

NOTES

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

An instance has been reported of boys climbing about on the ruins of a Surrey abbey and doing damage. In this connection a letter has been received from Miss de Bacardi, of the Council for British Archaeology, requesting that the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Acts be made known to all members so that they might look out for any illegal contravention of the Ancient Monuments provisions in their locality. A Memorandum was enclosed, which is available for consultation.

A Neolithic Axe from Westhumble.—An exceptionally large chipped flint axe was found at a depth of 2 feet during building operations in Burney Road about 300 yards south of the Old Chapel in Chapel Lane. The implement has a creamy patina. Dimensions: length 9 inches, maximum width $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches tapering to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, thickness $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This is the largest axe of its type yet seen by the writer; it is typical of the "rough-outs" produced in Neolithic times at the Cissbury flint mines.

The find was reported by Mr. E. L. Sellick, Local Hon. Sec. for Dorking district.

W. F. RANKINE.

A Neolithic Axe from Milford.—This is another typical Cissbury "rough-out" and also was discovered during trench digging on the Witley Road at a depth of 2 feet. It has a creamy patina slightly stained by inclusion in a clay sub-soil. Dimensions: length 7 inches, maximum width $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches tapering to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, thickness $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The implement is in the possession of Mr. Melhuish of Godalming, who reported the find.

W. F. RANKINE.

Stane Street at Talbot Yard, Borough High Street.—Excavation recently for the foundation of a new boiler-house chimney for Guy's Hospital, at a point in Talbot Yard about 45 yards back from the frontage of Borough High Street (somewhat to the west of the chimney itself), disclosed at a depth of about 10 feet and below the modern deposits a distinct layer of yellow gravel resting upon some large pieces of Kentish ragstone which seemed to have been trimmed and laid in the form of a pavement. The position is very close to the true alignment of Stane Street there, and it seems reasonably certain that this was part of the Street. Work on the chimney foundations prevented more detailed observations being made. This information was kindly supplied by Mr. P. H. Staple, who saw these traces.

I. D. MARGARY.

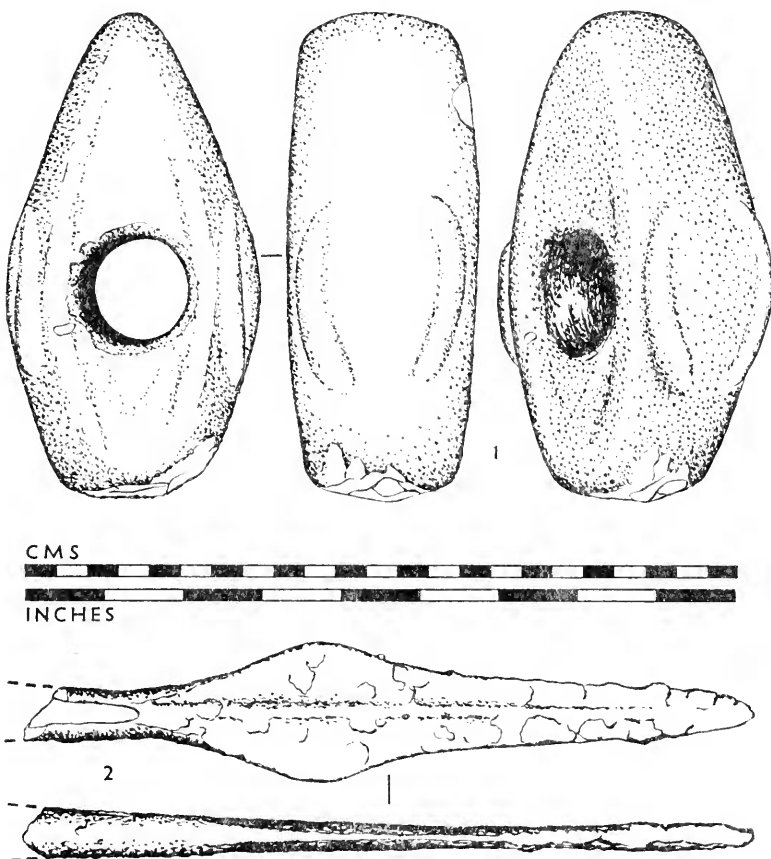
Ancient Weapons from Ripley.—The two fine and well-preserved weapons illustrated were found by Mr. F. Hookins and his son at the Papercourt Farm gravel pit of Messrs. Hall and Co. at Ripley, Surrey.

Both were obtained from an uncertain depth by a mechanical grab in the corner of the pit immediately across Tannery Lane from Papercourt Farmhouse (N.G. Ref. 51/036564). The gravel terrace, with a thickness of about 8 feet, stretches almost to the line of the modern London-Portsmouth road hereabouts, and drops abruptly along a line marked by Tannery Lane to the level of the flood-plain of the river Wey, a line which was clearly the effectual bank of the river before drainage. The proximity of two weapons of widely different age at this point thus seems reasonable, for they could have been lost by landing parties or by more normal travellers or hunters attracted by the river bank.

