

NOTES

Worked Flints from Rapsley Villa, Cranleigh.—The flints described here (Fig. 1) were found during the excavations at Rapsley Roman Villa.¹ Their lack of concentration and their variety of colour prove them to be accidental. They are most likely due to hill wash from an earlier and higher settlement or were lost during hunting, as in the case of the arrow-heads. The colour and material varies from chert, through a variety of flint colours, to ochreous jasper. The majority of specimens are of a late Neolithic or early to middle Bronze Age date.

Of 27 flints examined, note is made of the following:—

1. Barbed and tanged arrow-head of yellow-brown chert; 1.3 by 1 inch; perfectly symmetrical, with edges slightly convex; the end of one tang missing; refined shallow and alternate retouch on both faces; finely balanced convex form at maximum 0.2 inches thick.

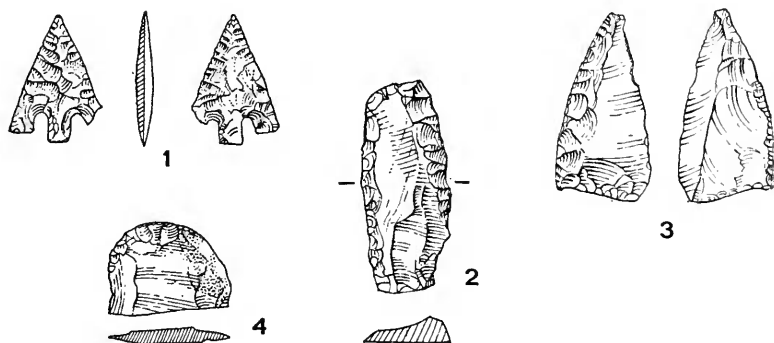


FIG. 1.—WORKED FLINTS FROM RAPSLEY VILLA, CRANLEIGH. (+½.)

2. Knife on blade of yellow-mottled flint; the channelled working confined to the upper face. Cf. Grimes, W. F., *Excavations on Defence Sites, 1939-45* (1960), 208-12.
3. Arrow-head of glossy translucent flint; as Class G, Petit tranchet derivative, see Clark, J. G. D., *Arch. J.*, XCI (1934).
4. Broken round-ended scraper on thin grey flint flake.
5. Two core fragments.
6. Truncated 2.5 inch notched blade with saw serrations.
7. Grey flint flake with opposing notches; steep secondary working at tip.

R. RENDALL.

¹ N.G.R. TQ 080415.

Flint Implements from the Godalming Area.—The arrowheads and fragment of polished axe illustrated here (Fig. 2) were found by Mrs. Ruth Bailey (Nos. 5 and 6), Mr. R. G. Vevers (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9) and the writer (Nos. 7, 8 and 10). Each one was a surface find.

1. Leaf-shaped arrowhead of light grey to white flint. Found at Eastbury, Compton, N.G.R. SU 954463. In the possession of Mr. Vevers.
2. Elongated leaf-shaped arrowhead of dark grey flint with light specks. Found near Priorsfield Lodge, Shackleford, N.G.R. SU 946466. In the possession of Mr. Vevers.

