

NOTES

“Bury” Collection of Flint Implements from Farnham, Surrey.—A collection of flint implements from the gravel beds of Farnham recently came into the possession of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society following the death of an old member, Mr. Henry Bury, M.A., F.G.S., F.L.S. (1862–1958). The collection was made by Mr. Bury many years ago, and full accounts of the discovery of the implements were published by him in the *Proc. Geologists’ Assoc.* Volumes XXIV, 1913, and XXVII, 1916, and in *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.* I, 1935.

The specimens total just over 900, all from Farnham except for a comparatively small number from around Bournemouth, and are mainly palaeolithic with about ninety mesolithic and later. Mr. Bury identified four separate terraces, which have yielded specimens as follows: A = 40, B = 593, C = 64, and D = 58, mostly core tools, with a number of flake implements.

With the collection there are eleven note-books, in which the individual specimens are entered in numerical order corresponding with numbers on the specimens, with pencil sketches of many of the implements.

In addition there is a set of $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. lantern slides, numbering 35, which illustrate gravel exposures, sections, maps and typical implements. These are available for loan to anyone interested, on application to the Hon. Curator, Bournemouth Natural Science Society, 39, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Most of the specimens from Farnham were obtained from gravel pits south of the railway, a district now largely built over, and no longer open to search by archæologists.

F. WILLIAMSON.

Flint Arrowhead from Godalming.—A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead of the Early Bronze Age (type no. 20, Plate VI, B.M. *Flint Implements*, 1950) has been found by Richard Allan in the garden of a private residence in Binscombe Lane (Nat. Grid. S.U. 969458) and has been presented to the Godalming Museum.

JOHN F. NICHOLS.

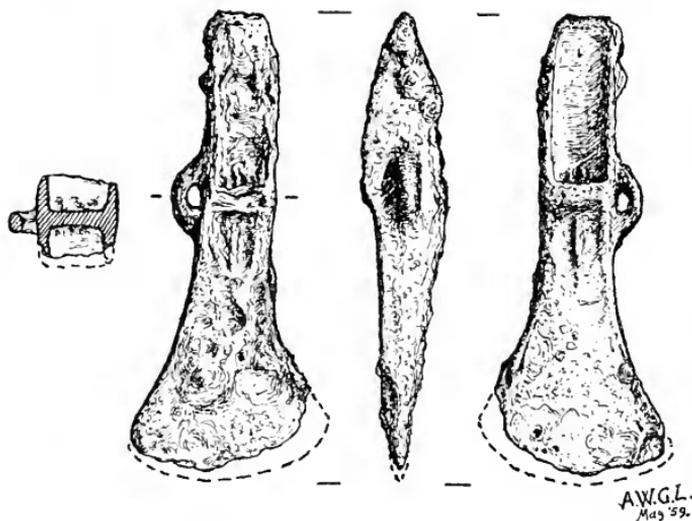


FIG. 1.—LOOPED PALSTAVE, OF BRONZE, FROM REIGATE HEATH.

Bronze Palstave from Reigate Heath.—The illustration shows a Looped Bronze Palstave which was found on Reigate Heath on 30 November 1958. The palstave is just over six inches long, and is heavily mineralised, especially on one side. It weighs approximately 16 oz.

The spot where it was found is in a small, irregularly shaped hollow very near a group of Middle Bronze Age barrows at the north-west corner of Reigate Heath, about one mile from the centre of Reigate. The barrows are conspicuous tree-covered mounds beside the Dorking-Reigate road, on its south side. A track leading on to the heath leaves the road at this point, and in summer-time the spot is very popular with motorists, who park their cars beside the path. One area in particular, on the left of this path, has been worn bare by such use, and from this a rough path leads into the hollow in which the palstave was found. At the far end of the hollow there is a low bank of sandy soil like a miniature cliff, above which the ground rises very steeply. The palstave was lying almost buried in the soil at the foot of this "cliff," quite firmly embedded, with about half-an-inch of the butt showing.

The facts seem to suggest that the axe may have been accidentally dropped and lost, perhaps by a travelling merchant or founder. The place where it was found would seem to be an ideal one for a traveller to shelter in for the night. Nat. Grid. 237505 (O.S. 6 in. Sheet Surrey XXVI, S.W.).

ALAN G. FINCH.

Pottery from Limpsfield.—Five fragments of pottery were found some twenty yards west of the Roman road as it crosses the marsh below Moorehouse, and six feet from the marsh's south bank. Three sherds are in leathery brown porridgy ware with a "soapy" surface: two are rather more granulated and Roman in appearance. The first three should belong to the eve of the Roman conquest and are probably of Patch Grove or similar type, though no decoration exists on the surviving pieces. Such pottery, of course, continued in use for some time into the Roman period. Although this find is very insignificant in itself, the site does lie in the open and might reward excavation. It also adds to the picture of the later Iron Age in this area, already illustrated by the camp in Squerryes Park (*Arch. Cant.* XVI, 136), the coin-hoard found in Westerham (*Arch. Cant.* XL, 25-8) and the occupation site on Merle Common (*Sy.A.C.* XLII, 110).

JOHN. C. McCULLOCH.

Roman Coin from Milford.—A *folles* of Diocletian was found during gardening operations by Mr. J. Olive of "Wonder Why", Milford (Nat. Grid. S.U. 946418). There were no pottery sherds or other early objects associated with it: the coin remains in the possession of Mr. Olive.

OBV.: Laureate bust of the emperor.

IMP DIOCLETIANUS PP AVG

REV.: Goddess Moneta with scales and cornucopia.

SACRA MONETA AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR

Mint mark: R—P.

