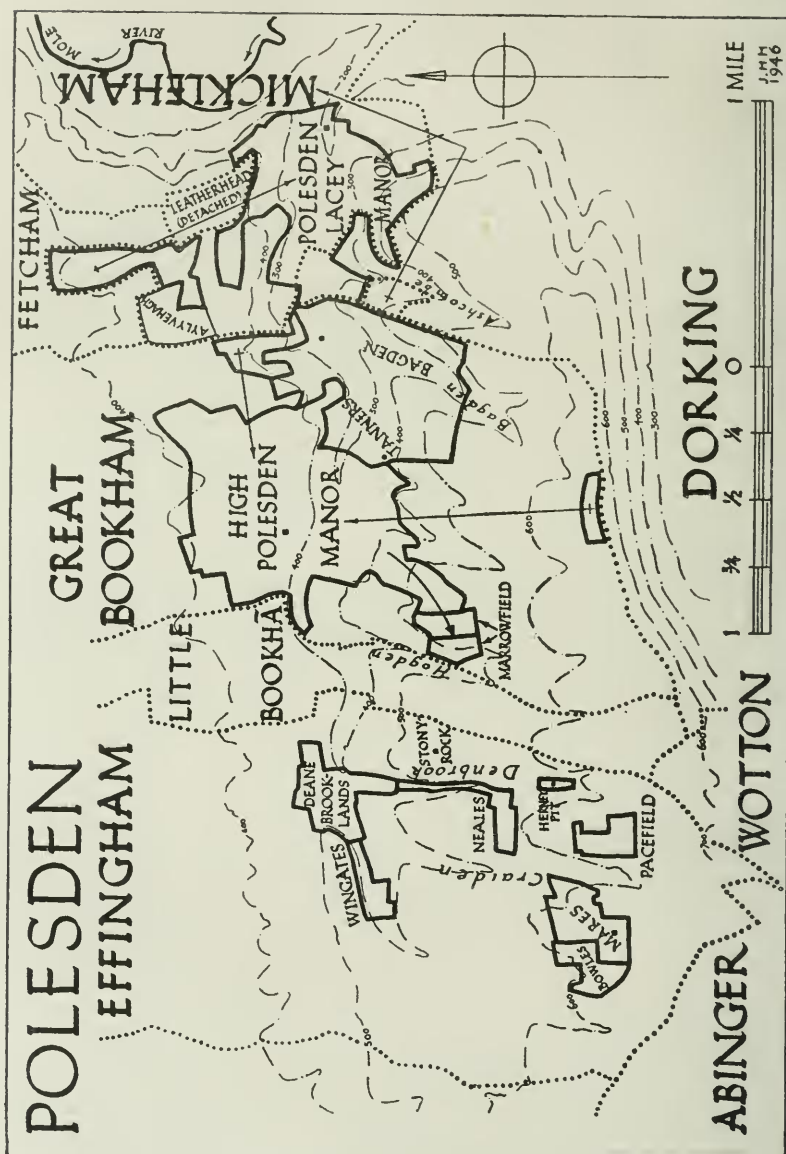
POLESDEN.—The holdings marked are definitely stated to lie in, at, or near Polesden. The boundaries of Polesden Lacey Manor in Mickleham are uncertain.

Court, heriot and relief ; also a croft and 3 virgates at "Pollesden and Eldons-
hatche late of Thomas Slyfeld once of William A Downe" by rent of 6s. 6d.,
Suit of Court, etc., and a field and garden called Marrowfeld, containing
12 acres, late of Thomas Slyfeld, once of Gilbert Carter, and formerly of Thomas
at Hatche," by rent of 3s. 4d., etc., with 2 acres called Helderdown in the
Common Field of Great Bookham by rent of 1d. By means of the later survey
and map of 1614[1] it is possible to identify the sum total of this estate, though
not to distinguish all its component parts. It seems probable that the second
important holding (that once of William A. Downe) lay on the southern side
of the valley.

