

NOTES

Three Flint Implements from Surrey.—The three implements described here (Fig. 1) have the same peculiarity of form, namely splaying of the blade.

No. 1 was found on Hindhead Common by Mr. H. T. G. Watkins in 1918 and is now in the Haslemere Museum.¹ Its cutting edge has been ground with great care, but grinding of the rest of the surface is progressively less thorough towards the butt end, which retains traces of the cortex.

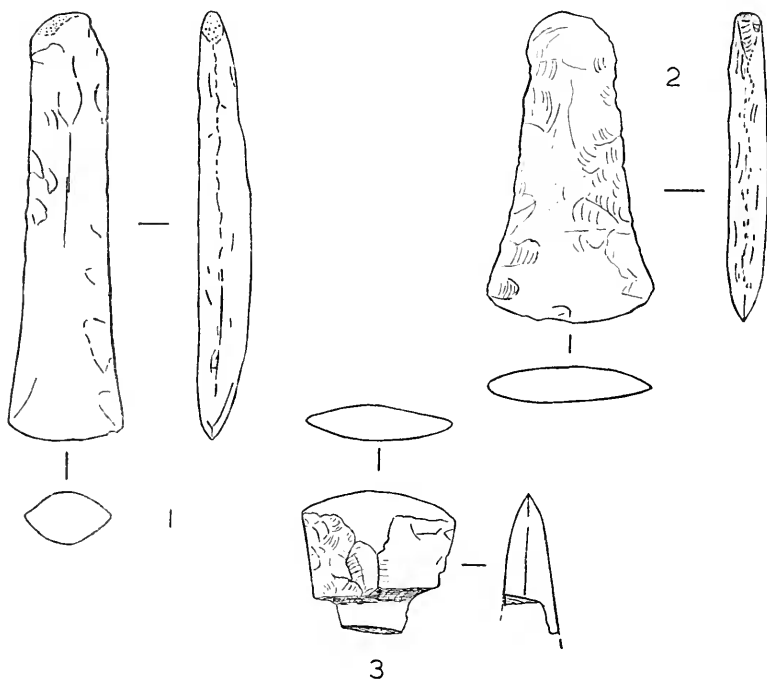


FIG. 1.—FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM SURREY. (4).

No. 2, from Knap Hill, has been lent to the Guildford Museum by Mr. N. P. Thompson.² It was found in 1957 by Mr. A. Mersh, formerly of 58 Chobham Road, at 'Calcot' (opposite No. 58).³ Only the blade is polished, and patches of cortex remain, as in the previous case.

No. 3 was found in the Seale area and is now in the Guildford Museum.⁴ Most of the axe is missing but it can be seen that the grinding is restricted to the cutting edge.

¹ *Sy.A.C.*, XXXIV (1921), 105. Published with the permission of the Curator, Mr. A. L. Jewel, A.M.A., F.L.S.

² Catalogue number AS 110. Nos. 2 and 3 are published with the permission of the Curator, Miss E. M. Dance, M.A., Ph.D.

³ Nat. Grid Ref. SU (41) 95885825.

⁴ Catalogue number G 789.

No. 1 is too long and narrow to have been used effectively as an axe and is probably a chisel. The other two are small axes.

The expanding blade is reminiscent of the splayed blades of flat or flanged metal axes of the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Ages, as has been frequently pointed out. Such flat axes have been found at several sites in Surrey.¹ They seem to have made their first appearance in this country in late neolithic times in the form of broad-butt axes of copper, and continued in use into the full Early Bronze Age in the form of rather more slender axes of tin bronze.² If the derivation of the flint implements with splayed blade from the flat copper or bronze axes is accepted these flint implements should be dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition.

Another implement with splayed blade is illustrated in our *Collections*.³ It was found at Redhill.

E. E. HARRISON.

Dry Hill Camp, Lingfield, Surrey.—This large Iron Age camp (area 24 acres, including the surrounding triple banks) has recently been converted into an apple orchard by its new owner, Mr. B. D. Phillipps. For the benefit of the young trees it was decided to instal a system of land drains, and as the camp is a scheduled monument the consent of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate was obtained. I was invited by them to keep the work under observation in case any archaeological facts emerged.