The first is a most exceptional perforated axe-hammer, 6.2 inches long, of carefully smoothed medium grey stone. The flat faces adjacent to the perforation have been very slightly hollowed to give the effect of faint raised

ridges along the middle part of the perimeter of the face; the sides have a pronounced bulge opposite the perforation, and each bulge is emphasized by prominent curved lateral ridges of rounded section. As the drawing shows, the butt has been battered in antiquity, but the pointed end of the implement shows no signs of wear and it has suffered no other damage except a small modern chip at one edge.

The implement was submitted for slicing to Dr. J. F. S. Stone, who reported on it as follows:



ANCIENT WEAPONS FROM RIPLEY.

South-western Group of Museums and Art Galleries. Report of Stone Axe Sub-Committee. 19 April, 1951.

Petrology. *Macro:* A greenish-grey igneous rock, weathering rough.
Micro: Consists of felspar in fresh laths with sub-ophitic augite crystals and green chloritic pseudomorphs after augite (?) Black magnetite present.
 A sub-ophitic dolerite.

Dr. Stone observed that it did not fall into any of the recognized groups described in the first two reports of the Stone Axe Sub-Committee¹ and that the petrological evidence could not be used to locate the source of the stone in the present state of knowledge.

The literature does not seem to show that an axe-hammer of this kind has been found before in Britain, nor is there any close parallel among the British, Scandinavian and Danish material in the British Museum. There is, however, a possible relationship with a group of implements ascribed to the Late Bronze Age by Broholme.² The first two of these have a prominent shoulder opposite the perforation, the first also having a grooved decoration reminiscent of the ridges bordering the faces of the Papercourt implement, although the second is more similar in general shape. Broholme's third example has an accurately cut concentric knob and ring in relief, in place of the ridged shoulder of the present example.

Although this evidence is unsatisfactory, a north European source in the Late Bronze Age seems likely, and the discovery of the implement on the bank of a river ultimately flowing into the North Sea is reminiscent of axes, apparently of similar origin, found at Horning, on the river Bure, 9 miles N.E. of Norwich,³ and near Langley Park, Loddon, Norfolk.⁴ The unusual quality of the Papercourt axe-hammer would be matched by the boldness of marauders intrepid enough to penetrate so far from the sea as Ripley. It is also worth while noting that the British Museum contains four stone weapons from the bed of the Thames at London, probably with a similar history. Two are plain perforated axes, the third has a fairly heavily splayed butt and blade, and the fourth is a peculiar double-ended perforated hammer, 5.9 inches long, in smooth dark green stone.

The second weapon illustrated here is an iron spearhead with the open socket characteristic of the Saxon period. The medial ridge of the blade is well defined. The socket is broken, and contains remains of the wood of the shaft. Compare a Saxon spearhead, apparently without medial ridge, found in a very similar situation at Leigh Hill, Cobham,⁵ and one from the Saxon cemetery at Guildown.⁶

Thanks are due to Mr. J. H. Norris of Hall and Co. for presenting the axe-hammer to Guildford Museum; to Miss E. M. Dance, the Curator of the Museum, for providing facilities for its publication; and to Professor V. G. Childe and Mr. E. S. Wood for valuable suggestions. The Saxon spearhead has also been placed in Guildford Museum.

REFERENCES

- ¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, Vol. VII, 50, and Vol. XIII, 47.
- ² *Danmarks Bronzealder*, Vol. IV, Plate 55, 1 and 2, and Plate 57, 4.
- ³ *Ant. Journ.*, Vol. III, 369.
- ⁴ *Ant. Journ.*, Vol. XXIII, 154.
- ⁵ *Sy.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII, 93.
- ⁶ *Sy.A.C.*, Vol. XLIX, Plate X, 2.

ANTHONY J. CLARK.

Roman Pottery from Oxshott.—Five sherds of pottery were found at Midgarth, High Street, Oxshott, about 1913. I am indebted to Mr. T. E. C. Walker for allowing me to examine them. The nearest Roman sites are the Ashted Villa to the east and at Cobham to the west. The finds, therefore, though of little significance in themselves, do record a fresh site.

Description of the pottery.—1. Short upright rim of New Forest type with brown metallic surface. Compare Ashley Rails in *Excavations in New Forest Roman Pottery Sites*, by Heywood Sumner, Plate III, 4-6. The Ashley Rails pottery belongs to the late period of New Forest production (A.D. 330 plus); see *Ant. Journ.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 127.

2. Brown colour-coated beaker rim of short upright type with beaded lip. This type appears rare in Castor ware, but it is probably a small bulbous

thumb pot of the general type of that described by May in *Pottery Found at Silchester*, Plate XLIII, 4, or Plate LVIII, 3.

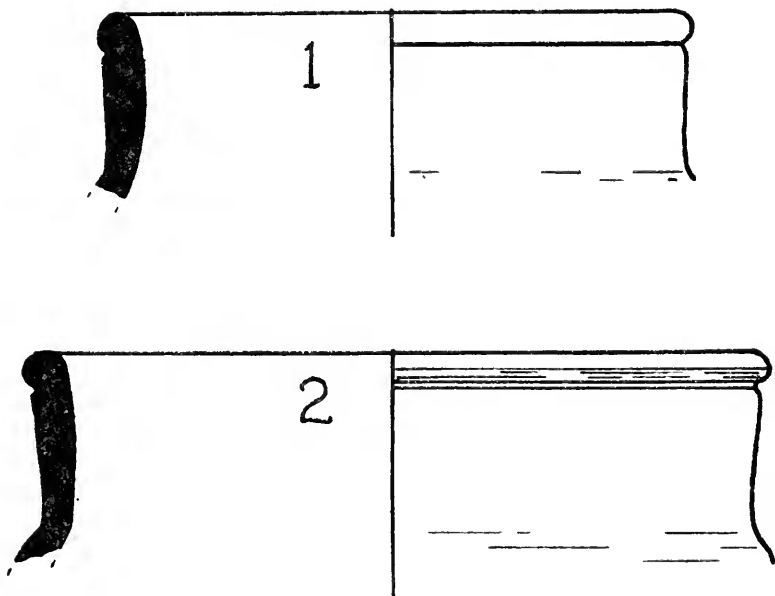
3. Sherd of a Rhenish beaker, reddish ware with coat of black colour.

