

NOTES

Flint Tranchet-Axe from Ashtead.—This axe (Fig. 1, 4) of grey flint with a milky brown patina and some rust-stain spots, was found at Otways, Ashtead, in 1919, and is now in Weybridge Museum.

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

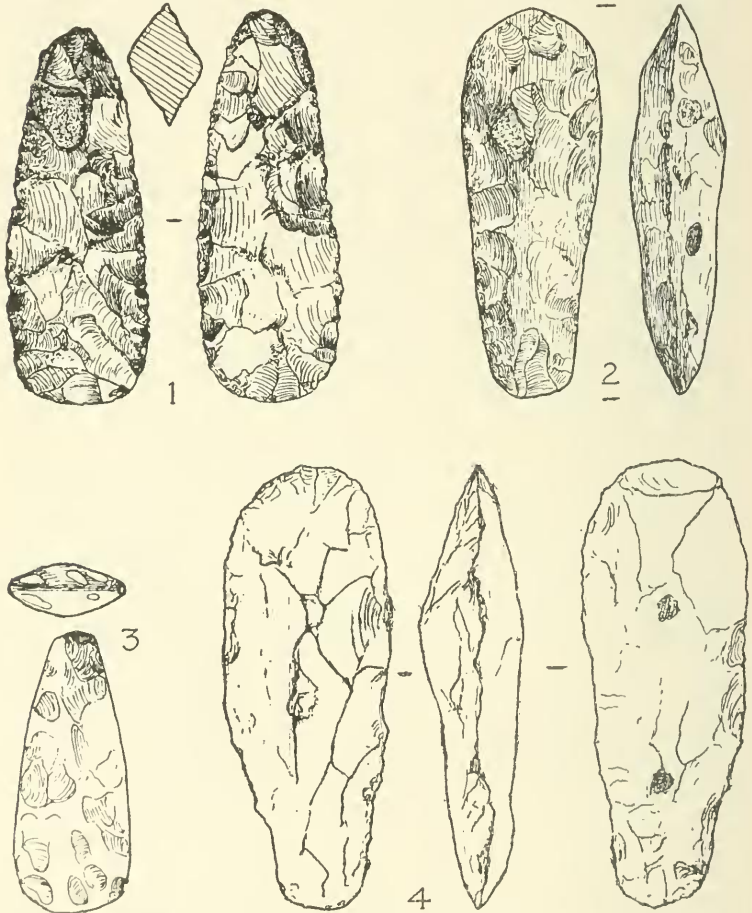


FIG. 1.—FLINT AXES FROM ASHTEAD (4), EWHURST (1, 3)
AND HORLEY (2). (3)

Flint Axes from Ewhurst.—Fig. 1, 1, was found at Coneyhurst Lane in 1954 in the field next to Spange Haw. It weighs $9\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Fig. 1, 3, was found at Summerfold about 1907, and is here recorded by permission of Mrs. Puttock, its owner. It weighs 5 oz.

A. W. G. L.

Flint Axes from Horley.—Fig. 1, 2, is of brown-grey flint, and is partly polished. It was found in 1956 by Mrs. Rider of Little Bonners, Bonchurst Road, Horley, and has been presented to the Society's Museum at Guildford.

The field in which this find was made is a meadow in the occupation of Mrs. Rider. The site of the find had been occupied until the earlier months of 1956 by what Mrs. Rider describes as a bank or mound of soil heaped up along the right bank of the stream. A few yards farther to the north there was a wet hollow in the meadow which Mrs. Rider decided to fill up with "spoil" from the mound. She therefore cleared away the mound and spread the soil over the hollow. It was after this work had been completed that the axe was seen. The facts suggest that it had been buried by the mound and