The work was carried out between 30 January 1964 and 18 February 1964 under exceptionally favourable dry conditions, except in the last two days, by men and plant from Messrs. J. A. Douglas, Tenterden. It involved cutting trenches 30 to 36 inches deep in 16 south-north parallels 36 feet apart, discharging into a main west-east drain and two shorter drains, the whole covering some 4 acres in the eastern third of the camp's area. Seldom can the interior of such a camp have been sectioned so extensively. I paid eleven visits during the course of the work and saw nearly all the trenches whilst still open, observing both the faces of the cuttings and the appearance of the upcast. Archaeologically the result was entirely negative, not so much as a sherd or bit of iron slag being seen, nor any sign of occupation soil patches. This is in accord with the absence of finds in the interior noted during our excavations in 1932 (see S. E. Winbolt and I. D. Margary in *Sy.A.C.*, XLI (1933), 79) and suggests that the camp was never fully occupied.

The work was at first done by a Rotary-hoe Trench-digger, an admirable machine from our point of view as it cuts a neat trench only 8 inches wide with perfectly smooth sides, good for observation, and deposits the upcast neatly alongside in finely broken form. Its action (by a large rapidly-revolving wheel armed with small ploughshares) causes so little disturbance that it might well prove useful for exploratory trenches on extensive archaeological sites, as it would provide information very quickly. Unfortunately it cannot deal with rock (or buried walls, too, no doubt) and in this case sandstone soon prevented its use. A heavier Massey-Ferguson Trench-digger was then used; this machine exactly reproduces the actions of a boy digging a gulley through sand with his fingers—pressing downward, pulling towards him, and then lifting upward. This upward lift exerts a bursting effect upon the topsoil, and the resulting trench although firm and clean-cut below has very loose ragged faces in its upper part, not so effective for our observation. The trench is also wider, some 22 inches at the top, and the upcast is roughly deposited in ragged lumps.

Mr. F. G. Peck, the farm manager, could not have been more helpful and is anxious to treat the surviving parts of the monument with due respect. The contractor's men were also sympathetic and helpful, but the negative results made it unnecessary to delay them in any way.

I. D. MARGARY.

¹ Two from Farncombe in the Charterhouse Museum (Catalogue numbers 169-1955 and 167-1957) one of which is illustrated in Whimster, D.C., *Archæology of Surrey* (1931), 72, Fig. 13a. One from Walton Heath; *Sy.A.C.*, LVIII (1961), 112, Fig. 4.

² *P.P.S.*, XXIX (1963), 258-325.

³ *Sy.A.C.*, XXXVII (1926), 90 and Pl. II.

Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery from Compton.—Pottery was discovered when, in 1931, a cutting was being made through White Acre Copse, Compton,¹ for the new by-pass road. Describing the discovery, Lady Boston stated that two fragments of pottery and an iron implement were found in a deposit of fire-blackened stones, charcoal and ash at a depth of about three feet below the surface of the ground.² She described the sherds but did not illustrate them. The finds were deposited in the Guildford Museum. The sherd No. 2 described here is stored in the Museum³ with an iron implement in a box which contains a note stating that the contents came from White Acre Copse in 1931. This sherd agrees satisfactorily with one of Lady Boston's, but her other one, which she describes in greater detail, is not in the same box. The sherd No. 1 described here is stored in another box, labelled 'By-pass, Compton,' and containing mainly Romano-British pottery. The contents of both boxes are marked with the same number (881) and appear under one entry in the Museum catalogue. This sherd (No. 1) answers well to Lady Boston's description, except that she states that the decoration was made with a twisted string, which is certainly not the case here, and it is probably safe to assume that this is the missing sherd.