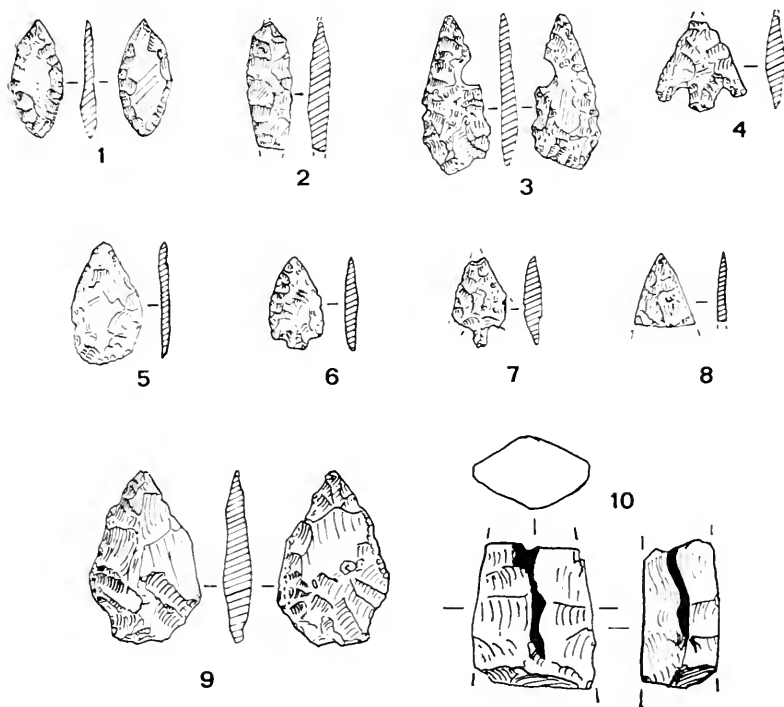


FIG. 2.—FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM THE GODALMING AREA. (+ $\frac{1}{2}$.)

3. Leaf-shaped arrowhead of light grey flint with patination and traces of cortex. Found in parish of Wanborough, N.G.R. SU 946467. In the possession of Mr. Vevers.
4. Barbed and tanged arrowhead of light grey flint. Found at Ignors Wood, Wanborough, N.G.R. SU 943469. In possession of Mr. Vevers.
5. Leaf-shaped arrowhead of light clouded flint. Found at Northbrook, Godalming, SU 95384520. Charterhouse Museum.
6. Barbed and tanged arrowhead with very small barbs; of dark grey flint. Found at Northbrook, Godalming, SU 95484486. Charterhouse Museum.
7. Barbed and tanged arrowhead with barbs missing; grey flint. Found at Northbrook, Godalming, SU 95644481. Charterhouse Museum.
8. Point of arrowhead, probably leaf-shaped, of white flint with patination. Found at Northbrook, Godalming, SU 95484486. Charterhouse Museum.

9. Large pointed implement of light grey flint; in one place the surface appears to have been polished and this suggests that the implement may have been made from a polished axe. Found at Shackleford, SU 945466. In possession of Mr. Vevers.
10. Part of a polished axe of light-coloured flint; the surface has been flaked but there are traces of polishing on sides and faces as indicated by black shading on the figure. Found at Northbrook, Godalming, SU 956453. Charterhouse Museum.

E. E. HARRISON.

Polished Flint Axe from Cobham.—The flint axe illustrated in Fig. 3.1 was found in woodland near Norwood Farm, Cobham,¹ by Mr. Price, an agricultural contractor. It was given by his wife to Mr. S. M. Standing, who gave it to the Guildford Museum² in June, 1968.

