

NOTES

Mesolithic Flint Axe from Woking.—The axe illustrated in Fig. 1.4 was found in May 1957 in the old Jackman's Nursery¹ by Mr. Lucas of Edgley Road, Woking, who has presented it to the Guildford Museum.²

The axe is of mottled grey unpatinated flint. One face has been dressed fairly flat and the other has a median ridge formed by the removal of a few large flakes. The cutting edge, which is of tranchet type, has been chipped, no doubt by subsequent use.

The find spot is about a quarter mile from the Hoe Stream, a tributary of the River Wey, on the Lower Bagshot Sand.

E. E. HARRISON.

Mesolithic Flint Axe found at Thursley.—A flint axe (Fig. 1.1) was found many years ago in a garden at Pitch Place, Thursley,³ by a relative of the present owner, Mr. Gale, who kindly loaned it to Guildford Museum for recording.

The implement should probably be classed as an adze rather than an axe, since the weight is unevenly distributed on either side of the cutting edge. It is of grey flint, and has what appears to be a natural round hollow in the humped side (not figured) about five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the same distance from the cutting edge.

F. W. HOLLING.

Flint Axe from Frimley.—The axe illustrated in Fig. 1.3 was found in the Frimley Gravel Pit⁴ in May 1962 by Mr. G. H. Rickwood of Frimley, who has deposited it on loan in the Guildford Museum.⁵

The implement is of reddish-brown unpatinated flint with patches of rough cherty material. It is worked over the entire surface and the cutting edge is produced by the intersection of several small flake-beds parallel to the axis. There are no traces of polishing. The implement has a pointed oval section and the butt end has an unusual waisted profile.

The find-spot is situated on the west side of the Chobham Ridges where the ground begins to slope gently westwards toward the River Blackwater. The site, which is on the Upper Bagshot Beds, is in a region of light heathy vegetation such as was favoured by Mesolithic man, although in point of fact Rankine lists no Mesolithic material from the immediate vicinity.⁶

In the absence of associated finds the implement must be dated by typological criteria. It lacks the tranchet edge and the thick angular section of the typical Mesolithic axe, but the rather irregular outline and the coarse flaking suggest that it is Mesolithic rather than Neolithic.

E. E. HARRISON.

Neolithic Axe Found at Shamley Green, Wonersh.—A large flint axe (Fig. 1.2), very finely flaked on both sides, was found about 1954 in a field at Lordshill, Shamley Green.⁷ The axe is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, patinated a light olive-brown, and is virtually undamaged. It is in the possession of Mr. W. C. Banting, of Westland Farm, Lordshill, Shamley Green, who kindly loaned it for drawing.

F. W. HOLLING.

¹ N.G.R. SU 99625697.

² Catalogue number RB 1781.

³ N.G.R. SU 891391.

⁴ N.G.R. SU 904590.

⁵ Receipt number TRB 996.

⁶ Rankine, W. F., *The Mesolithic of Southern England*. Research Paper No. 4, Surrey A.S. (1956), 19 *et seq.*

⁷ N.G.R. 027433.