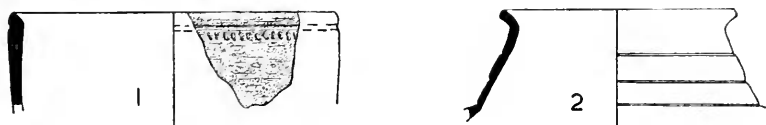


FIG. 2.—IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY FROM COMPTON. (1).

The description of the pottery is as follows. No. 1 (Fig. 2): black ware with white flint grits; smoothed, or burnished, surface, pitted in places; decorated with a shallow groove about a quarter inch below the rim and a row of impressions shaped like a distorted figure-of-eight: hand-made. No. 2 (Fig. 2): reddish ware with grey core; decorated with grooves which are filled with a white deposit: probably wheel-made.

The sherd No. 2 is part of a butt beaker or a jar with high conical neck and prominent rounded shoulder,⁴ and probably dates from the first century A.D. The sherd No. 1 is part of a 'saucepan' pot, a type which, according to Wheeler,⁵ ranges from Dorset to Sussex. To this distribution we may add Berkshire (Blewburton Hill,⁶ Southcote, Reading⁷) and West Surrey. In Surrey, examples have been found at West Clandon,⁸ Wisley,⁹ Hascombe Camp¹⁰ and Thorpe (Mixnam's Pit),¹¹ and the occurrence of one at Compton is therefore not surprising. The mode of decoration on the Compton sherd is unusual and no parallels from Surrey are known to the writer. Perhaps the closest parallel that comes to mind is the 'duck-stamped' pottery of Iron B in the Western Province of Hawkes' classification,¹² but no cultural

¹ Nat. Grid Ref. SU (41) 955479.

² Boston, Cecilia, Lady. *History of Compton in Surrey* (1933), 8.

³ Boston *op. cit.* 8. The pottery is published by kind permission of the Curator, Miss E. M. Dance, M.A., Ph.D.

⁴ Cf. Bushe-Fox, J.P. *Third Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent* (1932), Plate XXXVI, 259.

⁵ Wheeler, R. E. M., *Maiden Castle, Dorset* (1943), 228.

⁶ *Berks Arch. Journal*, LIII.

⁷ *P.P.S.*, III (1937), 47, Fig. 3, B3; 49, Fig. 4, D9; 53, Fig. 6, 1.

⁸ *Arch. J.*, CI, (1944), 52, Fig. 2.

⁹ *P.P.S.*, XI (1945), 34, Fig. 2, I, 15 and I, 17.

¹⁰ *Sy.A.C.*, XL (1932), 94. Also in Major J. Godman's collection (unpublished).

¹¹ Weybridge Museum (unpublished).

¹² Frere, S. S. *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain* (1958), 1-16.

connexion should be based on a single isolated sherd. With these saucepan pots, which in Surrey belong to an Iron Second B context, the decoration, when present, is either curvilinear and extending over most of the exterior of the pot or is restricted to a zone just below the rim. The majority of the examples from Sussex are of the first type,¹ while the ones from Hampshire and Dorset are of the second.² The Compton pot, on these considerations, suggests a spread into Surrey from Wessex, which is in accordance with the apparent absence of the type in East Surrey and Kent, but it should be noted that the West Clandon and Wisley sites yielded saucepan pots, or the rather similar convex-sided bowls, with swag decoration of the Sussex type.

The circumstances of the discovery and the association with an iron tool, which Hawkes compared to one of medieval date from St. Catharine's Hill, Winchester,³ prevents us from treating this as a closed deposit, but if the two sherds are, in fact, contemporary the lower date limit for the saucepan pot is brought down to a fairly late date, and possibly to the first century A.D.

E. E. HARRISON.

Thirteenth-Century Jug from Quarry Street, Guildford.—Fig. 3, 1 shows a reconstructed thirteenth-century jug given to Guildford Museum by Messrs. Brewer & Sons Ltd. The major part of it was found in fragments during 1960 when additional storage was being constructed at the rear of their premises in Quarry Street, Guildford.⁴ The work involved cutting back into the chalk bank on the edge of which the houses on the west side of Quarry Street are built. A rubbish pit or cesspit was exposed in section in the chalk face, dating from the period when this area lay within the precincts of Guildford Castle, and the broken jug was found in the filling.