4. Worn base fragment of brownish coarse ware.

5. Very worn sherd of light soft almost white coarse ware.

The only informative sherds are Nos. 1 and 2 illustrated, and even they are too small to give clear indication of date. In form they belong to types common throughout the third and fourth centuries, and there is not enough of the shape left to differentiate further. However, if No. 1 is really a "metallic" beaker of Ashley Rails type its date is likely to be mid-fourth rather than third century. No. 2 is likely to be slightly earlier, as its ware is not the late white kind, though it is fairly thick (almost 6 mm. below the lip).

S. S. FRERE.



ROMAN POTTERY FROM OXSHOTT.

Roman Coin Found at Milford.—A small bronze coin of Constantine I (306–337) was found by a gardener when digging in the garden of Monsehill Cottage, Sandy Lane, Milford, during the summer of 1949. By the kindness of the owner of the property, Mrs. Fletcher, it has been presented to the Godalming Museum. The *obverse* shows the head of the Emperor and the inscription IMP CONSTANTINUS AUG, and the *reverse* has an allegorical representation of the Sun God with SOLI INVICTA COMITI T.P. and the Trier mint mark (PTR).

JOHN F. NICHOLS.

A Medieval Jug from Sutton, Surrey.—The elegant jug, Fig. 1, from Sutton, Surrey, is now in the Museum at Newbury, Berkshire, and unfortunately nothing more is known of the circumstances of its finding.¹ It is of a hard, sandy, fine pale buff to white fabric, with a mottled rich green

glaze, and is of rather uncommon finely waisted form. Decoration is confined to slight horizontal grooves. Four faint finger impressions on the base angle close together on one side are possibly accidental, as owing to the distortion produced by these the jug stands badly. The handle is squarish in section and applied rather heavily.

Another jug of this finely waisted form (Fig. 2) came from Seething Lane, London, and is now in the British Museum.² It is of pale buff fairly friable ware with fine sand in the fabric, giving a fine pimply surface, and there is a little chalky material in the fabric, which is on the whole comparable with that of the Sutton jug. It has also a mottled green glaze, and its body is rilled with close-set lines. The waist in this case is knife-trimmed, a technique found sporadically throughout the middle ages, and the handle is of a plain circular section. Mr. Dunning tells me that there is another London example of this type of waisted jug in the London Museum.

The Sutton jug is particularly interesting because it is evidently a kiln waster, the green glaze having spread over the broken edge at the top. The pottery kilns at Cheam, about a mile away, are known to have been working in the later 14th and 15th centuries,³ and here now we have evidence of pottery manufacture in this vicinity pushed back to the later 13th or early 14th centuries, the date indicated by the form and character of this jug. Moreover, the parallel with the London examples gives some archaeological evidence for the supplying of London with pottery from these Surrey kilns at this period; the later Cheam products, of the 15th century, are already known from London. There is a fair amount of documentary evidence for the supply of large amounts of pottery to London from Kingston in the 13th century,⁴ but it must be remembered that Kingston may have been merely the point on the Thames from which pottery collected from the west Surrey kilns was shipped to London by barge. Hedsor, for instance, figures in the Windsor Castle 14th century accounts in connection with the supply of paving tiles, which were in reality being collected there from the Chiltern kilns, and then shipped down Thames to Windsor.⁵ However, it is more likely that pottery from Sutton and Cheam would be brought in to London direct, by cart; building stone from Reigate or Chaldon for work at Westminster seems usually to have been carted to Battersea and ferried across.⁶ Supplying London with pottery from Sutton via Kingston would have been very roundabout, though in the middle ages the ways of trade could be as devious as they are today.

REFERENCES

¹ Given by Mrs. Llewellyn Roberts. I am grateful to Mr. H. H. Coghlan, F.S.A., for permission to publish it.

² B.M. 1939, 1-1, 1, from the Ridout Collection. See also Bruce Mitford, R. L. S., in *Brit. Mus. Quarterly*, 13 (1939), 37-8; Rackham, R. B., *Medieval English Pottery* (1948), Plate 40. I am indebted to the Keeper of the Department of British Antiquities for permission to draw and publish this jug, and to Mr. Bruce Mitford for his help.

³ *Sy.A.C.*, 35 (1926), 79 ff.; *ibid.*, 47 (1941), 99; Dunning, G. C., in *Lond. Mus. Med. Cat.* (1940), 225-8, *Trans. Eng. Ceramic Circle*, 2 (1945), 234 ff.