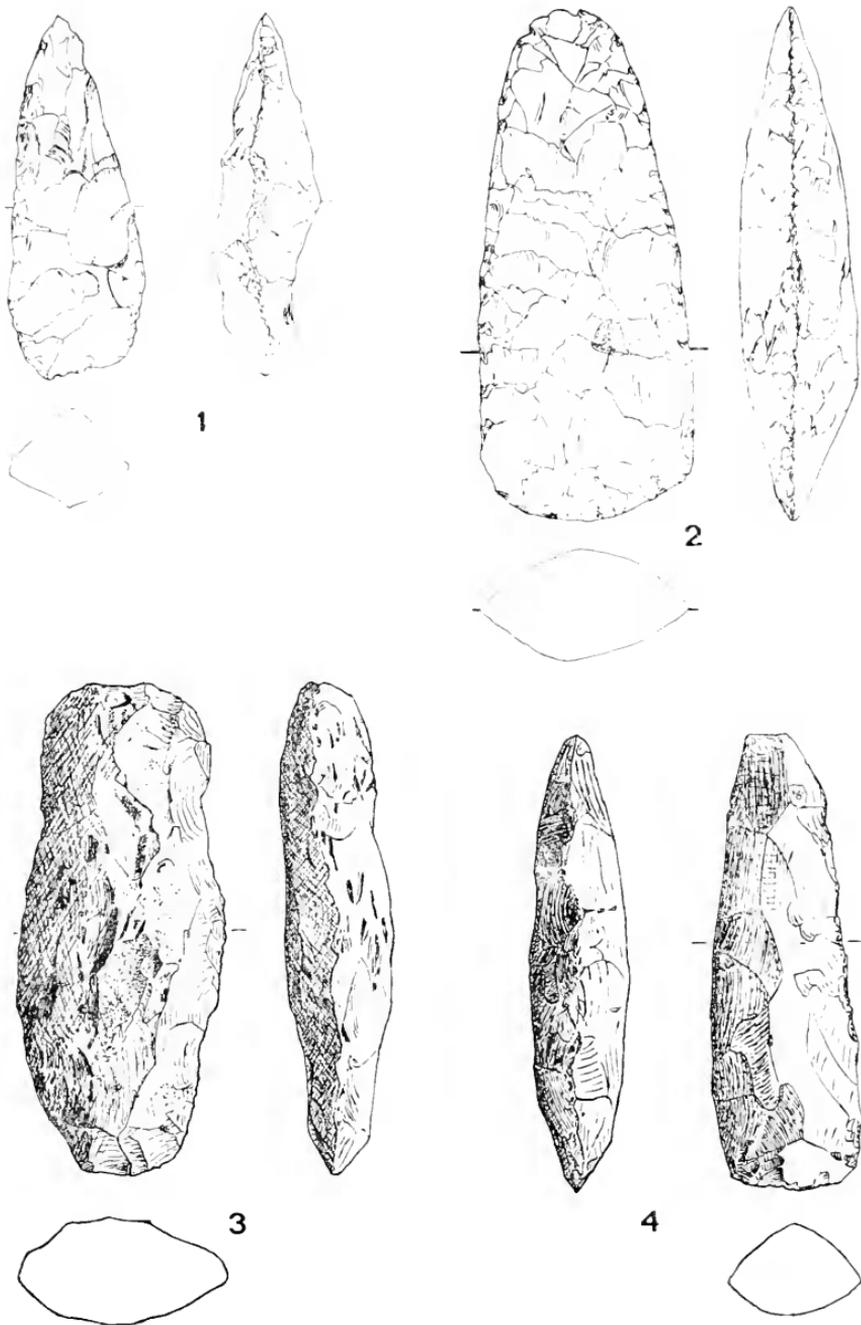


FIG. 1.—FLINT AXES FROM THURSLEY (1), SHAMLEY GREEN (2), FRIMLEY (3), AND WOKING (4). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Pottery from Chessington.—In September 1963, in response to a call from a member of the Surbiton and District Historical Society, the writer and Mr. Creese, of the above Society, visited the site of the British Legion Hall at Church Fields, Chessington.¹ The site lies on a knoll of the Claygate Beds. From the spoil of foundation trenches pottery sherds ranging in date from the Pre-Roman Iron Age to the nineteenth century were recovered. Unfortunately, concrete had already been placed in the trenches and nothing could be seen in them.

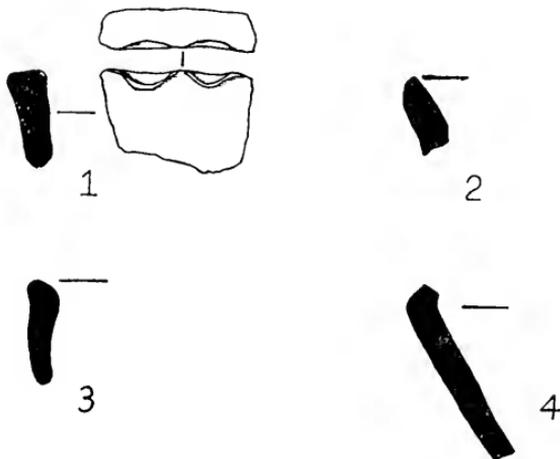


FIG. 2.—IRON AGE POTTERY FROM CHESSINGTON. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Some seventeen sherds of Iron Age pottery were found (including the three rims here illustrated, Fig. 2). The bulk are small scraps of body sherd, all very much abraded. The ware is mainly of two types:—

- (i) A coarse hard sand and flint-grit filled ware with brown or red surfaces.
- (ii) A finer, softer, grey or brown ware, shell-filled, now largely vesicular, with brown, reddish-brown, or black surfaces bearing traces of a light burnish.