JOHN F. NICHOLS.

Roman Pottery Kiln in Alice Holt Forest.—A short excavation was carried out in September 1958. The site chosen, a mound of black earth 30 yards in diameter and containing much pottery, lies in the Goose Green enclosure of Alice Holt forest about 40 yards west of the Farnham-Petersfield road (A325) between Buck's Horn Oak and Frith End. Nat. Grid Ref.: S.U.(41) 8078 4003.

A trench system laid out over a small area clear of large trees on the western half of the mound revealed the remains of a Romano-British pottery kiln in some ways similar to those found at Overwey, Tilford, in 1947-48.¹ It was built on a small clay mound, 18 ft. by 11 ft., and was made of baked clay throughout. The floor was oval in shape, 6 ft. long and 4 ft. 3 ins. wide, and domed, with a flue arch at each end aligned approximately east-west. It had been repaired or remade at least once and was covered with burnt clay debris and fragments of wall, but contained neither pottery nor kiln furniture. Much

¹ A. J. Clark, *Sy.A.C.*, LI, 29 ff.

raked-back ash and black earth covered and surrounded the kiln and a considerable quantity of pottery was recovered from this and removed for study. Further digging on this site was done at Whitsuntide, 1959, and it was found that the 1958 kiln overlay two earlier kilns. A full report of this work will be published in the next volume of *Sy.A.C.*

G. A. VIGNAUX.

Ewell Graveyard 1959.—During research for a thesis in the summer of 1959, I kept a careful watch on gravedigging in the Ewell New Graveyard. At the north-east end of the graveyard in a grave 48 ft. north-east of the last cross-path, and 20 inches from the main foot-path on its south-east side, part of a Roman floor was uncovered 2 ft. below the surface.¹ It was made of a solid flint layer, 18 inches thick, and embedded in it was part of a flue, direction south-east (i.e. almost at right-angles to Stane Street). From this flue two halves of flue-tiles, bearing Group 4 W-Chevron relief patterns,² were recovered; this type has not been previously found at Ewell.

A single layer of flint was found in other graves in the vicinity, and in a trial shaft which was dug in a relative position on the other side of the path. All these trenches yielded coarse grey ware, including a large number of rims of pots; these were unstratified, having been disturbed by the grave-digging or by earlier ploughing. A few pieces of black burnished ware and plain samian were found, and also a piece of a flanged roof-tile, a fragment of bottle-glass, three nails, and bones of a horse and a stag.

As the ground is consecrated no further investigation can be made into the rest of the flue, until grave-digging is commenced in the next row in about six months' time.

ROBERT K. LIKEMAN.

Nos. 2 to 10 Farnham Road, Guildford.—In 1957 the sixteenth and seventeenth-century group of timber-framed cottages at the corner of Park Street and Farnham Road, Guildford were destroyed. It is particularly unfortunate that no measured drawings of these buildings appear to have been made and no description of the interiors recorded.

These cottages, whilst perhaps not of major architectural importance, were an interesting survival of the type of timber-framed construction for which this country is justly proud. They readily displayed the characteristic overhang of the first floor, a system dating from the fifteenth century, and the flights of steps giving access either to the front door or to the picturesque alleys formed between individual buildings made the whole group a very valuable one (plate VIII).

In the flanking gables the form of the timber framing was clearly visible, for unlike the fronts which were rendered and one gable at the rear which was tile hung, these had been left with the brick infilling uncovered.

The skyline was much broken by the numerous dormer windows and the variety of shapes resulting from the intersection of hipped and gabled roofs.

At the least, these cottages were considered of sufficient importance as recently as 1910 to stay the hand of the demolition contractor, and although repaired and overhauled remained a splendid example of "the ease of accomplishment suggesting an inevitability in design." (Fred H. Crossley, *Timber Buildings in England*).

K. D. BUNDY.

Residences of Jane and Anna Maria Porter.—Although they are hardly known today, Jane and Anna Maria Porter were famous authoresses in the early nineteenth century, and close friends of Sir Walter Scott. They have a Surrey connection as they lived all their working lives in the Esher district. There is no biography of them, but they are referred to in several books, notably *History of Esher* by Ian G. Anderson and *Literary Associations of Esher and Thames Ditton* by C. K. O'Mahony.

¹ National Grid reference, 222629.

² See A. W. G. Lowther, *A study of the patterns on Roman Flue-Tiles and their Distribution*, *Sy.A.S. Research Paper No. 1*.



a. NOS. 2-10, FARNHAM ROAD, GUILDFORD (p. 102)



b. BACKS OF NOS. 2-10 FARNHAM ROAD.

In all these the dates and residences of these ladies are quite inaccurate. It is there stated, and locally assumed, that they lived in Boyle Farm Cottage from 1803 to 1805. This cottage has a history of its own, having belonged to Lord Henry FitzGerald and Lord St. Leonards, but has no connection with the Porters.

Recent research has shown that the mother in 1801 took a small cottage in Long Ditton, the site being now occupied by the Essex Arms on the Portsmouth Road. A water-colour drawing of this cottage by J. Hassell will be found in the grangerised copy of Manning & Bray in the British Museum, ref.: Crach.I. Tab.1.b.1.Vol.VII.

It was not until 1823 that the family moved to Alderlands (now 85 High Street) Esher. After the mother's death, they left for Bristol in March 1832. Further details will be found in my article in *Esher News* for Feb. 13, 1959.

T. S. MERCER.

Correction to Gazetteer of Anglo-Saxon Surrey.—In volume LVI, p. 134 of these *Collections* Bunkers Field is listed under Carshalton. This site in fact lies in Wallington.

S. S. F.