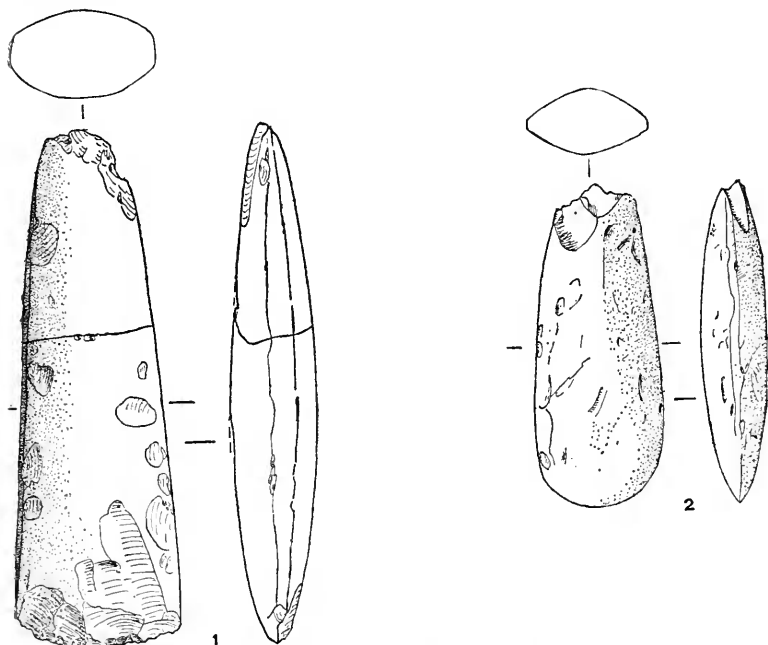


FIG. 3.—FLINT AXES FROM COBHAM (1) AND WITLEY (2). ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The implement is made of light coloured, opaque flint with a brown surface discoloration about 0.5 mm. thick where exposed by fracture. It is polished over the entire surface and is of oval section with flat sides. Large flakes have been removed on each face at the cutting edge during the useful life of the implement; this is indicated by the facts that on one face an attempt has been made to polish the surface again, and on both faces the brown surface discoloration extends across the flake bed. A few flakes have been removed in modern times from the cutting edge and the butt as indicated by the absence of surface discoloration. The axe was broken recently and has been stuck together with glue; this has exaggerated the distinct curvature of the profile.

E. E. HARRISON.

¹ N.G.R. TQ 111619.

² Accession No. RB 1972. Published by kind permission of Miss E. M. Dance, Curator.

Polished Flint Axe from Witley.—The flint axe illustrated in Fig. 3.2 was found in a ploughed field at Witley Farm, Upper Birtley,¹ in May 1967, by Andrew Penney and given to Guildford Museum² by his uncle, Mr. J. B. Cresswell.

It is of light brown flint with a surface of the same colour, but there is an orange layer just below the surface. It is polished over the entire surface and has an oval section with flat sides. A few flakes have been lost from the butt end.

E. E. HARRISON.

Flanged Axe from Blackheath (Fig. 5.4).—A flanged axe of Arretton Down type was found in a garden at Blackheath³ in 1967 and brings Surrey's total to six.

The axe is 5½ inches long with a thin, rounded butt and has cast flanges. There is a straight and well-marked stop-ridge, and the cutting edge is expanded with upswept tips which have been broken off.

Arretton Down type flanged axes nearly always have thin butts, and the flanges, which are deepest towards the middle of the axe, taper away at each end. There is usually a transverse bevel or slight ridge across the centre of the blade and the cutting edge is sometimes defined (as in the Blackheath one) by another bevel, and has an exaggerated curve, often with upswept tips.

These axes are found in many areas in the South and East, where they are mainly stray finds. Some have been found with hoards: Arretton Down, Isle of Wight⁴ (the one from which they derive their name); Buckland, Kent;⁵ Plymstock, Devon;⁶ Westbury-on-Trym, Glos.;⁷ and the one from Blackheath most closely resembles the smallest, undecorated one from Buckland, Kent,⁸ which also has lost the curving tips of its cutting edge. The abrupt turning out of the blade tips, with the upper edge nearly horizontal, is seldom found outside the British Isles, although the type was originally introduced from the continent⁹ (there are good prototypes in Saxo-Thuringia, Bohemia and South-West Germany).¹⁰

WINIFRED PHILLIPS.

A Note on the Carshalton Hoard (Figs. 4 and 5).—In 1905 a hoard was found at Carshalton Park, Surrey,¹¹ consisting of three palstaves and seven socketed axes, according to a note in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, XXI (1908), 208–9. These were formerly owned by Mr. H. C. Collyer of Croydon and are now in the City of Birmingham Museum, having been presented to the museum by Mrs. Clayton of Birmingham, together with a socketed gouge from Russell Hill, Purley.

I would like to thank the director of the museum for permission to re-publish these implements, and also Miss Molly Pearce of the Archaeology Department, for the excellent drawings.

On re-examination, the palstaves consist of one complete wing-flanged example with a small side loop.¹² This is similar to the loopless ones mentioned and illustrated by M. A. Smith.¹³ Only part of the blades of the other two palstaves survive and are not distinctive enough to comment on.

¹ N.G.R. SU 920371.

² Accession Number RB 1901.

³ Nat. Grid Ref. TQ 030461. Surrey A.S. *Bulletin* No. 34, October 1967. Note from Mr. F. Hollings.