The jug is made of sandy, biscuit-coloured fabric and ornamented with shallow double grooves in straight and wavy lines. The upper part is thinly and patchily covered with green glaze extending from below the collar to the bottom of the ornamented area.

F. HOLLING.

Thirteenth-Century Jug from Guildford High Street.—The medieval jug illustrated in Fig. 3, 2 was given to Guildford Museum by Messrs. Sainsburys, having been found in July 1962 during building work at the rear of their premises in Guildford High Street (formerly the site of the White Hart Inn).⁵ The jug was contained in close-packed chalk rubble filling what appeared to be two sections of old quarry tunnel joining almost at a right angle. These tunnels were not excavated for any distance because they occurred at the edge of the building site, but one section led towards the High Street at an angle of about 45 degrees and the other towards the Royal Oak Inn in Sydenham Road. Their junction had been enlarged to form a small rectangular chamber. The floor of the tunnels, which differed in level by about a foot, lay approximately 16 feet below the present ground surface.

The jug is of coarse, sandy, reddish fabric which has flaked in places. It has a finger-pinched base, a plain strap handle, and a simple incised ornament on the front of the neck (Fig. 3, 2 (a)). A point of particular interest is its great similarity to one of two other jugs of the same type, also in the Museum, which were found before 1857 during building work adjoining the Angel Inn in Guildford High Street. The comparable jug from the Angel⁶ is virtually identical in fabric and measurements except at the foot, which is about 1 inch

¹ Curwen, E. C. *The Archaeology of Sussex* (1937), Plate XXVII. *Sx.A.C.*, LXXX (1939), 244 and Plate XI. *Sx.A.C.*, LXXXVII (1948), 95-7 and Plate VII. The last of these gives additional references.

² Wheeler, *op. cit.* 227, Fig. 70, No. 156. *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XI (1929), 114, Fig. 13 and 117, Fig. 14.

³ Boston, *op. cit.* 8.

⁴ Nat. Grid Ref. SU(41)996494.

⁵ Nat. Grid Ref. SU(41)999495.

⁶ Illustrated in Bernard Rackham's *Medieval English Pottery*, Plate 21.

greater in diameter and has the finger impressions closer together. The neck of this jug is also ornamented in similar style (Fig. 3, 2 (c)). The other Angel jug is taller ($16\frac{1}{2}$ inches) with an elongated neck decorated with the design in Fig. 3, 2 (b). Its fabric is similar to the other two but has small patches of dull green glaze over the upper part.

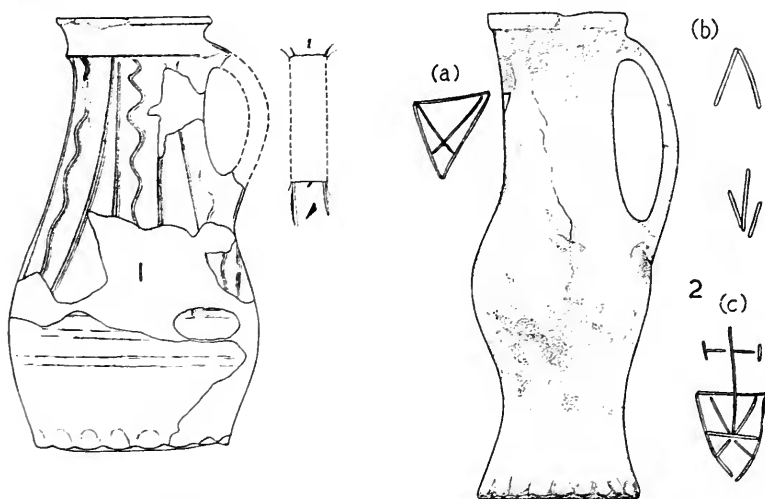


FIG. 3. NO. 1.—JUG FROM QUARRY STREET, GUILDFORD. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
NO. 2.—JUG FROM GUILDFORD HIGH STREET. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