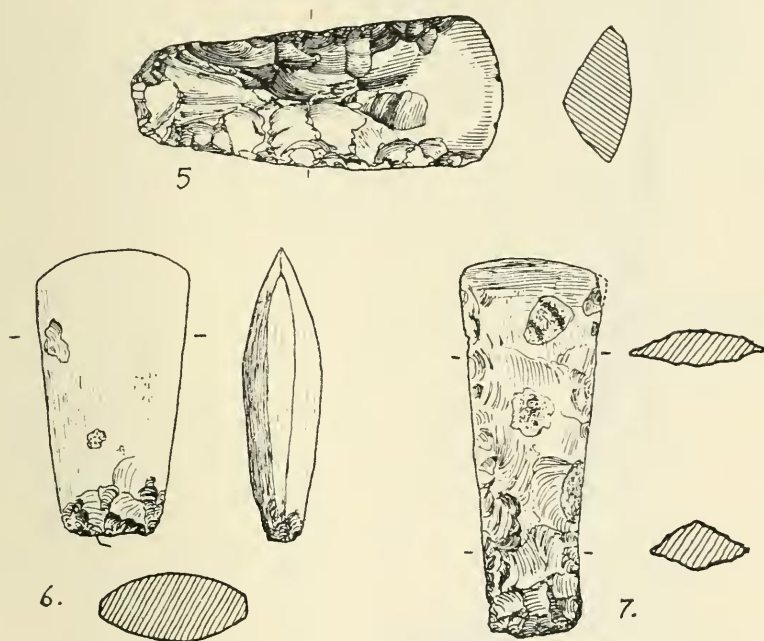


FIG. 2.—FLINT AXES FROM REIGATE (5) AND WOKING (6, 7). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

happened to be left on the surface after the mound had been removed. From Mrs. Rider's description it seems possible that the mound had been created by the dredging of the stream at this point by some previous owner. The natural characteristics of the site have been much interfered with by (*inter alia*) the building of the main railway line to the east (*i.e.*, upstream) which here passes along a high embankment under which the stream flows. Mrs. Rider has carefully examined the soil spread over the hollow but nothing remarkable has been found except a considerable number of large flints. These are perhaps of no significance, because when the mound was removed there were found the footings of two foot-bridges across the stream. On such a wet site it would be necessary to lay down some sort of metalled approaches if the bridges were to be used in winter, and these flints may have been used for this purpose.

It is perhaps hardly profitable to speculate on the question how the axe

came to be where it was found. But it may be said that, if the mound or bank was created by dredging the stream, it may have been dredged up from the bed of the stream unless it was buried when the stream was so dredged. There is a possibility that when the meadow formed part of Bonners Farm, as it probably did at least as late as 1871, the axe may have been imported with a load of chalk from the North Downs. What may be said with some certainty is that in this district of muddy streams it cannot have been brought down by floods from a site further up-stream.