The reputed manor of Polesden, also described as High Polesden and Book-
ham Polesden, thus formed, lay in a compact block across Great Bookham,
south of the Common Field, and north of Ranmore Common, with two small
outliers to east and south, as well as land in the Common Fields. To the east
lay the copyhold farm of Bagden and Tanners, described in the survey of
1548 as "lying at Pollesden," and comprising altogether 3 virgates deriving
ultimately from different sources. With this copyhold were farmed three
freehold closes held of the manor of Eastwick, a sub-manor of Great Bookham.
It will be seen that the Polesden estate and the Bagden farm together cover
almost the whole of the valley lying within the parish of Great Bookham.

In Mickleham lay another estate or reputed manor called Polesden Lacey[2] ;
this was identical with the holding of Merton Priory in Mickleham, mentioned
in 1202. This also spread into Dorking parish, and was to some extent
entangled with detached parts of the Reigate Priory manor of Westhumble.
So far as the known documents and maps go, Polesden Lacey manor covered
the eastern extremity of the valley, and a considerable area of downland on
each side.[3] From Chapel Farm on the east to Little Bookham lay a continuous
stretch of land described as lying in Polesden. In the narrow parish of Little
Bookham I have not yet traced the name, but further west in Effingham it
appears in use from the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 18th century,
and there can be no doubt that the Palesdenn referred to in a case in the
King's Court in 1204, together with Effingham and La Leghe, implies this
southern end of Effingham parish. Descriptions such as "in Poulsden in the
parish of Effingham" and the form "Effingham Polesden" occur commonly
in the later period, the latter doubtless in opposition to Bookham Polesden
and East Polesden in Mickleham. There was no estate here large enough to
be reputed a manor (the manors of Effingham, Effingham East Court, Byfleet,
and West and East Horsley were all represented by holdings), but the following
farms, etc., are described as in or at Polesden : Bowles, Wingates and Deane
Brookelands ; Herney Pit ; Mares ; Neales ; Pacefield ; Stonyrock. These
are marked in small capitals on the map,[4] which also shows the names of the

small side-valleys of Polesden, so far as they can be deduced from early field-
names and other sources. These names bear witness to the keen eye of the
Saxon settlers, who felt that each natural feature required its own name.
It is to be hoped that future philologists will be able to devote to such groups
more detailed attention than the wide scope of a county volume permits.[1]

<div align="right">JOHN H. HARVEY.</div>

Heraldic Roof Bosses in the Nave of Godalming Church.—This is not
a complete account, but merely notes on certain points of interest in these
bosses.

The bosses are not in their original setting ; according to Manning and
Bray, quoted by Welman in his history of the church,[2] there were sixteen
bosses in the "south chantry and end of adjoining transept," and an unspecified
number in the nave ; thirteen are actually mentioned, but it is stated that
some of the coats of arms are repeated. All the bosses are now in the nave,
and number 68, without counting the roses which form two out of the six rows
in which the bosses are arranged. But since the nave roof has been recon-
structed it follows that all the bosses must have been taken down and replaced
since they were originally put up. Some of the photographs show the heads of
modern screws by which the bosses are fastened to the roof (Figs. 2, 3, 4).
It is probable that the bosses were recoloured when they were fixed, and
some of the tinctures may be incorrect ; one or two of them certainly are.

It may be that the two sets of bosses, now united, belong to slightly different
dates, but I am inclined to think that they were all put up at about the same
time. There are four bosses that are important for fixing the date. One is
the first boss in the upper line on the south side, a gold pelican on an azure
field, surrounded by the Garter (Fig. 1). Welman calls this a falcon and
attributes it to a badge of the House of York, but anyone familiar with the
roof bosses in Winchester Cathedral cannot doubt that this boss bears the
arms of Richard Fox, who became Bishop of Winchester in 1500, and by
virtue of his office was Prelate of the Order of the Garter. It follows that this
boss and probably the others cannot be earlier than 1500.