⁴ *Sy.A.C.*, 45 (1937), 151-2.

⁵ Hope, W. H. St. J., *Windsor Castle*, I, *passim*.

⁶ Scott, G. G., *Gleanings from Westminster Abbey* (1863), 256, 258.

E. M. JOPE.

The Barn at Ravensbury Park.—The barn at Ravensbury Park was one of the buildings of the farm which adjoined the Manor House on the Ravensbury estate, formerly owned by the Carews of Beddington. On the break-up of the Carew property in 1855 the Manor House, the farm, and the park land were sold to G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E. The old Manor House was then dismantled and a new house built some distance away from the old site, and since then most of the land which formed Ravensbury Park has been built

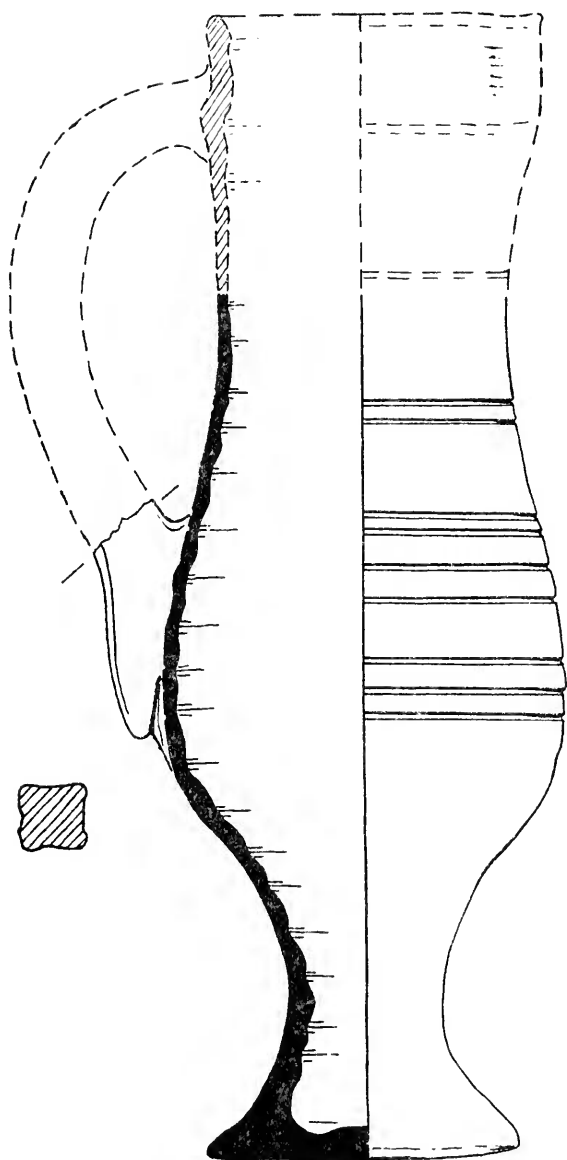


FIG. 1.—GLAZED JUG, PROBABLY LATE 13TH CENTURY;
FROM SUTTON, SURREY. (Scale 1: 1·73).

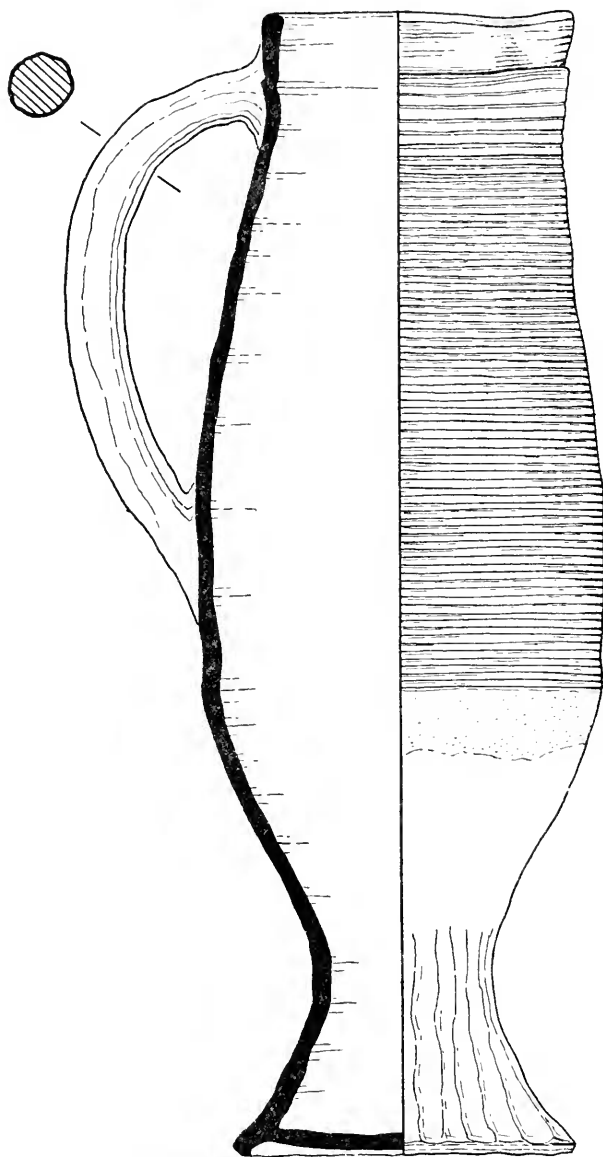
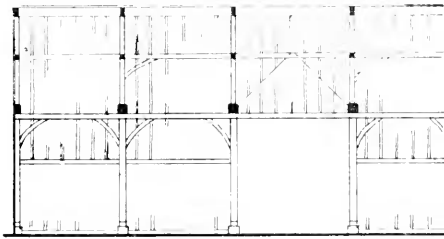