Only four sherds are worthy of note:—

1. A flat-topped rim in hard coarse grey ware with profuse sand filling and light brown surfaces. This sherd is slightly unusual in having two shallow finger-tip impressions on the internal edge of the rim, a feature which is paralleled at Hawk's Hill,² Longdown Lane,³ and Coombe Hill.⁴
2. A short simple rim in soft grey ware, shell-filled with reddish-brown interior, and brown exterior, surfaces. Both surfaces are smoothed, the exterior one having a light burnish.
3. An out-turned rim in hard grey ware with profuse sand filling and reddish-brown surfaces.
4. A shoulder fragment in soft grey ware, shell-filled, with reddish-brown interior, and black burnished exterior surfaces.

¹ N.G.R. TQ 18486357.

² Cunliffe, B., in Hastings, F., 'Excavation of an Iron Age Farmstead at Hawk's Hill, Leatherhead,' *Surrey A.C.*, LXII (1965), 1-43, Fig. 10, Pit. 9, I.

³ Frere, S. S., 'An Iron Age Site near Epsom,' *A.J.*, XXII (1942), 123-38. Fig. 3.

⁴ Unpublished. Kingston upon Thames Museum. Acc. No. 1091 A.

The rim forms are common on Surrey Iron Age sites and the assemblage may be paralleled particularly with Hawk's Hill.

There were also some eleven sherds of very hard coarse, sand-filled, grey or brown ware with brown or black surfaces, of medieval date.

Nine sherds of post-medieval glazed wares, all of seventeenth–eighteenth century date, were also recovered, along with nineteenth-century 'china.'

These sherds have little archaeological significance, but it was felt that it was time for them to be placed on record. The abraded nature of the Iron Age and Medieval sherds tends to indicate field scatter, but the number of Iron Age sherds concentrated in such a confined area may be indicative of some occupation in the immediate locality.

The material is held by the Surbiton and District Historical Society.

M. W. BISHOP.

Two Unrecorded Earthworks.—Two apparently unrecorded earthworks of medieval or later date have been discovered within a mile of Botley Hill, near the North Downs scarp. Both are in dense thicket. The Ordnance Survey have been informed and have carried out surveys of both features. A third small earthwork, previously recorded¹ but undated, is close by in Coldharbour Beeches. The sherds recovered from the two former sites have been deposited at Castle Arch, Guildford.

Kitchen Grove, Titsey Parish

This earthwork which lies to the north of Cheverells Farm, in the southern half of Kitchen Grove, centres on TQ 39555675. It consists primarily of two banks which almost meet at the southern end of Kitchen Grove but diverge northward into the wood, until approximately 300 feet from the southern end of the wood they are 120 feet apart. Connecting these two banks transversely run two other banks and a ditch, forming in effect three enclosures, the largest being the most southerly. There are occasional breaks which may represent entrances.

One can only conjecture about the function of these enclosures without excavation, but there is some evidence of the date. Thirteen unglazed medieval sherds of sandy/gritty fabric have been collected from the surface within the earthwork. The sherds include two rim fragments—one upright with a squared rim, the other also with a flat top but curving into the wall beneath. The top of the latter has a wavy line incised. Also included among these sherds is a pitcher handle of round section with knife slashes on the upper side. The interior of the vessel shows three stab marks penetrating into the handle. Another sherd has a thumbled strip applied vertically. All of these sherds could have come from one of the Limpsfield kilns—identical handles to the one described have been recovered from Scearn Bank and dated to the thirteenth century.

Hell Shaw, Limpsfield Parish

This earthwork which lies in Hell Shaw, north of Woldingham Road, is of simpler form than the Kitchen Grove earthwork, being roughly in the shape of a parallelogram. It centres on TQ 39135499, and is delineated by a ditch with internal bank on all sides. The long sides, roughly 250 feet long, run north-north-west. The vertical height from the base of the ditch to the top of the bank varies around 3 feet. A small disused chalk pit cuts into the northern ditch and another is just inside the north bank. An old field bank runs the length of Hell Shaw to the east of the enclosure and finishes at the eastern ditch.

Four medieval sherds have been recovered from the surface inside the enclosure, including two rim fragments with flat tops and curving into the wall beneath, identical to those from Kitchen Grove, and one thin fragment showing five impressed or punched dots.

M. E. FARLEY.

¹ TQ 406557. Congress of Archæological Societies, Earthworks Committee Report, 1919, p. 10. *P. Croydon N.H.S.*, IX (1925), 60.