The next important bosses are the fifth and ninth of the upper row on the
south side, both bearing the Howard arms surrounded by the Garter ; the
first shows the usual quarterings of Brotherton, Warren, and Fitzalan, but
the Brotherton coat lacks the label that it ought to have ; the other boss bears
the arms of Howard alone (Fig. 2). Now these arms must surely be those of
Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, who had been made a Knight of the Garter
in 1483, not in 1513 as Welman says. It was he who on 9th September, 1513,
won the victory of Flodden. On 1st February following he was created
Duke of Norfolk, and was granted an augmentation of his arms ; on the
bend of the Howard arms he was to bear an escutcheon charged with a demi-
lion pierced through the mouth by an arrow, within a double tressure flory
counterflory. Welman, quoting Manning and Bray. records this augmentation
on these two bosses ; but I think they were misled by making out the Howard

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[1] Investigation into the extent of Polesden has also cleared up the exact position of the early
closes called "Avlyuehagh," by (*apud*) which lay "la Vynye," now Phoenice Farm (E.P-N.S., 100).
This sheltered slope, facing the south-east, must have been a large vineyard, for there were also
"Vineroft" and another "Finnace," a little way west and north-west of Bagden F₂

[2] *The parish and Church of Godalming*, S. Welman, p. 50*ff.*
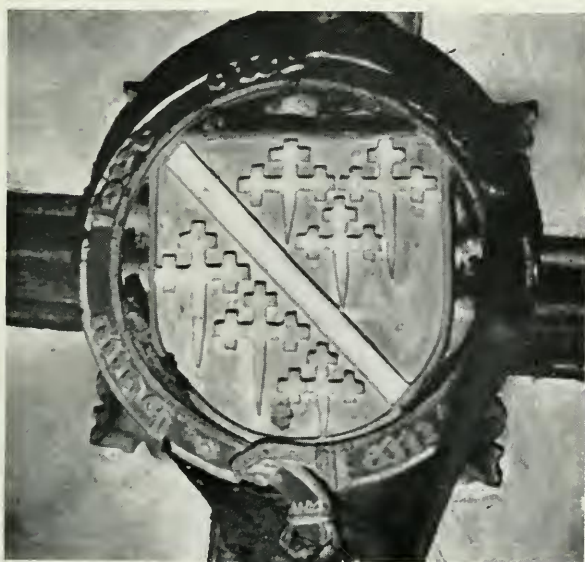
PLATE XXII

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

PLATE XXIII

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

arms and assuming that the augmentation was there without having been able to see it; there is not the slightest trace of it today on either boss, and I do not think it could ever have been there, for in each case the bend is very narrow and could hardly have contained the augmentation; the implication is that these bosses date from before 1514.

But I think we can date them still more closely. There are several which bear three feathers coming out of a coronet; these must almost certainly be the Prince of Wales's feathers (Fig. 3). Now Henry VIII had been Prince of Wales, but after he ascended the throne in 1509 there was no Prince of Wales, and it was 101 years before there was a Prince of Wales again. It thus seems likely that the bosses date from between the years 1500 and 1509.

There is a curious point about some of these bosses; several coats which should be quartered are here impaled; we find the arms of France impaling those of England, all within the Garter (Fig. 4); we find the Howard quartering of Warren impaling the Fitzalan quartering; and similarly with Maltravers and Fitzalan. All this is, of course, quite incorrect from a heraldic point of view, and I do not recollect coming across this particular disregard of the laws of heraldy anywhere else.

Among the coats I have been able to trace are two quite separate coats-of-arms, both of which belong, it would seem, to Westbrook of Godalming; one is gules a leopard's head jesant de lys gold, the other sable a fess dancetté between three fishes naiant gold; according to the Haralds Visitation of Surrey, these arms are sometimes borne quarterly, but they are both given as being the arms of Westbrook.

There are various mistakes in Welman's account taken from Manning and Bray. These mistakes were probably due to the great difficulty in making out details on the rather small bosses before the days of photography and spot lights. Perhaps the most curious mistake is in the coat given as "Azure a sun in the firmament radiated or, on a chief gules an eagle displayed or, granted by the Emperor Maximilian temp Henry VII to William Knight an Englishman." Actually the coat granted to William Knight was per fess gold and gules on an eagle displayed double-headed sable a demi-rose and demi-sun conjoined counterchanged of the first, and this coat was granted in 1514, that is in the time of Henry VIII, and not presumably by Maximilian. William Knight was employed by Henry VIII on foreign missions, and later became Bishop of Bath and Wells. The actual shield over which Manning and Bray made so many mistakes must be the one bearing gold two wings conjoined and expanded sable between four trefoils slipped on a chief per pale azure and gules an eagle displayed. The nearest coat to this in Papworth is or two wings conjoined and expanded sable between three trefoils slipped ermines on a chief gules an eagle displayed argent for Champion of London.