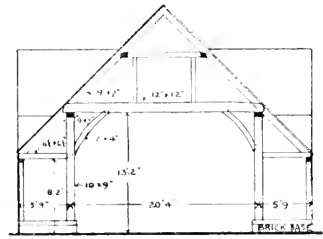
FIG. 2.—GLAZED JUG, PROBABLY LATE 13TH CENTURY; FROM SEETHING LANE, LONDON. (Scale 1:1·73).

over. The ruins of the old Manor House, however, and what is left of the grounds around it, including a fine stretch of the river Wandle and many large plane trees on its banks, are preserved as a public recreation ground, owned conjointly by the Mitcham and the Merton and Morden Urban Councils. The barn also, now owned by a motor firm and used as a store, is still standing in good condition generally, but in urgent need of repair in places, particularly at the junction of some of the posts with the beams.

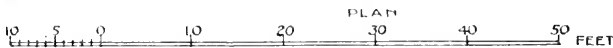
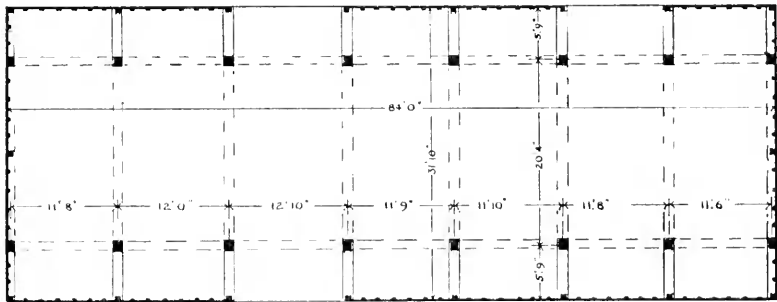
The barn probably dates from the 16th century and is a fine example of its type; it is a large timber structure, built of elm; measures externally 84 feet by 34 feet and was originally of seven bays running north and south. An



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



TRANSVERSE SECTION



S.T. 1925.

BARN AT RAVENSBUARY PARK, MITCHAM

addition of two bays on the south is of later date. Originally it had one transept only, placed at the third bay from one end and giving the plan the form of a Latin cross; but at a later period a screen was thrown across between the fifth and sixth bays and a half transept constructed at the sixth bay. This alteration was made doubtless to permit of the use of the barn for two purposes. The bays are divided by strong elm trusses, housed, scarfed and secured by oak pins; the cross beams are 12 inches square and the posts 10 inches by 9 inches; the whole work being strengthened by curved struts and wind braces. The sides and ends of the barn are covered with boarding, restored from time to time, and the roof with slate. It is highly desirable that this valuable structure should be preserved. (See Plate X, Page 59.)

SIDNEY TOY.

Relationship of Richard Drake of Esher, co. Surrey, and Sir Francis Drake, Kt., of Buckland Monachorum, Admiral. See the will 1596 P.C.C. 1 Drake, of Sir Francis, dated August, 1595, "now called into action where I am to hazard my life." A second part added January 27 and ending May, 1596. Sentence P.C.C. 48 Drake. After leaving a sufficiency to his wife for life, with reversion to his brother Thomas Drake, he leaves the tenement with houses, shops, etc., in High Street, Plymouth, now in the occupation or tenure of Thomas Drake, Elizabeth his wife, and Francis and Elizabeth their children, to his brother Thomas Drake of Plymouth. He appoints as overseers of his will "my trustie and well-beloved frendes and cosens Master Richard Drake esquier, one of the enquerys of Her Majesties stable, and Thomas Barrett, Archdiacon." In the second part of his will he leaves "to my well-beloved cosen Francis Drake son of Richard Drake of Eshire co. Surrey Esquier one of the Quiries of Her Majesty's stable my manor of Yarcombe co Devon for ever. Provided always that if the said Richard Drake and Francis Drake his son their heirs and executors do not pay unto Thomas Drake of Plymouth £2000 of lawful monie of England within two years after my death my legacy to be void and in that case the manor to be to my said brother Thomas Drake the said £2000 to be only and wholly employed in discharging my debts."

Sir Francis' widow Elizabeth contested the will, but to no effect. Sentence P.C.C. 48 Drake.

Sy.A.C., Vol. VII, pp. 203-13, in an article by Sir William Drake, F.S.A., gives a drawing of the monument to Richard Drake in Esher Church, and claims that he was a son of John Drake of Ashe, in Musbery, S. Devon.