The rubble filling of the Sainsbury tunnels also produced a crude type of multiple cresset, consisting of a square red brick with rounded corners and its upper surface evenly divided into four saucer-shaped hollows; the sides are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

F. HOLLING.

Medieval Pot-Quern from Shere.—The quern illustrated in Fig. 4 was given to Guildford Museum in 1960 by Sir Jocelyn Bray. It was found in rubble underneath an old bread-oven demolished during internal alterations to Elm Cottage, Upper Street, Shere. The cottage bears the date 1620.

Both stones of the quern are made of German lava, probably from the noted quarries at Mayen in the Eifel. The four holes in the upper stone are of unequal size and depth. The largest, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, is also more evenly shaped than the others. The lower stone is worn unevenly and its sides are slightly polished with use.

Mr. G. C. Dunning has commented in a letter that several querns of this type are known: they have generally been found in contexts datable only broadly to the medieval period, but one from St. Pauls Cray, Kent, was most probably of thirteenth- or fourteenth-century date from the evidence of other material on the site.

F. HOLLING.

Medieval Pottery from the International Stores, Guildford High Street.—In the spring of 1963 work was begun at the International Stores in Guildford High Street to enlarge the existing basement, which did not extend to the full width of the building.¹ The floor of the basement was 8 feet below the pavement level, and the area to be excavated had been disturbed by the construction of walls, not all related to the present building.

¹ Nat. Grid Ref. SU(41)995495.

An apparently medieval architectural feature of some interest was exposed in the course of clearing ancient rubble from an area about 70 feet behind the shop front. The rubble was found to conceal part of a well-constructed newel staircase consisting of four steps forming a quadrant with part of a floor or landing above and below. A single piece of hard chalk composed each step with its corresponding section of newel post, and the steps were mortared together. The newel post butted on to a well-built wall of chalk blocks which turned at right angles about 6 feet from the base of the steps. This appeared to have been an external wall, although only a small section of it survived. From their position in relation to the wall, the steps could have continued upward, but not downward. As the lower landing was only 5 feet below the pavement level, it would presumably represent a ground floor level of the house to which it belonged.

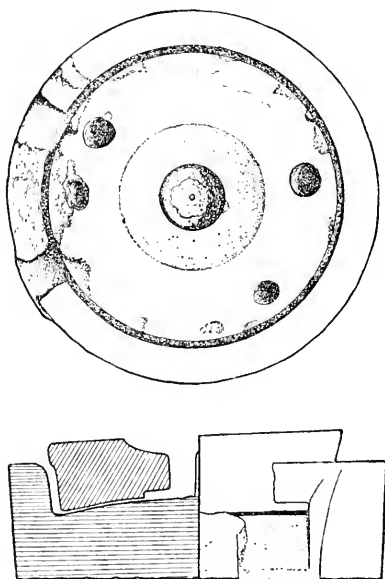


FIG. 4.—MEDIEVAL POT-QUERN FROM SHERE. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Through the co-operation of the contractors some medieval pottery was obtained from two rubbish pits, but doubtless much more could have been recovered had the working space been less restricted both in area and lighting. The depth of the pits can only be assessed in relation to the basement. The smaller, 18 inches in diameter with its bottom 2 feet above the basement floor, was exposed in section in the wall and contained fragments of a single cooking pot, Fig. 5, 1, and a clay spindle whorl, Fig. 5, 11. All the other pottery came from a very large pit which continued for at least a foot below the basement floor, and had originally been 6 feet in diameter, although it was cut into on one side by an internal modern wall across the basement. The major part of a large glazed water storage jar or cistern, Fig. 5, 8, was found about 4 feet above the floor, and the miscellaneous sherds Fig. 5, 2-7, 9, 10, came from the section between floor level and about 2 feet above it.