It needs someone with a good knowledge of local heraldry to disentangle all the coats-of-arms on the Godalming bosses. This should certainly be done, and if my photographs are of any assistance I would willingly place them at the disposal of anyone willing to undertake the work.

                                                        C. J. P. Cave.

The Dedication of Ripley Chapel.—Since the death in 1941 of Captain
C. M. H. Pearce, J.P., F.S.A., who was a member of our society for some
twenty years and latterly a member of the Council, a large body of his
notes dealing with the history of Ripley and of Newark Priory has come into
my possession ; none of these has been published except his valuable account
of the early history of the Priory which he added to the account of the excava-
tions on the site (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XL). Though they are most useful for reference,
there is little in his notes that could be published as it stands, but I have
found a memorandum on the true dedication of Ripley Chapel—a parish
church only since 1878—which is complete in itself and of historical import-
ance, since for the last forty years or so it has become customary to use a
dedication that is demonstrably false. The statement, slightly abbreviated,
runs as follows :—

"The first mention of the chapel is in or about 1199, when Ruald de Calna
granted the 'oratory of Ripley' to Newark Priory, under whose jurisdiction
it remained till the dissolution ; thus there is no mention of it in the episcopal
registers of Winchester. Nor, since it had no right of burial, is any mention
of it to be found in pre-Reformation wills, which often record the dedication
of churches where testators wished to be buried. Nor, again, is any mention
of it made in the known records of the Priory after 1199 till the Letters Patent
of 1544, by which Henry VIII granted to Sir Anthony Browne the greater
part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery including the manor of
Ripley and Send, which was charged with an annual payment of £6 to the
curate of the church or chapel of Ripley.

"Three years later the chapel, which was served by an ex-canon of the
priory, was held to come under the purview of Edward VI's commission for
the suppression of chantries. The commissioners in their report speak of the
chapel as 'builded longe tyme paste for an hospital and sythen that time
altered, unto which chapel the parochioners dwellinge nere there aboughte
have used (for their owne ease) to resorte.'

"In 1616, in the course of a lawsuit over the ownership of the chapel, it is
stated that the householders of Ripley had always before the dissolution of
the monastery and since 'had divine service used to be said for or unto them' in
the said chapel by a priest or curate found by the Prior : and that until the
dissolution of the Priory there was 'a little parcel of ground adjoining the
chapel [and] an almshouse used for the relief of ten poor people' who were
maintained there and relieved by the Prior.

"In 1219 the Prior of Newark had obtained from Henry III the privilege
of holding a fair at Ripley on the eve and day of St. Mary Magdalen, on which
day it is still held. Further, it has been discovered that on the eve of this
saint's day the Prior was wont to make a distribution of bread etc. to the poor
of Ripley. These facts strongly suggested that the original dedication of the
chapel was to St. Mary Magdalen, but no actual proof existed.

"In 1933, however, it became known that, among the Newark Priory docu-
ments inherited by Lord Spencer's family from Sir Anthony Browne, there
is an early thirteenth century deed by which a certain Geoffrey le Dyne
granted land in the parish of Send to the 'Hospital and Bretheren of St. Mary
Magdalen at Ripley'.[1] The dedication of the hospital and its chapel is thus

[1] There is a card-index in the Guildford Muniment Room of the Surrey documents that are among
these Althorpe MSS.

now known to have been that which the date of the fair-day had indicated."

Captain Pearce went on to point out that for some three centuries after the dissolution no reference to a dedication is to be found, the building being simply called "Ripley Chapel." In 1846, when the chapel was reconsecrated after the rebuilding of the nave, the official sentence stated that it "ought to remain separated dedicated and consecrated to be deemed and taken to be a church or chapel by the name of St. Mary Ripley for ever," a vague terminology that, occurring in an otherwise precisely worded clause, sounds like a deliberate compromise.