⁴ Megaw and Hardy, *P.P.S.*, IV (1938), 89, Fig. 20, 6.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, Fig. 10, b.

⁶ *Inventaria Archaeologica G.B.*, 9.

⁷ *Arch. J.*, LVIII (), 93.

⁸ Megaw and Hardy, *P.P.S.*, IV (1938), Fig. 10, b.

⁹ Butler, J. J., *Palaeohistoria*, IX (1963), 44.

¹⁰ The axe has been given to Guildford Museum by the owner, Mrs. H. Beasley, and I would like to thank both for permission to publish this note.

¹¹ Nat. Grid Ref. TQ 281640.

¹² Accession No. 850'53 C.

¹³ Smith, M. A., *P.P.S.*, XXV (1959), 172–3 and Fig. 6, Nos. 5–9.

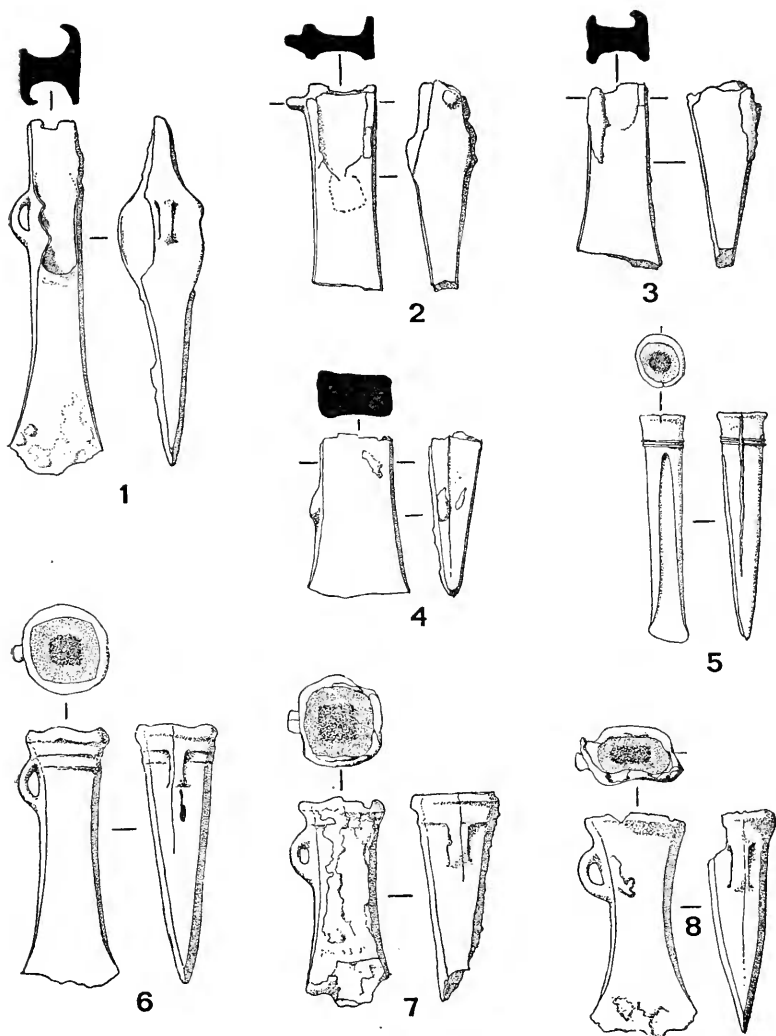


FIG. 4.—BRONZE HOARD FROM CARSHALTON (1-4, 6-8).
BRONZE GOUGE FROM PURLEY (5). (½.)

The socketed axes¹ are plain South-Eastern types with double mouth-mouldings of squarish section and low loop placings, all are slightly damaged. One (Fig. 4, No. 6)² is the best preserved, some 9.2 cms. long and 4 cms. across at the widest point. This has three mouldings at the mouth and is more slender in outline than the other axes. Three are broader in form and have slightly splayed cutting edges which are damaged. Of the remaining axes, two

¹ Accession Nos. 850'53 B and 850'53 E-J, inclusive.