Commenting on this material in a letter, Mr. G. C. Dunning considers that the simple brown strip pattern of the cistern points to an early fourteenth-century date, while the remainder of the pottery is probably twelfth-century: the scratch-marked pots with finger-printed rims (Fig. 5, 1 and 5, 7) have

close parallels at Old Sarum,¹ and although scratch-marking continues into the thirteenth century, its combination with finger-printed rims may be a sign of earlier date. (At Old Sarum the comparable pottery was attributed to a date perhaps no later than the early years of the twelfth century from its association with a coin of William I dated to about 1080).

Mr. A. W. G. Lowther kindly showed me the pottery from his excavations at Pachesham Manor.² This includes some very large shell-gritted storage jars of similar form to Fig. 5, 6, but with undecorated rims, which continued there until the late thirteenth century. Although pottery with the distinctive scratch-marked surface was absent from Pachesham, the motte at Abinger³ produced round-based scratch-marked pottery with plain rims very similar to Fig. 5, 2 and 5, 4.

The pottery from the International Stores, which was given to the Guildford Museum, is the earliest so far discovered in Guildford, and a description of the illustrated material follows.

Fig. 5, 1. Cooking pot with irregular rim and oval top 7½ inches by 8 inches. Hard sandy grey ware with blackish exterior and brown interior surface. Rim lightly finger-printed. The scratching which covers the surface is not in parallel lines: width of scratches varies from a hair line to ½ inch.

Fig. 5, 2. Coarsely made pot of varying thickness. Hard sandy grey ware with surface varying from grey to black. Shallow pits below the rim apparently caused by careless handling in shaping the pot. Surface between shoulder and base is covered with fine scratches in parallel sweeps.

Fig. 5, 3. Hard sandy grey fabric with surface varying between brown, grey and black.

Fig. 5, 4. Similar fabric to Fig. 5, 3, surface light grey. Covered with fine scratches.

Fig. 5, 5. Hard grey ware with small white grit. Black surface, smoothed on exterior so that grit shows only on the inner surface.

Fig. 5, 6. Hard grey ware with white grits up to ¼ inch long. Surface fairly well smoothed and coloured dark red except near the base where walls are blackened both sides. Rim decorated with incised wavy line.

Fig. 5, 7. Similar fabric to Fig. 5, 3, surface dark grey to black. Rim lightly finger-printed in long flat patches. Scratch-marked surface.

Fig. 5, 8. Large storage jar or cistern with bung-hole of biscuit-coloured fabric decorated with incised lines round the neck and inverted V's in brown paint. Glaze covers the upper half, except beneath the handle, varying from yellow-green to dark green. Irregular finger-printing round the edge of the flat base is not continuous.

Fig. 5, 9. Hard sandy grey sherd. Decoration of very shallow grooves with a sharp edge, possibly done with a finger nail.

Fig. 5, 10. Hard sandy grey sherd. Surface grey inside and light red outside. Decorated with shallow parallel grooves.

Fig. 5, 11. Spindle whorl of greyish white clay ornamented with parallel lines.

F. HOLLING.

Rood Pictures in Thames Ditton.—Early this century, eleven panels of a sixteenth-century rood picture in tempera on oak were found in a builder's yard at Surbiton. They were identified as belonging to the parish church of St. Nicholas, Thames Ditton, and were rehung in their original position over

¹ *Antiq. Journ.*, XV, pp. 174–192.

² Interim Reports in *Proceedings of the Leatherhead & District Natural History Society*, I, Nos. 1–3.

³ B. Hope-Taylor, The Excavation of a Motte at Abinger in Surrey, *Arch. J.*, CVII.