I may add to the above that the ascription to the Blessed Virgin first came into use about 1910, and the church is so styled in *V.C.H.* (iii, 369). No claim, I believe, was made that this dedication had any evidence to support it, but the fact that the parish church of Send, of which Ripley became a chapelry after the Reformation, was dedicated to the Virgin may perhaps have had some influence.

Captain Pearce's memorandum, not being intended for publication, was not furnished with an apparatus of references ; some of the facts referred to are already well known ; references to others, such as the Ripley lawsuit, are among his notes, but are not entirely legible. There can in any case be no doubt about the 13th-century deed which clinches his argument. The ease with which a false dedication may replace the true is well illustrated at Ockham, where the old dedication to "All Saints" became "St. Mary the Virgin and All Saints" some thirty years ago (see *S.A.C.*, XLV, 2) ; some months ago the church was referred to in the local press as "St. Mary's, Ockham" !

R. N. BLOXAM (1948).

Cheam Rate Book, 1730-1753.—This MS. book, which formed the subject of the article by the late Mr. C. J. Marshall in Volume XLVII of the *Collections*, pp. 67-83, has since been acquired by the Sutton and Cheam Corporation and placed in the Central Public Library, Manor Park House, Manor Park Road, Sutton, where it may be consulted by persons interested.

W. HOOPER.

Pepys and Brabœuf Manor.—Regarding the article on Brabœuf Manor in Volume XLIX, it is interesting to record that on 8th August, 1668, Samuel Pepys called on his uncle and aunt, the Wights, who resided at the Manor House. (See Pepys' Diary, Wheatley edition, Vol. VIII, p. 72.) Also it appears that Pepys frequently stayed at the Angel Hotel in Guildford on his journeys to and from Portsmouth Dockyard. Details of these visits in 1669, 1671 and 1684 are given in Arthur Bryant's volumes on Pepys.[1]

J. WILSON-HAFFENDEN.

[1] Vol. 1, *The Man in the Making*, p. 147 ; Vol. II, *The Years of Peril*, p. 62 ; Vol. III, *The Saviour of the Navy*, p. 80.

A recently discovered early Charter (c. A.D. 1220-21) granting land, etc., at Beddington and Wallington to ''The New Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr at Southwark.''—This document, which has recently been found by the writer amongst some old documents in his possession, is of considerable Surrey interest, as well as being, as far as is known, the earliest surviving charter granting land to St. Thomas's Hospital. Although undated, the date is established by a "fine" which is preserved at the Public Record Office (Feet of Fines Series I [C.P. 25 (1)], Case 225, File 5, No. 8). This deals with the same land (half a hide) at Beddington, and the same persons as are concerned in the Charter (viz., Reginald de Neubir, who granted the land to the Hospital, and Robert de Beckenham of whom he held it, and, apparently, Lord of the Manor, and the earliest mentioned benefactor of the Hospital (*Chartulary of St. Thomas's Hospital*, published by the late Dr. Parsons, from the original in the British Museum).

After the fire of 1213, when most of Southwark was destroyed, Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, appealed for grants of money and land to enable the rebuilding of the Hospital, which was done in 1215, on a new site on the east side of the Highway, which from then on separated the Hospital from the Priory and Church of St. Mary Overey.

In 1379 the Hospital disposed of all its lands, etc., at Beddington, Wallington and district (known as the "Freres' Manor") to Nicholas Carew of Beddington in exchange for land and buildings at Lambeth and Bermondsey. This explains how this charter came to be separated from the rest of the Hospital's muniments (like the somewhat later one, of about 1235, also granting land at Beddington—figured by Dr. Parsons in Vol. I of his *History of St. Thomas's Hospital*) and thereby was not mentioned in the "Chartulary" (drawn up about 1525) and escaped the destruction which overtook the muniments after the dissolution of both Priory and Hospital in Henry VIII's reign.

A translation of the charter is as follows :—

New Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr—Charter of *c.* a.d. 1220. TRANSLATION.