"One John Drake" purchased the Manor of Musbery about 1542 from Sir Edward North, Kt., who had it from the King, when it was confiscated from the Marquess of Exeter, who had been attainted of high treason. Two years later the yeomen and tenants of Musbery brought a Chancery suit against John Drake alleging that he had taken away their common, distrained their goods, and tried to take away the time-honoured customs and rights of the manor. In 1546 one of the men who brought the Chancery suit (printed July 1941, in *Devon Notes and Queries*, pp. 326-9) was executed at Musbery. Four other Chancery suits followed. John Drake would appear to have been a townsman unused to the ownership of land and with no understanding of, or regard for, the ancient rights of the tenants of the manor. Moreover, he laid violent hands on both men and women. The will of Richard Drake of Esher, 1604 P.C.C. 2 Harte, gives very little information. Sir William Drake, F.S.A., makes no reference to Sir Francis Drake, nor to his will of 1596, but there would appear to be some relationship between Richard Drake of Esher and Sir Francis Drake.

H. J. HOOPER.

Notes on "Faculty Pews" in Parish Churches (in reference Plate XI of Gattou. Page 75).—As the rights for Faculty Pews do not appear to be granted nowadays, it may be of interest to describe their origin.

Faculty is the technical name for a licence from the Consistory Court to make alterations in any church or churchyard or to allow the exclusive use of a pew. It should be borne in mind that pews were not introduced into our churches until the 15th century; but once introduced they greatly increased when preaching became more general, and with them came pew-rents which made the Houses of God centres of class distinction, the last place where it should be found.

In earlier times men stood or knelt during the service; but in some ancient churches a masonry bench along the walls and surrounding the piers of the arcade gave the womenfolk, especially the aged and infirm, some respite from the fatigue of standing.

Some chantries built by lords of manors who perhaps had been responsible for founding or rebuilding the church had seats and furnishings; but on the dissolution of the chantries they were retained by the lord or his successors in title as pews for the families.

Lavenham, Suffolk, has two pre-Reformation pews for families.

1287. Synod of Exeter. All seats unreserved, except for noble persons and patrons.
1467. St. Mary-at-Hill, Churchwardens' Accounts, "paid to a smith for making a lok (lock) for Maister Stokkin's pew VIIJ d."
1450. According to John Russell's *Boke of Nature* published 1450, the lord (? of the manor) instructs his chamberlain "to procure all things for his pew that it be prepared with cossyn (? cushion) carpet and curtains, bedes and bokes."

Others lower in state desired to imitate, and parclose screens were used to enclose a pew or pews.

In the past the right to occupy a certain pew in a church existed either by virtue of a faculty or by prescription at common law. But the right could properly be obtained only in connection with the occupation of a particular house within the parish. In former times such faculties were granted with some freedom to parishioners who were liberal contributors to a church building or restoration fund. But rights in pews are now rarely granted by faculty, the chief reason being that congregations are so much smaller that there is ample room for those attending a church.

Mr. J. G. Pembroke, Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, tells me that during the twenty-six years he has held office no faculty rights have been granted. It is of great importance, therefore, that the few faculty pews still remaining in the county should be preserved even if their height has been shortened to conform with other pews in the church, and also that a diocesan register of the names of the churches possessing these antiquities should be made.

The present law of pews in England is briefly this:

All church seats are at the disposal of the bishop and may be assigned by him, either:

- (1) directly by *faculty* to the holders of any property in the parish; or
- (2) through the churchwardens, whose duty it is, as officers under the bishop, to "*seat the parishioners according to their degree.*"

In the former case, the right descends with the property if the faculty can be shown, or immemorial occupation proved. In the latter, the right can at any time be recalled, and *lapses* on the party ceasing to be a regular occupant of the seat.

The practice of letting pews, except under the Church Building Acts, or local Acts of Parliament, and, much more, of selling them, has been declared illegal.

In Surrey there are faculty pews with fireplaces still to be seen in the Norbury Chapel in Stoke D'Abernon church. At Gatton church there is a fireplace in the pew that belonged to the family. In earlier times central heating of churches was unknown. The little transept or chapel, which was reserved for accommodating the lord of the manor and his family, had its own door, so that entrance or exit could be made without using the nave approach. Those living near the Kent border can see faculty pews at the parish churches of Tenterden, Rolvenden, Woodchurch and Pluckley.

Special pews for particular objects are also referred to in the Churchwardens' Accounts of London churches.

1493. (St. Mary-at-Hill) a matt for the shreiving (? shriving) pewe.

1511. (St. Margaret Pattens) a clothe for Lent to be hung before the shreiving pewe.

Midwives and Churching seats were sometimes used; the churching seat stood in the chancel, near the altar.

J. WILSON-HAFFENDEN.

The above data from J. Charles Cox, *English Church Furniture*; Churchwardens' Accounts; Carter and Weeks' Protestant Dictionary; and other sources.