² No. 850'53 I.

are damaged at both mouth and cutting edge, while only the lower portion of the seventh axe remains. They are all plain and similar to many found in South-Eastern England in hoards of Late Bronze Age date.¹

WINIFRED PHILLIPS.

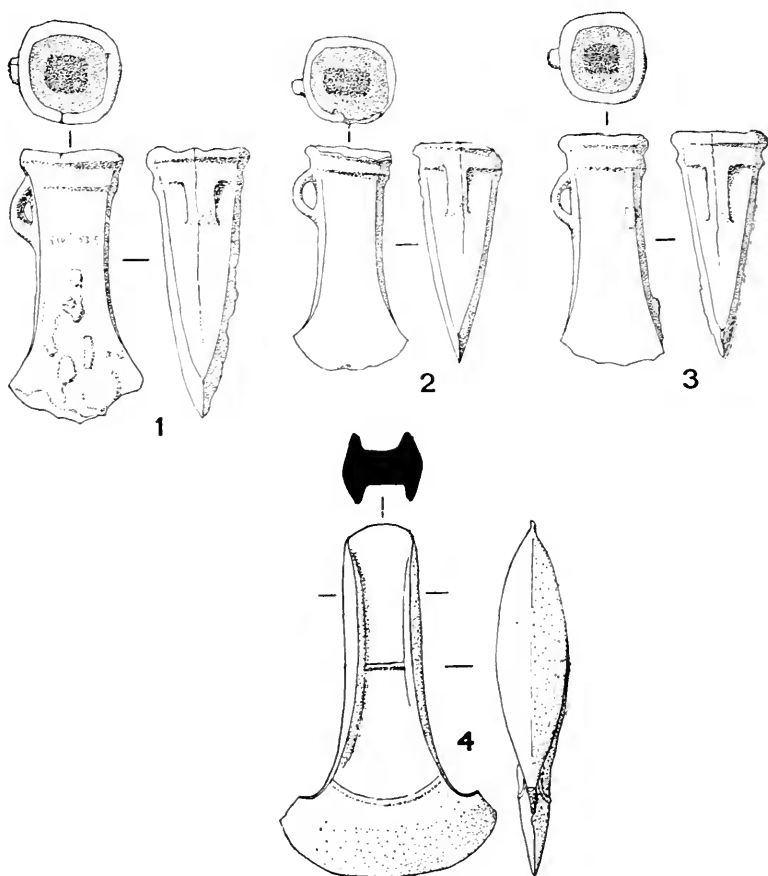


FIG. 5.—BRONZE HOARD FROM CARSHALTON (1-3).
BRONZE AXE FROM BLACKHEATH (4). ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

¹ This hoard is listed in Phillips, W., 'Bronze Age Metal Objects in Surrey: Gazetteer of Surrey Finds,' *Surrey A.C.*, LXIV (1967), 1-34. The museum catalogue numbers are as follows:—

Fig. 1.1 850'53—C
2 850'53—A
3 850'53—D
4 850'53—B
6 850'53—I
7 850'53—H
8 850'53—E

Fig. 2.1 850'53—G
2 850'53—F
3 850'53—J

Socketed Gouge from Russell Hill, Purley, Coulsdon¹ (Fig. 4, No. 5).—A socketed gouge from Russell Hill, Purley, was found in 1898, and has been previously published in these *Collections*.² This was also part of Mr. H. C. Collyer's collection and is now in Birmingham Museum.³ Gouges have been found at several sites in Surrey, at Addington Park,⁴ Beddington Park,⁵ Coulsdon,⁶ Wandsworth⁷ and Wickham Park,⁸ where they have been dated by associations to the Late Bronze Age.⁹

WINIFRED PHILLIPS.