D. MACLEOD.

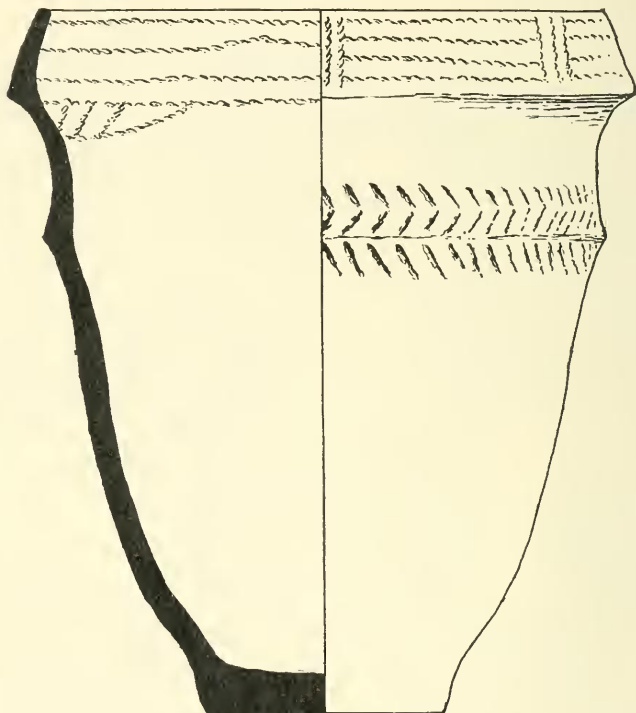


FIG. 3.—MIDDLE BRONZE AGE VESSEL FROM HASLEMERE. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

Flint Axes from Woking.—Fig. 2, 6 and 7 were found at Maybury, Woking, and are published by permission of Mr. A. R. Bliaux. No. 6 is a polished axe with some blue-grey mottling of its surface. No. 7, perhaps attributable to the Early Bronze Age, is a partly polished axe of expanded-edge type; it is of ochreous brown flint with some whitish inclusions, and a cream-brown patina. It has polished sides and cutting edge.

A. W. G. L.

Polished Flint Axe from Reigate.—This fine example of a flint axe of the Neolithic (Fig. 2, 5) period was discovered by Robert Basting, a boy from Reigate Grammar School, on Reigate Heath in December 1955. The flint is greyish white and the patina is of a similar colour. The area round the cutting

edge has been ground and shows signs of use with subsequent chippings. It is suggested that it is either local flint from the North Downs or a product of the Sussex flint factories.

R. S. SIMMS.

Bronze Age Vessel from near Haslemere.—Fig. 3 illustrates a Middle Bronze Age overhanging-rim urn with cord-impressed ornament found in April 1954 on the Lynchmere Housing Estate. The site (Nat. Grid Reference 41/872320) lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile within the Sussex border, and the site is now known as the Ridge, Hammer, Sussex. The vessel consists of non-gritted ware black to grey internally with ochreous red outer surfaces. It is now in Haslemere Museum (No. 54026).

A. W. G. L.

A Looped Bronze Palstave from St. George's Hill, Surrey.—By the kindness of Mr. P. Hoskins of 30 St. Mark's Road, Salisbury, I am able to record a bronze palstave recently bought by him in Salisbury Market.

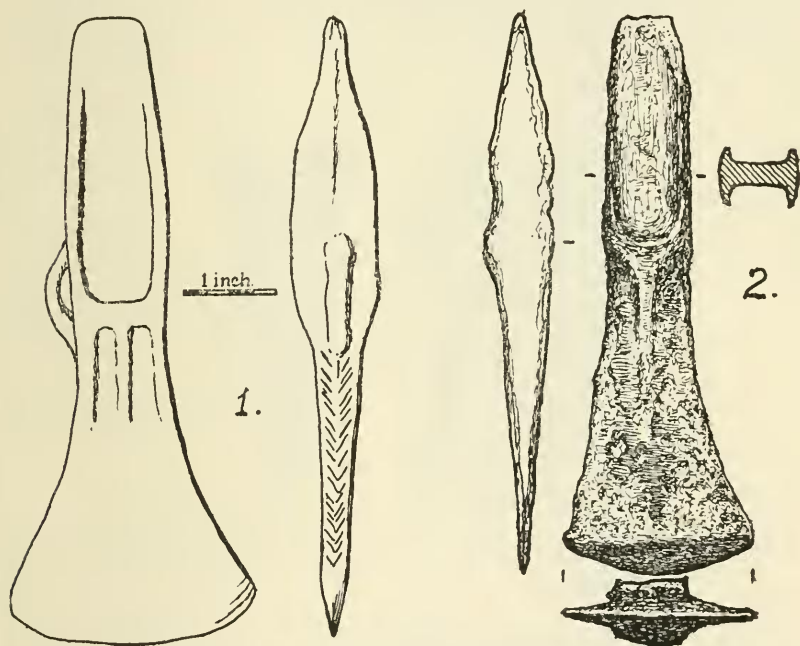


FIG. 4.—BRONZE PALSTAVES FROM ST. GEORGE'S HILL (1) AND SHEERWATER (2). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Fig. 4, 1, shows the form of the palstave, and a ticket attached to it has the following inscription: "An ancient bronze weapon attributed by antiquarians to the Celtæ or the Ancient Britons, hence its name of Celt. The specimen was found about 50 years ago on St. George's Hill, 9 miles north-east of Guildford, and 3 south-west of Cowey Stakes on the Thames, the spot where it is supposed Caesar crossed that river. Exhibited by Saml. Sharp in 1870. Found 1820. Tangleymere, Guildford."