"Know all (men) present and future that I Reginald, a Cleric of Newebir (Newbury, or Newburgh), have given conceeded and by this my present Charter have affirmed to God and to the *New Hospital of Saint Thomas the Martyr of Suwerch* (Southwark) and to the brothers of the same who serve God and the poor—the whole of my land namely half a Hide of land with its appurtenances which I had and held in the town of Bedinton (Beddington) of Robert de Beckenham for the yearly service of two shillings and half a pound of Cumin with all due service to our lord the King. And the whole of my land namely four Acres and a half of land with its appurtenances which I had and held in the town of Waleton (Wallington) of William Banaster for the yearly service of eight pence with all due service to our lord the King pertaining to land of this extent. To have and to hold eternally to themselves and their successors of me and my heirs or assigns So (to hold it) freely, peacefully and uninterruptedly such as I hitherto have held it freely, peacefully and uninterruptedly, or should have held it. Paying yearly to me or my heirs or assigns half a mark of Silver (*i.e.* 6/8d.) in two instalments. Namely at Christmas forty pence and at the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist forty pence with all services and exactions and all matters—such as are due to me

PLATE XXIV

CHARTER OF 1220/21, GRANTING LAND AT BEDDINGTON AND WALLINGTON TO ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Scale ⅔).

[Facing p. 168

PLATE XXV

WALL PAINTING IN FETCHAM CHURCH. (See p. 171)

or to my heirs or assigns. Paying moreover to the aforesaid Robert de Beckenham and his heirs yearly two shillings sterling and half a Pound of Cumin in four instalments At the feast of Saint Michael—six pence and half a Pound of Cumin At Christmas—six pence. At Easter—six pence. At the Nativity of St. John the Baptist—six pence, with all service and exactions and all matters. "Salvo servicio domini Regis." Rendering moreover yearly to William Banastir and his heirs eight pence in two instalments. At the feast of St. Michael—four pence. And at Easter—four pence with all service and exactions and all things due as service to our lord the King, such as pertains to land of such extent. I indeed the aforesaid Reginald and my heirs or assigns (as regards) the aforesaid land with its appurtenances will freely indemnify the brothers and their successors against all 'haies et feuuas' for the aforementioned payment of half a mark as aforesaid. And the aforesaid brothers and their successors will acquit me and my heirs or assigns of service to our Lord the King and of all reasonable claims against all people according to the tenor of the charter of the aforesaid Robert & William which I have concerning the aforesaid lands. And it is agreed that it is Fully Lawful for me Reginald & my heirs or assigns to distrain on the aforesaid lands with the aforesaid brothers for the Return to us aforesaid, if the appointed terms are not carried out. In respect of the above gift, concession, affirmation & indemnity, the aforesaid brothers will give me Thirteen marks of Silver in fulfilment. Witnesses to these (are)—Robert de Beckenham. William Marescall. John, cleric. Graland de La Wudecot(e). Baldric his brother. Alan Le Bulete. William, cleric. Richard de Bandon. Rag. de Northebroc. William Blund. Rad(ulf) de Mitcham, and many others."

(The attachment for two seals remains at the foot of the document, but the seals themselves are missing.)   A. W. G. L.

Early Mediæval Iron Key from Leatherhead.—The key figured here was found recently by Mr. Benger, of "Duntisbourne," Leatherhead, while working in his garden. It is worth putting on record as it is of a type that can be
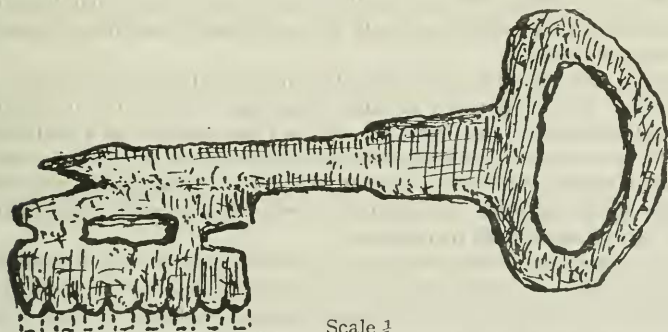
Scale ¼

dated fairly closely as 1250-1300 (see the Mediæval Catalogue of the London Museum), since it is of the same type as is depicted in the design on certain encaustic floor tiles of known date, and several very similar keys are in the London Museum. Mr. Benger has deposited this key with the Leatherhead and District Local History Society.   A. W. G. L.