Ognlabene Luteri: A Surrey Glassmaker.—On November 26, 1586, the Privy Council wrote to Sir William More of Losley and others (probably Justices of the Peace) about an Italian whose consumption of wood in a glass-

house had drawn complaints from the inhabitants of Guildford, Godalming and Womersh: he was to be brought before the Council and meanwhile the working of his glasshouse was to be suspended. This letter is well known through the summary printed in Kempe's *Loseley Manuscripts* (p. 493). A document¹ has now come to light which tells something of the sequel. It is one of the Loseley MSS. recently deposited on loan in Guildford Muniment Room by the generosity of Major J. More-Molyneux, is dated December 8, 1586, and runs as follows:

"Noverint universi per presentes nos Ognylene Luthery de Burgate in Com' Surr' Glassemaker et Walterum Carey de Wyckham in Com' Buck' generosum teneri et firmiter obligari serenissime domine nostre Elizabeth dei gracia Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regine fidei defensori etc. in Centum marcis bone et legalis monete Anglie Solvendis eidem domine Regine hereditibus vel successoribus suis Ad quam quidem solutionem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et utrumque nostrum per se pro toto et insolido heredes, executores, et administratores nostros firmiter per presentes. /. Sigillis nostris sigillatas, datas octavo die decembris Anno regni dicte Domine nostre Elizabeth Vicessimo nono. /.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That where the above bounden Ognylene Luthery hath of late erected a howse, furnace, & oven in the wood of Henry Smyth gent at Burgate above said thear to make glasse and bugell' & hath bought of the said Henry Smythe certeine woode to be expended in the making of the said glasse and bugell' /. Yf nowe the said Ognylene nor his assignes doe not from hensforthe consume & expende above one hundreth Cordes or lodes of the woode so boughte, or of anie other woode about the makinge of glasse or bugell' at Burgate aforesaid, nor doe not erecte or cawse to be erected anie other newe furnace or glashowse within fyve myles of the Towne of Godalminge in the said Countie of Surrye, nor practize or make nor cause to be practised or made anie glasse or bugell' within the said fyve myles accordinge to the Computacion of the Cuntrie next adioyninge. /. That then this obligation shalbe void & of none effecte or ells shall abide in all his full force, power, strengthe & vertu. /.

Received sealed & delivered
in the presence of

[SIGNED] Wyllm More
George More
George Austen

[SIGNED] Ognia ben
Luteri
Walter Cary "

(Fragments of two seals are attached.)

Within twelve days after the dispatch of the Council's letter the glassmaker had evidently appeared before the Council, received their ruling, and come back to sign this recognizance in the presence of three local J.P.'s. A recognizance was a usual method of enforcing Tudor commercial regulations: the tradesman or his guarantor forfeited a certain sum (in this case 100 marks, or £66 13s. 4d.) if he failed to observe the conditions imposed on him.

It is reasonable to identify Ogniabene Luteri with Ombien Lutere, described in an Elizabethan Return of Strangers in London² as "a worker of glasse and a servaunte." "[He] and Lucia his wife Italians have byn here iii quarters of a yeare sowurning within the said John Carye" (in St. Christopher's parish). This is probably the same man as "Quiobyn Littery" who figures in the return of November 10, 1571.³ The official returns would presumably be compiled from rough lists, and "O" could easily be transformed into "Q" by a careless clerk to whom all foreign names were equally meaningless. This entry, under St. Benet Fink parish, reads: "Quiobyn Littery glasse maker borne in Venys Lucye his wyfe borne in Andwarpe and Lawer there daughter cam hither a yeare ago. . . . he sowurneth within the house of one Thos. Cape a painter" where "one Joseph a Venetian and a glasse maker" (whom Mr. Thorpe⁴ identifies with Verzelini) was also lodging. At this date Carré (returned as "John Carr") was also in St. Benet Fink parish, and had in his house Dominyck

Casseler and five other Venetian glassmakers whose names are quoted by Mr. Thorpe.

The exact date of the first-mentioned Return of Strangers is uncertain. "1571" is written on the cover in a later hand. A cursory comparison of the two returns suggests that the answers given about length of residence were often casual approximations, and that the difference between "iii quarters of a yeare" and "a yeare" is not precise evidence of the interval between the two lists. However, Luteri must have come to London about 1569-70, as he was not included in the 1568 Return of Strangers.⁵ Apparently he was the first Venetian whom Carré imported, and lodged in his master's house for a short time before Casseler and the others arrived. We do not know where he was between 1571 and 1586: whether he stayed at the Crutched Friars glasshouse in London, working under Verzelini after Carré's death, or whether he was employed at one of Carré's Wealden furnaces before he set up on his own at Burgate.

It is tempting to suppose that "Walter Carey gentleman" was one of the Carré family, but no one of that name appears among the 16th-century records of aliens in London printed by the Huguenot Society. He was more probably an English backer of Luteri's and could perhaps be traced in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. G. H. Kenyon tells me in a letter that he thinks Luteri's glasshouse is almost certainly to be identified with the site called Vann in Winbolt's *Wealden Glass*; Mr. A. D. R. Caroe, who excavated the site, has confirmed that it was part of Burgate Farm. Mr. Kenyon adds that the fragments found there include some "of a technique which cannot be matched elsewhere in the Weald at present." It is curious that this furnace, built (or at least rebuilt) by a Venetian, should be of the typical French pattern and not a Venetian round furnace.

Did Luteri go back to London when he had exhausted his fuel allocation? Mr. Thorpe quotes from St. Olave's parish register the record of the burial of Angell, daughter of "Omnia Bene glassmaker" in June, 1589.⁶ If this is the same man, his Burgate enterprise had been short-lived. He has left no trace in the Godalming parish register. Possibly the Loseley collection in Guildford Muniment Room, now in process of being catalogued, may yield further information. The Council's letter of November 26, 1586, is not at Guildford and is presumably somewhere among the historical correspondence preserved at Loseley Park. Unfortunately, no copy of this letter is to be found among the State Papers or the Acts of the Privy Council; all we know of it is Kempe's summary.