Although this palstave was found more than 130 years ago, it would appear to have escaped publication, and I have not been able to trace any record of its having been exhibited in 1870. Samuel Sharp, F.S.A., was a collector of some note. His collection, but not this palstave, is mentioned by Evans in *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain* (1881), 43. He was also the author of *Roman Remains at Duston* (*Archæologia*, xliii, 118-30), and on two occasions, in 1870 and 1871, he exhibited Roman material from Northamptonshire at the Antiquaries, as mentioned in the *Proceedings* for those years. There is, however, no mention of the palstave.

From the indented herringbone ornament at the sides of the blade, this example would appear to have been of Irish origin. A similar, but typologically earlier, specimen from Trillick in Ireland is figured by Evans, *op. cit.*, on p. 102 (Fig. 98). Many such ornamented implements have, however, been found in this country. They may be dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

H. DE S. SHORTT.

A Bronze Palstave from Sheerwater, near Woking.—A bronze palstave (Fig. 4, 2) was found in 1956 about 100 yards (map reference 51/029609) south of the Lynwood Estate barrow, and is now preserved in the Sheerwater School Museum. It weighs 9½ oz.

A. W. G. L.

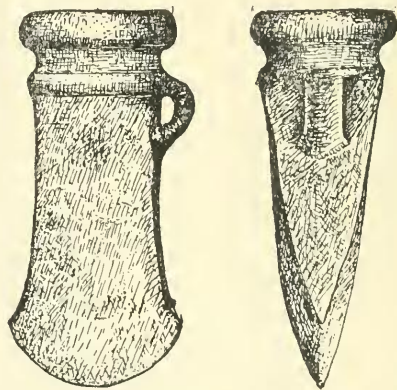


FIG. 5.—LATE BRONZE AGE AXE FROM FARNHAM. (½)

A Socketed Bronze Axe from Colt Hill, Farnham.—The looped socketed axe illustrated in Fig. 5 was found on the east side of Smugglers Lane at a depth of 4 feet when a soak-away was being dug. The National Grid reference on the spot is 41/882463.

W. F. RANKINE.

A Late Bronze Age Sword from Charlwood.—This bronze sword (Fig. 6) was found in June 1952, during work by Crawley Development Corporation, and it remains in the possession of the Corporation. The find-spot, indicated by a cross, lies in the parish of Charlwood, close to the River Mole and to the county boundary.