The Earthworks on Banstead Heath ; some fresh evidence as to their date.—The three small rectangular earthworks on Banstead Heath,[1] described (with a plan) in the *Victoria County History*, Vol. IV, p. 392, were the subject of some investigation by the late S. E. Winbolt, as described in *S.A.C.*, XXXVIII, pp. 94-96. The results were inconclusive, though at one point, and at a depth of three feet, some pieces of "almost certainly mediæval ware" were found.

During the recent war, some photographs which were taken revealed (in the form of "crop marks" in standing corn) a fourth of these rectangular enclosures, at a point several hundred yards south of the main group. This newly found enclosure is of about the same size as the smallest of the three mentioned above, and, like the two smaller ones of the group, has an opening, or entrance, from the east.

A very similar small earthwork, at Cornbury, Oxfordshire, has been the subject of investigation by Mr. B. H. St. J O'Neil, V-P.S.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and his findings (published in *Oxoniensia*, X, pp. 73-78) show it to have been a battery site of the Civil War period, and that it was probably erected between 1642 and 1644. Also, from a contemporary plan (Fig. 12, after N. Stone's *Enchiridion of Fortification* (1645), Pl. II B.), Mr. O'Neil is able to show that it was a "Battery for Four Guns."

The similarity between numbers 3 and 4 of the Banstead Heath earthworks (*i.e.*, the two smallest of them) and the Cornbury example (also supported by the contemporary plan) makes it highly probable that they also are four-gun battery emplacements of the period of the Civil War.

This possibility has led me to search contemporary accounts for some mention of Banstead Heath at this date, and such that might suggest a possible reason for some military defensive works in this area, and I have come across the following reference in *England's Parliamentary-Chronicle*, by John Vicars (1646), p. 357. In the account of the discovery of the plans for a Royalist attempt to seize London, in May, 1643, there appears the following :—

"5. It was demanded where their place of retreat should be in case of strong opposition ? Answer, At *Black-heath*, or at *Bansted-Downs*, but left to the Lords (whom they pretended should side with them) absolutely to agree on the place of retreat."

Though this attempt never took place (possibly because the scheme was discovered, though Royalist accounts deny that it was ever intended), it seems clear this area near Banstead was, in 1643, regarded as a fairly secure area for a retreat, so that it is possible that there were, at this date, already certain defensive works in the district. This is, of course, purely conjectural, but the specific mention quoted above does lend some weight to deductions based on the earthworks themselves.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the presence nearby of two Roman villas (the one on Walton Heath and the other in the garden of "Windmill Bank," Sandilands Road) has hitherto influenced opinion regarding the date of these earthworks. There may, it is hoped, be still in existence some more detailed accounts of the Banstead area at the time of the Civil War, and which will establish with still greater certainty the suggestion made in this note.

<div style="text-align: right;">A. W. G. L.</div>

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[1] Map Reference—O.S., 6", Surrey Sheet XXVI, N.W.

Wall Painting in Fetcham Church.—The wall painting discovered, in 1857, in the pointed arched recess at the east end of the north aisle of Fetcham Church, is described in Volume XV of our Collections, and a full-size copy of the painting, made at the date of its discovery, is preserved amongst the Society's records, pictures, etc., in their Library at Guildford. This copy, which, since the original has been destroyed, is now the only record of this painting, has now been photographed, and (since the illustration in Vol. XV is unsatisfactory and shows only the upper part of the composition) it is reproduced here for the first time.

The painting, which is ascribed to the 13th century, has the Coronation of the Virgin Mary as the main subject at the top of the composition, with, to the left, a seated figure, apparently playing a harp, and identified as King David. The small figure to the right is identified as St. John the Baptist.

The band of tendril, foliage ornament beneath the upper scene is of varying depth for the two halves of the composition. Possibly (if this has been copied correctly) this discrepancy was masked by some central design. (Such a suggestion is possibly implied by the extra thick, double line immediately below the two main figures.) This tendril ornament is very similar to that, in Stoke d'Abernon Church, forming part of the painting still to be seen to the right of the east window of the chancel. The bottom figure to the left appears to represent a bishop, that to the right a cleric, while some letters from an inscription survive in the area between them. The overall width of the painting measures 6 ft. 10 ins.

                                                                A. W. G. L.