Iron Age Material from Queen Mary Hospital, Carshalton, and its Implications for the Chronology of the Earliest Iron Age in the Lower Thames Region.—The objects described here (Fig. 6) recently came to light in the Carshalton Museum.¹⁰ A label identified them as being from Queen Mary Hospital, Carshalton.¹¹ They are, therefore, of some historical interest as

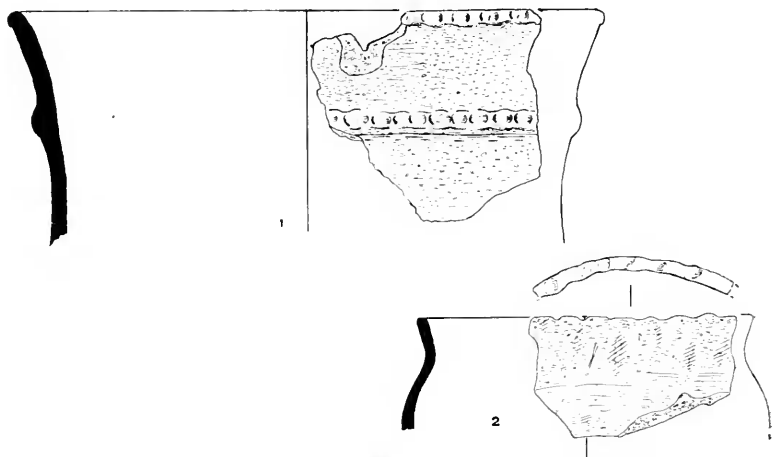


FIG. 6.—POTTERY FROM QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL, CARSHALTON. (1.)

being probably part of a collection of finds made in 1903 during building operations at the hospital. Mr. N. F. Robarts, who visited the site on several occasions while the finds were being made, published an account of the discoveries,¹² which included a circular ditch and some burials, and made a collection of the finds, which was deposited in the Grange Wood Museum, Thornton Heath. When the museum was closed during the Second War its

¹ Nat. Grid Ref. TQ 309621.

² *Surrey A.C.*, XXI (1908), 208; *Surrey A.C.*, LVI (1959), 114.

³ Accession No. 851'53.

⁴ *Inventaria Archaeologica G.B.*, 54.

⁵ Anderson's *Croydon* (1874), 10-1; and *Surrey A.C.*, VI (1874), 125-6.

⁶ *Surrey A.C.*, XXXVIII (1929), 75-8.

⁷ *Surrey A.C.*, XXXV (1924), 125-6.

⁸ *Inventaria Archaeologica G.B.*, 39.

⁹ This implement is listed in Phillips, W., 'Bronze Age Metal Objects in Surrey: Gazetteer of Surrey Finds,' *Surrey A.C.*, LXIV (1967), 1-34.

¹⁰ The writer wishes to thank Miss E. M. Fox, Hon. Secretary of the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society, for permission to publish this material from their museum at Carshalton.

¹¹ N.G.R. TQ 275625. The site was also known as Wallington Camp.

¹² Robarts, N. F., *J. Anthropological Institute*, XXV (1905), 387-97; *Surrey A.C.*, XXII (1909), 195-6.

contents were stored away and have been inaccessible ever since,¹ and, indeed, when Mr. A. W. G. Lowther was writing the account of his excavations of 1937 and 1939 at the site² he was unable to gain access to the collection. Such knowledge as we have of the contents of the collection comes from the descriptions published by Robarts and others;³ these give a very incomplete picture of the assemblage. We do not know of any finds from the site other than those of Robarts and Lowther and it is certain that the objects published in the present note were not found by Lowther. It is therefore very probable that they are part of Robart's collection and thus provide a tantalising glimpse of this missing collection.

The Finds (Fig. 6)

1. Part of the rim and neck of a large jar; the angle of inclination of the profile is uncertain. Hand-made of light brown, well-fired ware of somewhat sandy texture with many small flint grits; surfaces smooth externally and rough internally; decorated with finger-tip impressions on the outer edge of the rim and with a raised cordon with finger-tip impression. (This sherd has two separate labels, 225 and M 11.)
2. Part of neck and upper shoulder of a jar. Hand-made of hard brown ware with small flint grits; external surface fairly smooth, showing vertical smoothing grooves on neck, but shoulder less carefully smoothed; decorated on top of rim with finger-nail marks. (No. 226.)
3. *Not illustrated.* Hand-made fragment of black ware with much small grit. External surface dark in colour, internal surface light; surface shows shallow broad grooves. (No. M 228.)
4. *Not illustrated.* Seven pieces of fired clay slabs of reddish-black ware with small grits, burnt black on one side. The slabs are flat-faced and about 2.5 cm. in thickness; the edges are convex, flat or concave. Pierced with holes of diameter between 1.5 and 2 cm.; in one fragment 3 holes lie on the arc of a circle. (No. M 224.)