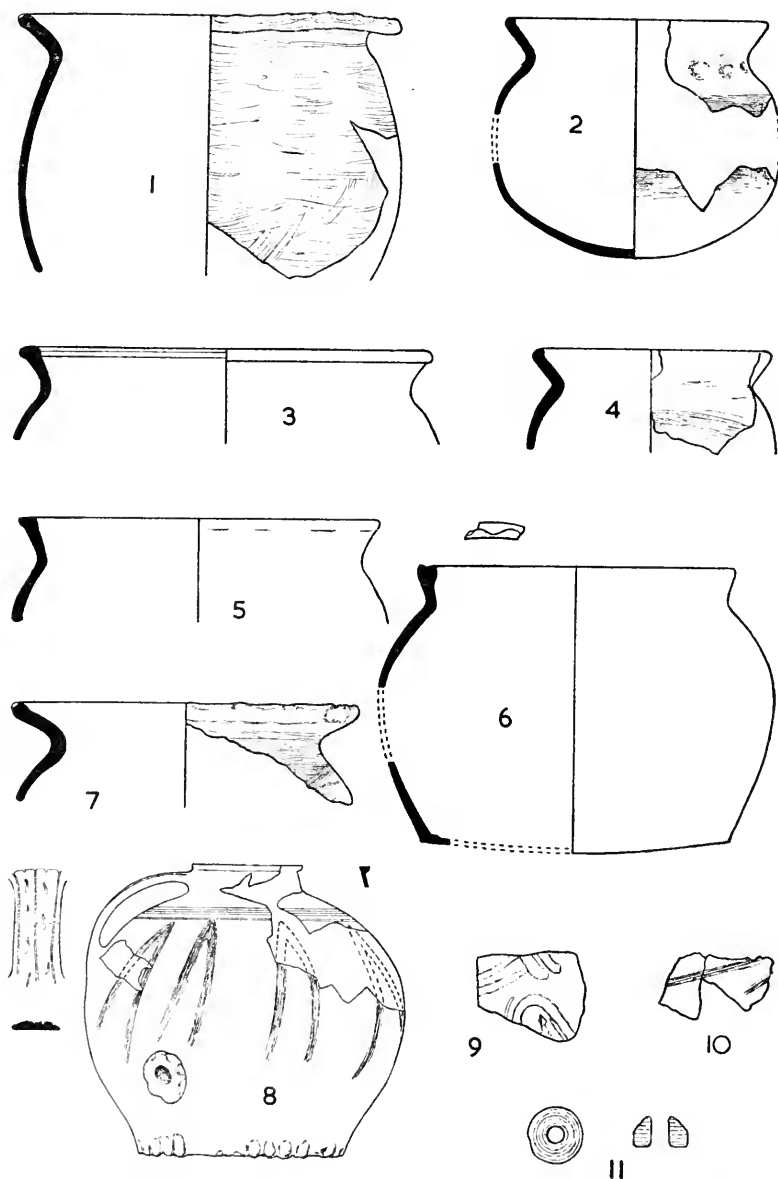


FIG. 5.—FINDS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STORES, GUILDFORD HIGH STREET.
(1-5, 7, 9-11, $\frac{1}{4}$; 6, 8, $\frac{1}{2}$)

the chancel arch. They have been recently restored by Mr. Alastair Stewart, F.I.I.C., Chief Restorer, Conservation Section, Historical Buildings Dept., Ministry of Public Building and Works, and he has described them in some detail in the *Parish Magazine* for February 1964 and also in the *Esher News* for 7 February 1964.

An unusual feature is that the original background pigment and gesso were, for some inexplicable reason, scraped off, isolating the figures against the bare wood. Although incomplete, they deserve attention as there are exceedingly few paintings on panel or plaster left after their destruction by Archbishop Cranmer. The crucifix is missing but depicted are two angels, the sun and moon, skulls and bones while the initials IHC occur frequently. One panel has been painted over with a seventeenth-century design of fruit and ribbons.

These tempera paintings are extremely naïve in execution but contain a surprising amount of symbolism. At the time they were discovered, the late Aymer Vallance, M.A., F.S.A., dated them as about 1520 and Mr. Stewart concurs. (Plate XII.)

T. S. MERCER.



ELEVEN PANELS FORMING AN INCOMPLETE ROOD PICTURE IN THAMES DITTON
PARISH CHURCH. (p. 107).