Romano-British Pit at High Billinghamurst, Dunsfold, containing Iron Ore.—The excavation of a Romano-British pit at this site¹ was reported previously.² In March 1966 another pit was disclosed by ploughing in the field adjoining the ditch, at a point about twenty yards west of the first one. The new pit was irregular in shape, with maximum dimensions of approximately 5 feet by 4 feet and 2 feet 6 inches deep. There was no stratification, and other than the finds described below the pit contained only a thin deposit of ash at one end, some tiny scraps of bone, and remains of several ox teeth, mostly in fragmentary condition. The material is in Guildford Museum.

The Pottery. This is not figured, since it is mainly very similar to that from the first pit, and the exceptions are sherds too small to warrant illustration. As before, the effect of the wet Weald clay filling the pit has been to destroy the original surface and also to obliterate the signs of wheel manufacture, if any, on many of the pots.

The number of pots represented exceeds twenty. Most are sandy, a few calcite-gritted. At least nine were bead-rimmed jars of varying size: five of the smaller ones were black and retained signs of burnishing or semi-burnishing, which may not have extended below the shoulder. There was only one cordoned jar, clearly wheel-made, and this had zigzag ornament on the shoulder very similar to a sherd from the other pit.³ Another small, thin-walled jar was of the same general form but had no cordon, and the shoulder was slightly concave, giving a sharply angular carination. No Patch Grove ware was present, but a few sherds of finer fabric contrasted with the remainder, and with all the pottery found in the previous pit. These consisted of rim sherds from two vessels, presumably of butt-beaker form, in a fine light brown sandy fabric, and one hard, light red sherd which might come from a pseudo-Samian form 30.

Stone. A quartz pebble 3½ inches long, with a rounded nose; has a small polished area near the tip, and was evidently used for burnishing.

Bog Iron Ore. A feature of this pit, unlike the other, was the presence of a large number of dark reddish-brown lumps of clayey material. Samples were analysed at the Iron and Steel Institute through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Cleere, who reported that it was typical bog iron ore, a surface concretion not confined to the Weald clay in its occurrence, but in this case having the characteristically high manganese content of bog ore from the Weald.

Quantities of this ore were found by S. E. Winbolt in 1934 in association with an Iron Age hearth at Kirdford, Sussex,⁴ and more recently its use as a source of iron is discussed in a paper on iron ore workings in the western Weald.⁵ There is no definite evidence at High Billinghamurst, but a few small pieces of iron cinder or slag were seen on a track through the rough woodland behind the ditch in 1965, and it would seem possible that small-scale smelting for domestic consumption was carried on at this site. The main area of occupation is presumed to lie in this woodland, which should be worth examination when the site is eventually cleared.

F. W. HOLLING.

Roman Coin from Sutton.—In 1956, Mr. B. H. Maddock, when removing turf from a garage site at 105, Upland Road, Sutton,⁶ found a worn Roman coin. The find was reported to the Ordnance Survey by his brother, Mr. O. R. Maddock. It is recorded on O.S. Record Sheet, Surrey 13 S.E., as Site 26. At the time the coin was identified as an *as* of Marcus Aurelius.

Although the coin is genuine, more recent enquiries have established that it is unlikely that it was an ancient loss. The coin is now owned by Paul Maddock (aged 13), the son of the finder, who produced it for examination,

¹ Nat. Grid. Ref. TQ 023368.

² *Surrey A.C.*, LXIII (1966), 171.

³ *Op. cit.*, 172, Fig. 4, No. 9.

⁴ *Sussex A.C.*, LXXVII (1936), 246.

⁵ Worssam, B. C., *Proc. Geologists Assocn.*, LXXV, Pt. 4 (1964), 530.

⁶ N.G.R. TQ 268635.

but who produced also four other 'Roman' coins, all of which, he said, came from a collection started by his grandparents, who built the house which has been occupied by the family since.

The five coins concerned, i.e. the 'find' and the four others, were submitted to Dr. J. P. C. Kent, who identified them as follows:—

1. (The Find.) A coin of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161–180). Minted at Caesarea in Palestine. Being from an eastern mint, it could not definitely be described as an *as*.
2. A coin of Elogabalus (A.D. 218–222). Minted at Antioch.
3. A coin of Numerian (A.D. 283–284) *Clementia temp.* Minted at Antioch.
4. A coin of Hadrian (A.D. 117–138). A copper *drachma* of Alexandria.
5. A coin of Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582–602). Byzantine 40 *minimi*. Minted at Antioch.