Discussion

The perforated tiles are uncommon but two parallels are known locally, both from the Ashted region.⁴ Neither was found in the course of excavation, but both were associated with pre-Roman material. Similar objects were found in association with clay ovens at Maiden Castle⁵ in an Iron B context and at Verulamium⁶ in the Belgic layers. The association suggests that they were used for cooking purposes.

The publication of these rediscovered sherds provides an opportunity for a brief reconsideration of the dating of the Queen Mary Hospital material in the framework of Professor Cunliffe's chronological scheme for the Iron Age pottery of Surrey which he put forward in his report on the Iron Age farmstead of Hawk's Hill, Leatherhead.⁷ Of the four proposed phases only the first two concern us here. Phase I, which contains the Queen Mary Hospital material, is dated to the fifth century B.C. Phase II, which begins in the early fourth century and lasts into the second, is characterised by carinated bowls of fine ware, which are found on many sites, of which Hawk's Hill and Sandown Park,

¹ For an account of the vicissitudes of the museum see Sowan, P. W., *P. Croydon N.H.S.*, XIII (1967), 215-30.

² Lowther, A. W. G., *Surrey A.C.*, XLIX (1946), 56-74.

³ Robarts, N. F., *ibid.*; Clinch, G., *Surrey A.C.*, XX (1907), 233-5; Whimster, D. C., *The Archaeology of Surrey* (1931), 92-3; Allcroft, H. A., *Earthwork of England* (1908), 140-1; Hawkes, C. F. C., *Ant.*, V (1931), 69, 81.

⁴ Ashted Common (N.G.R. TQ 179598) and The Old Quarry, Ashted (N.G.R. TQ 183576), *A.J.*, XXI (1941), 347. Information kindly supplied by Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A.

⁵ Wheeler, R. E. M., *Maiden Castle* (Society of Antiquaries Research Report XII, 1943), 321 and Pl. XXXVII.

⁶ Wheeler, R. E. M. and T. V., *Verulamium* (Society of Antiquaries Research Paper XI, 1936), 180 and Pl. LVI.

⁷ Cunliffe, B. W., in Hastings, F. A., *Surrey A.C.*, LXII (1965), 37-9.

Esher,¹ are the most important. If it is true to say that there was an underlying unity throughout the Lower Thames Region in the Iron Age,² it is justifiable to extend the field of application of the scheme to cover the whole region.

Surrey is poorly provided with pottery assemblages which are associated with other dateable finds. Consequently a chronology has to be based on typology and comparative study. It is generally recognised now that typology is full of pitfalls and can only be used with extreme caution. Comparative study, too, has its shortcomings, in that it is a fairly simple matter to compare and describe form but difficult to describe and compare other such equally important characteristics as quality of paste, method of manufacture and firing. It is only possible really to get to grips with the problems of ceramic technicalities by supplementing visual examination with laboratory examination and virtually nothing has yet been done in this direction in Surrey with Iron Age pottery. Thus any pottery chronology must be regarded as tentative.

We must now consider the adjacent Upper Thames region in the period corresponding to our Phases I and II. It used to be thought that the earliest phase of the Iron Age was there represented by the assemblage from Long Wittenham,³ with its angular jars and fine, black-burnished shallow angular bowls. It is clear now that this 'Angular Phase' must have been preceded by an earlier, pre-angular style represented, for instance, by the small group of pots found at Kirtlington, Oxfordshire,⁴ and the early pottery from Standlake, Oxfordshire,⁵ and corresponding to the pottery from All Cannings Cross⁶ in Wessex. It would be dated to the early sixth century and is regarded as the indigenous ceramic style on which the Angular Style intruded.