A. W. G. L.

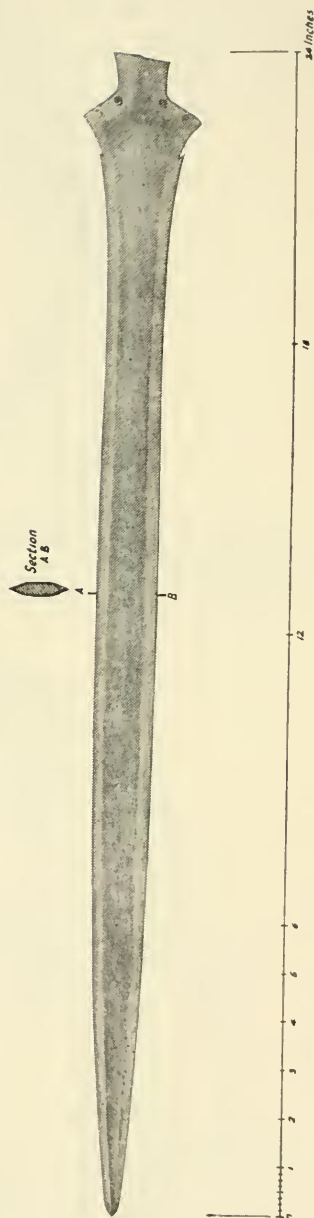
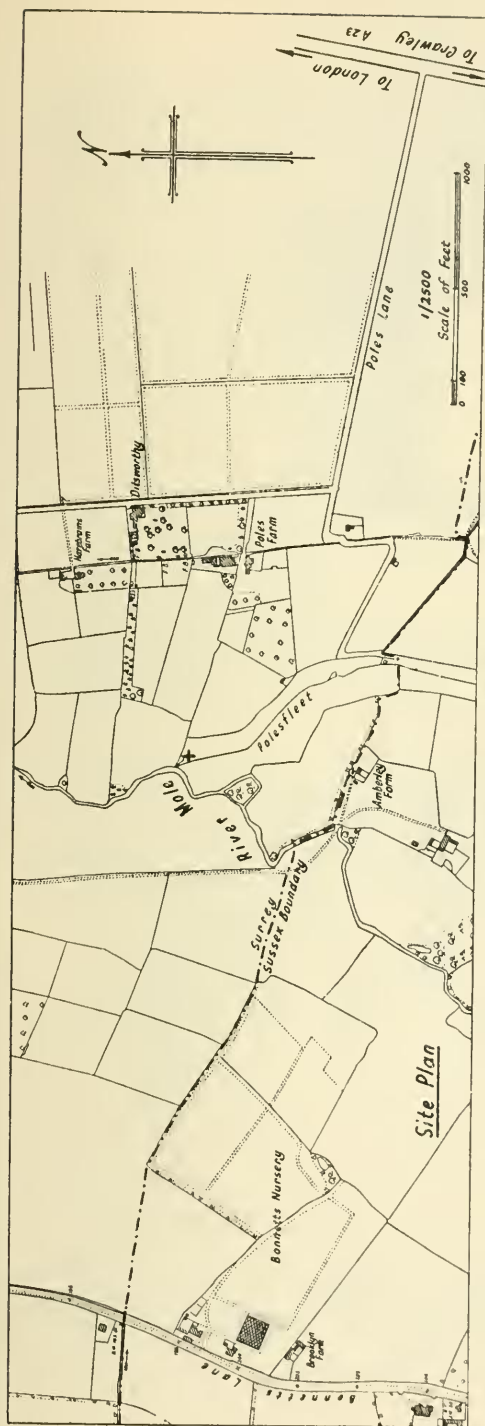


FIG. 6.—LATE BRONZE AGE SWORD FROM CHARLWOOD AND MAP SHOWING ITS FIND-SPOT, BY COURTESY OF CRAWLEY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Iron Age A Pot from Milford.—The pot illustrated in Fig. 7 was found in October 1955 at Hill House, Milford, Surrey, and is now in the Haslemere Museum (No. 55102). It is said to have been recovered from sand at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches. The ware is dark grey with brown surface, very roughly made and irregular in form, and there is a row of finger-tip impressions on the shoulder. The pot is complete and unbroken.

A. W. G. L.

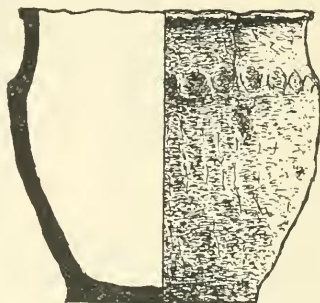


FIG. 7.—IRON AGE POTTERY SITULA FROM MILFORD. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

The Ruins of Old Woking Palace.—An account of the history of this interesting old place appeared in *Sy. A.C.*, vii, p. 44, for the year 1874, but no description was given of the appearance of the few remains still standing above ground. It seems probable that there was more standing at that time than is now the case. However, by kind permission of the Earl of Iveagh,

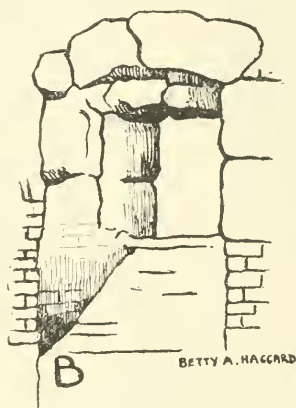


FIG. 8.—OLD WOKING PALACE: DETAIL.