Coins from eastern mints have been found in quantity in seaports such as Reculver and Burgh Castle, but Dr. Kent thought it 'extremely unlikely' that the find was an ancient loss.

It seemed probable that the coin of Marcus Aurelius was originally in the Maddock family collection, that it was lost by the grandparents and innocently found by their son. The new evidence was accordingly submitted to the Ordnance Survey through Mr. C. W. Phillips, who made the original record but who was, of course, not aware of the existence of the family collection or that it included coins of this type. The Survey immediately agreed that it was probably not an ancient loss and undertook to amend their records accordingly.

A. S. GILBERT.

The Early Foundations of St. Mary's Church, Guildford.—At the invitation of the Rector, the Rev. M. Hocking, an examination was made between November 1966 and January 1967 of several features in the church. This was made possible by the removal of the old flooring for major restorations which involve reflooring with York stone paving laid on concrete.

The object of the investigations was chiefly to locate the foundations of the original north and south aisles, which were narrower than at present, and to search for any other signs of early foundations. The results summarised below supplement and correct the information given in the paper on St. Mary's by J. H. Parker,¹ which is illustrated from drawings made by Goodchild, the architect of the extensive nineteenth-century restorations.

The Original Aisles. Parker suggests that a nave with narrow lean-to aisles was built on to the west side of the tower in the later twelfth century, and that there was no earlier structure on this side which it replaced. He dates the nave arches to the time of Henry II, or about A.D. 1160, and the widening of the aisles to their present extent to Henry III's reign, the north aisle about 1230 and the south about 1250. A footnote states that part of the original north aisle wall was actually seen by Goodchild. The plan reproduced from his drawings bears no scale, but from the dimensions of the church itself the scale is approximately fifteen feet to the inch. On this scale the original aisle walls are shown six feet from the pillars of the nave on both sides.

A trench was dug (Fig. 3) to locate the original south aisle wall which Goodchild was not stated to have seen. There was no trace of it in the area trenched, which was between four and eight feet from the west wall of the church, and it became apparent that burials of various periods, especially the construction of brick vaults, had probably resulted in its almost complete removal. A small section was found to survive at its junction with the west wall (Fig. 3), and it was then discovered that its position on the Goodchild plan is incorrect, the distance from the inner side of the aisle wall to the line of the pillars being 8 ft. 6 in. and not six feet as shown. The wall was 2 ft. 2 in. wide. The position of the aisle wall is in fact indicated by a line of chalk jointing blocks in the west wall, revealed by removal of the old plaster;

¹ *Arch. J.*, XXIX (1872), 170–80.

these continue below the floor level, where they key in with the surviving wall footing.

In the west wall of the north aisle a similar arrangement of blocks showed that the position of the original aisle wall on this side was also given incorrectly on the plan: the width of this aisle was eight feet, and not six as shown. Almost certainly the wall itself will have been completely destroyed in the installation of the old central heating system.

It was impossible to check the width of the original south aisle at its eastern end because a large brick vault extended across the line of the south wall. In the north aisle, the area close to the transept wall at the eastern end was undisturbed, but here solid chalk was only six inches below the floor surface, so that no other foundation was necessary. There was, however, a step-like