NOTES

¹ Loseley MSS. 1128/9 (reproduced by the kind permission of Major More-Molyneux).

² State Papers Domestic Eliz., Vol. 84.

³ State Papers Domestic Eliz., Vol. 82.

⁴ *English Glass*, 1949, p. 97.

⁵ *Huguenot Soc. Publications*, Vol. X, Pt. III.

⁶ *English Glass*, 1949, p. 103.

G. M. A. BECK.

The Arms of Reigate.—The acquisition of Arms by a town with a background of centuries of history is a matter which may evoke in a student of heraldry more than passing interest. Notwithstanding its many historical associations and traditions, Reigate had not at any time since incorporation seriously considered making application for the assignment of Armorial Bearings. However, representations made by the writer and a few others stimulated interest, and resulted in a decision to make such application, followed by the Grant of Arms as follows:

Chequy Azure and Or on a Chief wavy Sable between two Crosses potent quadrate Gules fimbriated Argent a Mount thereon in front of an oak tree of the last the leaves charged with an Escutcheon chequy Azure and Or a Port with Portcullis raised between two Towers also Argent And for the Crest on a Wreath of the Colours a demi Lion Argent

gorged with a Mural Crown and supporting with the paws a Cross Crosslet fitchée Gules

And the Supporters following—On either side a Pilgrim with staff and scrip and habited in traditional costume proper the dexter having a Cloak Azure and the sinister a Cloak Vert both Buckled Or.

The explanatory notes which follow may be of interest.

Shield.—In deciding the symbols to be employed, it was agreed that the history of Reigate from Anglo-Saxon times had largely centred around its Castle, the Warenne Earls of Surrey, and the Priory. Accordingly, the shield bears devices conveying such symbolism. It was considered appropriate that, as in the Arms of Lewes—the Sussex Warenne stronghold—the “chequers” should be very prominently displayed. The port and oak tree, the leaves charged with an escutcheon, have been taken from the old corporate seal. It would appear that here is a version of the oak with depending shield which is included in a seal of John de Warenne of 1329 (see engraving, M. & B.). The line wavy is symbolic of the outline of the North Downs, below which in Holmesdale lay the castle and town.

Crest.—The Crest is intended to perpetuate the very considerable connection between Reigate and the illustrious family of Howard, and in particular the Lord Admiral of Spanish Armada fame. It will be recalled that, notwithstanding implicit testamentary instructions left by Lord William Howard to his wife (see Dr. Hooper's *Reigate*, p. 54) no memorial was provided following his burial in Reigate church. Later, even his famous son was denied a monument, and not until the tercentenary of the Armada was any kind of memorial supplied, and then only a small brass plate in the chancel. A belated token of honour has now been bestowed by way of the town's crest. A demi lion arg., appropriately gorged with the symbol of civic dignity, supports a cross crosslet fitchée (from Howard). It may be noted that a crosslet gu. was officially substituted for a crosslet arg.

Supporters.—Whilst general local approval was given to the adoption of “Pilgrim” Supporters, the doubts which were expressed by Dr. Hooper (see *Sy.A.C.*, Vol. XLIV; pp. 47–84) and others, regarding alleged large-scale pilgrimages along the “Pilgrims Way” into Reigate, were not overlooked. Nevertheless, pilgrims were a familiar feature of the times of the Warenne Earls of Surrey well before the Canterbury shrine was in being. It should be noted that the badge worn by the supporters is the scallop shell of St. James of Compostella, to whose shrine great numbers from the south of England went on pilgrimage.

Motto.—The traditional boast of the people of Holmesdale, given by Camden in his *Britannia* as “Never wonne ne never shall,” and appearing in the former common seal, remains the town's motto.

A. BUCKLAND KENT.

Arms of Foster in Crowhurst Church.—In an article in *Sussex Daily News* recently there appeared a photograph of an ancient fireback, in the “Six Bells” public house at Billingshurst, which is a copy of the tombstone of Anne Forster in Crowhurst church, Surrey, but which is without the coat-of-arms. There is also a similar fireback at Baynards House, as well as others elsewhere. Particulars of this remarkable tombstone appeared in *Sy.A.C.*, Vol. III, pp. 44 and 45, but there is no description of the coat-of-arms, which is as follows: It represents the family of FOSTER (not Forster) of Essex, later of Crowhurst, Surrey—hence the absence of the “bugle horns,” “stags heads,” etc., usually found in Forrester coats. FOSTER, of Little Baddow, Essex, bore: azure, a lion rampant argent goutty purpure, and quarters TENDRING azure, a fess between two chevrons argent. Thomas Gainsford, son of Sir John Gainsford of Crowhurst by Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Dacre, had three daughters; one married — Foster (other name unknown) who held half the land of Crowhurst (*Visitations of Surrey*, p. 12). So the third quartering of the shield is GAINSFORD, argent, a chevron gules between three greyhounds courant sable. Forster, or Forresters, always bore “bugle horns,” but not so this Essex family of Foster.

G. N. SLYFIELD.



PLATE X. —BARN AT RAVENSBURY PARK, MITCHAM.

See page 84.



PLATE XI.—PEW IN GATTON CHURCH.

See page 88.