K.G., C.B., C.M.G., I have been able to examine the ruins, and I attach the following notes.

Practically all that now remains is a small building about 30 feet by 18 feet with one window and two doors, which adjoins a dilapidated barn. It is in a small enclosure between Woking Park Farm and the River Wey, and is surrounded by traces of the foundations of other buildings; the whole embraced by a shallow depression which was once the moat.

The materials from which this building was made were chiefly flint and

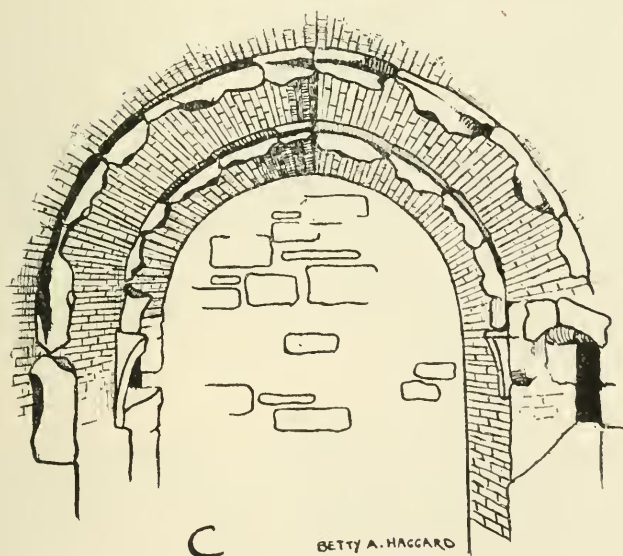
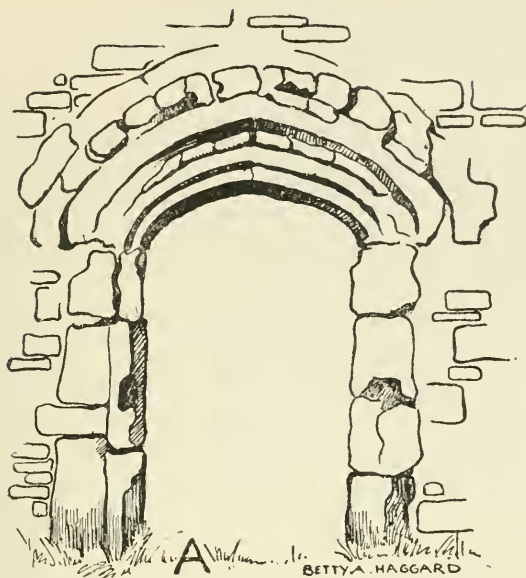


FIG. 9.—Old Woking Palace: DETAILS.

ashlar stone; while the arches and the groins of the roof are of clunch chalk. Here and there it has been patched with red bricks of Tudor type. One doorway stands in the east wall and would appear to be part of the original palace of the Plantagenet kings (see sketch A). The second opening is at the N.E. corner and must have been an inner door leading into another chamber.

In the north wall are two deep flues with wide splays (see sketch B) which suggests the building was the bakehouse, which we know to have existed in 1327. The window in the S.W. corner seems to have been cut at a much later date, and is plainer and more utilitarian in appearance than the doorways. The west wall consists of a finely-built piece of barrel-vaulting (see sketch C) which suggests an upper story of considerable weight must formerly have surmounted this chamber. The flooring has completely disappeared, although the fragments of tiling which have been unearthed indicate that the whole place was paved.

This, then, is all there is to see of the actual structure; but two stagnant ponds in Oldhall Copse, at the N.W. corner of the moated enclosure, may be the stewponds of the palace. The present Park Farm stands outside the eastern moat on what was the outer court, and one wing contains Tudor bricks, presumably salvaged from the ruins of Henry VIII's palace.