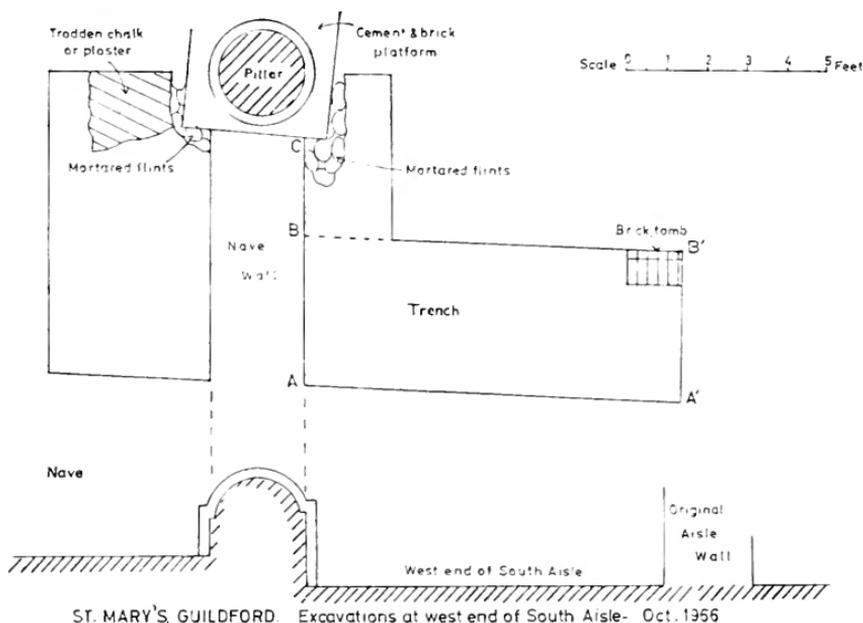


FIG. 3.—ST. MARY'S, GUILDFORD: PLAN OF TRENCH DUG TO LOCATE ORIGINAL SOUTH AISLE AND NAVE FOUNDATIONS.

rise of an inch in the level of the chalk on the projected line of the wall's outer face. About three feet from the transept the chalk had been excavated for the insertion of burials.

The Nave. The trench at the west end of the south aisle reached solid chalk 4 ft. 10 in. below floor level. It was taken across the line of the pillars to see whether any earlier foundations could be traced on this alignment, and this disclosed that at the western end of the church the pillars rest on a foundation wall extending down to the chalk. The top of this wall was just below floor level; it was 2 ft. 4 in. wide, and mortared on both faces. The north side was not examined below a depth of twelve inches to avoid disturbing an old wooden coffin. On the south side, the base of the mortaring was just over two feet below floor level in the centre of the trench and followed a slope (Fig. 4.3) conforming closely to that of the stone coping retaining the soil in the churchyard on the south side of the church. Below the mortar, the base of the wall was studded with flints projecting about an inch from the face.

The material excavated on the south side of the nave wall was a mass of unadulterated powdered mortar and flints, extending to a depth of nearly four feet and for a distance of seven feet from the wall. Beyond and below this the filling was of soil (Fig. 4). The nature and the quantity of rubble was consistent with the assumption that it represented the material of a nave

wall 10½ feet high which was taken down to be replaced by the arcade when the aisle was added, the rubble being used to build up the floor in the new aisle to the level of the nave floor. The mortar facing of the wall below the pillars, finished on the outside on a slope corresponding to the slope of the ground, makes it clear that this was originally an external wall and that the nave was originally built without aisles.

The Tower. According to Parker's estimate, based on architectural details, the tower may date from about 1050, and most probably was a rebuilding of an original timber structure.

A trench, stretching to the centre of the tower floor from the middle of the south wall, uncovered only one feature—a vertical-sided slot twelve inches wide and fifteen inches deep with a flat bottom. It was cut into the solid chalk, which rose to sixteen inches below the surface of the floor. The slot was filled with rubble and ran parallel to the south wall at a distance of eighteen inches from it. When followed, it was found to continue under the base of the arch

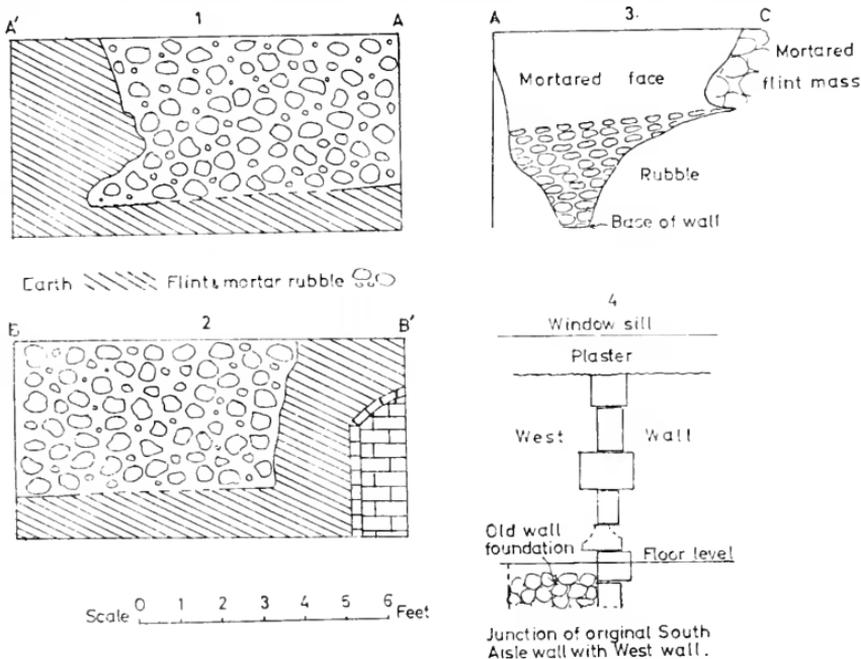


FIG. 4.—1. SECTION A'A (WEST SIDE OF TRENCH). 2. SECTION BB' (EAST SIDE OF TRENCH). 3. SECTION AC (SOUTH SIDE OF NAVE WALL BELOW FLOOR LEVEL). 4. WEST WALL ELEVATION: CHALK JOINTING BLOCKS ALIGNED WITH ORIGINAL SOUTH AISLE WALL. (FIG. 3.)

over the steps down to the nave. This slot must be attributed to the earlier timber building which Parker supposed to have preceded the present tower.

The Use of Chalk and Flint in the Structure. The foundation wall under the pillars of the nave appeared to consist almost entirely of mortared flints, from observation of the surface exposed at various points. This conformed to the mortar rubble in the trench, which contained only a few small pieces of chalk. The surviving portion of the old south aisle wall was constructed of flints and a few fair-sized lumps of chalk, without any definite arrangement. The base of the north wall of the church, which Parker dates to about 1230, was seen at its eastern end, and this consisted entirely of chalk blocks; the footing of the south wall of the tower was also of chalk.

Finds. Several small sherds of medieval pottery, probably between eleventh and thirteenth-century in date, were found in the aisles, but the only sherd of any significance was found in the chalk footings of the south wall of the

tower and from its position could not have intruded after the construction. It has been identified by Mr. J. G. Hurst as early medieval ware, made between about 1050 and 1150, which agrees closely with the generally accepted dating of the tower to not long before the Norman conquest.

A small hollow cylinder of bone, three-quarters of an inch in length and diameter, was found near the bottom of the trench in the south aisle. It has been turned and is incised with parallel lines in three groups. It may have formed part of a composite knife handle, or possibly decorated a processional staff or similar object.

Summary. The results of these investigations confirm Parker's suggestion that the church originally had narrower aisles than at present, but their width is incorrectly shown in his plan as six feet on both sides. The north aisle was in fact eight feet wide, and the south 8 ft. 6 in. Before this, however, there was almost certainly an earlier phase unsuspected by Parker, when an aisleless nave was built. Part of its wall survives as a footing for the pillars at the west end, and is constructed almost solely of flints, whereas the wall of the narrow aisle contained a small percentage of chalk.

A slot found in the tower floor can only relate to a timber building, and confirms Parker's opinion that the stone church replaced an earlier wooden one. Slight though it is, the evidence of the small sherd from the wall footing confirms the general view that the tower was not built before about 1050.

It appears that the surface of the solid chalk under the nave has a slope of about 1 in 9, judging from its depth below the floor at the east and west ends. When the nave was first built, the ground was probably a natural slope and the base of the walls resting on it could be seen from outside the church, with a mortared facing parallel to the ground surface. The level of the churchyard is now everywhere at least as high as the floor of the church, which must always have been considerably made up at the western end to bring it to a level.

F. W. HOLLING.

Ordinations in the Interregnum.—Mr. A. J. Willis, in his *Winchester Ordinations, 1660–1829*, gives the names of six Surrey incumbents ordained during the Commonwealth period by the Bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe. They were Richard Parr of Camberwell, John Bunting of Addington, Richard Carter of Cobham, John Bonwick of Mickleham, Francis Clarke of Stoke d'Abernon, and John Holney of Dunsfold.

Ardfert (where Casement landed) is in co. Kerry, six miles north-north-west of Tralee. The See was founded by St. Brendan in the sixth century, and the cathedral was finally abandoned in 1641. Aghadoe is near Killarney, and has the ruins of a church called Aghadoe Cathedral.

The bishop concerned was Thomas Fulwar (Fuller), appointed by patent on 26 September 1641. He soon found it prudent to cross to England, and became a doctor of divinity of Oxford in 1645. After the Restoration he became Archbishop of Cashel, and Ardfert and Aghadoe were united with Limerick. From 1646–7 to 1660 Fulwar appears to have acted as shadow Bishop of Lincoln, and performed over 250 of the 1,300 Anglican ordinations known in the Commonwealth period. Orders were conferred *in loco congruo* ('in a suitable place') and it would not normally have been safe for a priest to have carried his new Letters of Orders about with him. Much is still obscure, but a flood of light has been thrown on the subject by the Rev. C. E. Davies, assistant chaplain at Pembroke College, Oxford, to whom I am greatly indebted.