Another gate, with living-rooms and stabling, is known to have stood some distance to the westward of the two courts, on the site of what is now The Grange, the residence of Captain G. Wilson, D.S.O., but there are no traces of either Tudor or mediæval materials in the present house.

D. J. HAGGARD.

A Survey of English Folklore.—A survey of English Folklore with its recording in an archive of folklore materials is being made by the English Department of University College, London, under the guidance of Professor A. H. Smith with the assistance of Mr. J. McN. Dodgson. The purpose of this note is to invite people who are interested in this aspect of English life and history to assist voluntarily in the collection of folklore materials in England, either as collectors or informants or both.

For the purposes of the present survey folklore may be defined as the study of the traditional elements in the life and customs of England and will therefore include many topics such as folk-tales, anecdotes, beliefs and superstitions, customs associated with a variety of circumstances and occasions in the life of the people, traditional plays, games, pastimes and amusements, and the like. But in this survey it is not intended to cover folk-song, folk-music and folk-dance, as these are already dealt with by the English Folk Dance and Song Society. Information about the traditional material culture will be recorded and illustrated, but primarily as a background against which folklore may be properly examined. Similarly, dialect terminology will be recorded, but it is hoped to pass relevant information on this to Professor H. Orton in Leeds for his dialect archive.

The two major sources of English folklore materials are:

- (a) living people and
- (b) literary and historical documents.

Both these sources are being used, but it will be obvious that the former, the "live" material, is the one in most urgent need of collection and examination. During and after the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century with its great movements of population and the evolution of many great urban communities and in our own time with similar shifts of population as well as the creation of entirely fresh social conditions, none can doubt the oblivion into which much folklore has fallen or the urgency with which the remnants—often extensive remnants—must now be recorded. Some existing folklore is of course secondary material which in part owes its present existence to a revival of interest in folk-song and dance and in folk-custom. The literary material, especially that to be found in local histories since the eighteenth

century or in the press, is a valuable supplement to the live material and often provides an effective control on it. Whilst the great urban areas cannot be neglected, there is little doubt that the best regions for the traditional folklore materials are the villages and smaller urban areas of rural England.

The procedure for the collection of existing folklore material may be briefly set out thus:

- (a) A short general set of instructions on collecting will be sent to collectors and informants.
- (b) Questionnaires, each dealing with a separate major topic and suggesting lines of inquiry under various headings, will be sent at intervals to collectors and informants, who will be asked to supply a few biographical details as well as the information asked for, since localisation is an important historical aspect of this study. It is hoped that collectors and informants will not regard the questionnaires as restrictive but will make their answers as full as possible even if the material may not at first sight be entirely relevant. It is hoped that collectors will be prepared to answer supplementary questions.
- (c) Collectors and informants may often find it possible to provide sketches or photographs of material objects or information on their localisation which would allow photographs to be made; some informants may also be worth recording (especially for song, anecdote, tale and dialect) and if details are provided arrangements can be made for this to be done.
- (d) On return the material supplied, which usually contains information on many aspects of folklore besides the particular topic, will be analysed and indexed, both by topic and locality, and any dialect terms will also be indexed.
- (e) The object of this survey is to prepare an archive of folklore materials and not to prepare, in the early stages, studies and monographs on particular aspects of folklore, but it is hoped to issue to collectors from time to time a short report on the progress of the survey.

The first questionnaires being sent out include Leechcraft and folk-medicine, Drinks and drinking customs, Bread and bread-making, Trapping and snaring and hunting, and these will cover a great many aspects of both custom and material culture, and often recall old tales and anecdotes, and in the sense that they all depend to varying extents on the local countryside and its products, on the seasons of the year, on local botanical knowledge and belief, etc., they will at once provide a broad view of much folk-lore and tradition.

A large and representative number of voluntary collectors and informants is needed for all parts of the country. Those interested and willing to help are asked to send their names to English Folklore Survey, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

A. H. SMITH.