T. E. C. WALKER.

The Great Rees David Mystery:—

1. Roger ap David, curate of West Horsley. Witnesses will. Surrey Archdeaconry, Pykman, f. 134. October 1539.
2. Richard Davys, priest of West Horsley. Witnesses will. (B.M. Add. MS. 24925, p. 23.) 2 Feb. 1543/4.
3. Mr. Richard Davyd, instituted to Compton, presented by William More. 15 Aug. 1554. (Gardiner Register. C. and Y. Soc. ed., p. 141.)

4. Sir Richard David, instituted to Calborne, Isle of Wight, presented by William Browne. 4 Sept. 1554. (*Ibid.*)
5. Richard David, presented by the Crown to East Horsley. 13 May 1554. (*Let. Pat. Philip and Mary*, vol. 1, p. 38.)
6. Rees David, clerk, chaplain to Lady Anne Knevet of Sutton, and John Brace, gent, grants lease of Compton parsonage to Brace. (L.M. 347/7.)
7. Ryce Apdavia is apprenticed to Thomas Cordrey of West Horsley, William More's cook, 11 Mar. 1565/6. (L.M. 348/43.)

It has for some time been a pretty story that this last Ryce Apdavia whom More found wandering and masterless was the same man whom More himself had presented to Compton in 1554. The *V.C.H.* chapter on the ecclesiastical history of Surrey (by H. E. Malden) uses it as an example of how even such an honest and conscientious man as More was reduced to filling his benefice cheaply with a semi-literate Welshman, and for good measure mentions that More's later presentation, John Slater, was also found wandering some years after his deposition. The story is repeated in Lady Boston's *History of Compton* (1933), 196, and having gathered together the array of Davids and Davies listed above I felt that further fuel could be added to the flames by making him a triple pluralist as well. However, a note in the Baigent collection (B.M. Add. MS. 39984, f. 215) leads to a will in Hampshire County Record Office, B series: it is that of 'Sir Resse Davyd, parson of Compton, sec in body and of good remembrance,' and it is dated and filed under the year 1558. The register is missing, so the exact date of probate cannot be found. The opening formula is, as would be expected, Catholic: he wishes to be buried in 'my sade parysh churche' and leaves 20s. to cover these expenses. £13 are specifically distributed to various people, including his sister, housekeeper, and 'Master More.' The residue goes to the vicar of Woking and 'Sir Rychard parson of Horsley.'

The will is written in a curious hand with some spellings uncommon even by Tudor standards, but it is not illiterate, especially if we remember it was written by a dying man. So Rees David of Compton did not become a cook, nor did he also hold East Horsley. (No Richard is named as either rector or curate of West Horsley at this period.) 'Sir Rychard' must be his near namesake who was presented in 1554 and deprived in 1560.

But there are further complications. Even the two like-sounding curates of West Horsley cannot be definitely linked, as in 1541 George Forest was paid as curate there (Gardiner Register. C. and Y. Soc. ed., p. 184). Possibly one of them could have been the future rector of Compton, as Sir Henry Knevet was granted the next presentation to West Horsley in 1542 (*L. and P. Henry VIII*, vol. 17, no. 1012 (16)), which forms a link with Compton's Rees David, who was chaplain to Lady Knevet.

The East Horsley Richard David is not, as we have seen, incumbent of Compton, but he is the same as the Richard David instituted to Calborne, for in 1566 he is before the Winchester Consistory Court (Act Book 25, ff. 2 *et seq.*) and his credentials are in question. He was able to show letters of institution, dated 26 Sept. 1561, some time after his deprivation from East Horsley, but his original letters dimissory had been left at East Horsley. After several adjournments of his case the letters seem to have been found and are copied in Act Book 26, f. 18: he was licensed by Fulco Salusbury, Dean of St. Asaph on 26 May 1542. The problem seemed to have been solved, although for several years David's name appears in the act books, cited for unspecified offences. Could he have wandered back towards Horsley after his credentials had been challenged and found himself a cook's apprentice? It seems unlikely that the indenture would omit mention of such a recent fall from grace, as he would have been recognised in the area. Also, Horne's register states that the next institution to Calborne was in 1572 on David's death. We have no burial register to support this, and a mere probate act at Somerset House for 8 March 1571/2 for Richard Davys, *clericus*, with the diocese named as St. Asaph, cannot be taken to refer to the Calborne Richard David.