There is fairly clear correspondance between the Angular Phase, which is dated to the late fifth-early fourth century, and our Phase II. Indeed, a degree of cultural unity is indicated by a cultural continuum, marked by the carinated burnished bowls, which extended over the Upper and Lower Thames Regions and Eastern England at this time.⁷ This provides an horizon which enables the pottery sequences in the different local groups to be interlocked but which is difficult to link precisely with continental chronology.

Is there a similar relationship between the pre-angular phase in the Upper Thames Region and Phase I in the Lower Thames? Phase I was proposed specifically to accommodate the Queen Mary Hospital assemblage. It was regarded as being unlike any other from the area⁸ on the grounds of angular profile and fabric and it is on these grounds, also, that it was dated earlier than the Hawk's Hill material. If this early dating is adopted and we accept the material as being representative of Phase I, it must follow that in this earliest phase the close cultural connexions between the Upper and Lower Thames Regions which we find in Phase II had not yet developed, for there is little resemblance between the bowls and jars from Queen Mary Hospital and those from the early Upper Thames sites, such as Kirtlington and Standlake. This may well have been the state of affairs, of course, but we must also consider the question whether there are not, perhaps, other pottery assemblages to

¹ Frere, S. S., *A. J.*, XXVII (1947), 24-46.

² Kenyon, K. M., University of London Institute of Archaeology, *8th Annual Report* (1952), 59. This matter requires more detailed study than it has so far received. It should be noted that in Miss Kenyon's paper the Lower Thames Region is taken to cover the Lower Thames Valley and Thames Estuary and is used in that sense here.

³ Savory, H. N., *Oxon.*, II (1937), 1-11.

⁴ Harding, D. W., *Oxon.*, XXXI (1968), 158-60.

⁵ Bradford, J. S. P., *A. J.*, XXII (1942), 202-14.

⁶ Cunnington, M. E., *All Cannings Cross* (1923), Plate 48a, No. 1. The material from Longbridge Deverill Cow Down belongs also to the same period (Harding, D. W., *op. cit.* (1968), 158).

⁷ Cunliffe, B. W., *op. cit.* (1965), 35-8.

⁸ Cunliffe, B. W., *op. cit.* (1965), 37; Kenyon, K. M., *op. cit.* (1952), 65.

be found in the Lower Thames Region bearing a closer similarity to the pre-angular pottery of the Upper Thames Region which could be taken as more truly representative of the earliest phase.¹

Such assemblages do come to mind. One is that from Minnis Bay, Birchington, Kent.² This is usually regarded as a Bronze Age site, but in form and fabric the pottery would normally be classified as Iron Age rather than Bronze Age in Britain, if not on the Continent. The same could be said of another supposedly Bronze Age site, namely Weston Wood, Albury, Surrey.³ We have a C14 date which shows that this site falls probably in the range 730 to 290 B.C.⁴ On the ABC classification it could be regarded as Iron First A if not Late Bronze Age. On Dr. Hodson's classification⁵ it would be placed in the Early Pre-Roman Iron Age with a preference for the earliest sub-division (Earliest P.I.A.). The Weston Wood culture can be regarded as one of the regional groups of his 'Woodbury Culture,' as it has produced a type-fossil indicative of this culture, namely the round house. The survival of Bronze Age traditions which is characteristic of the Woodbury Culture is strongly apparent here. The pottery assemblage recovered in the course of gravel digging at the Green Lane site at Farnham, Surrey, is similar.⁶

Thus the pottery assemblages from these sites could be what we are looking for to occupy Phase I in the Lower Thames Region. They have something in common with the material from the contemporary cultures in the Upper Thames Region.⁷ The question of Continental ceramic influence is somewhat obscure, because of the poverty of British material, but there is no harm in drawing attention to suggestive parallels provided that too much weight is not attached to isolated cases of similarity. One of the jars found at Minnis Bay is similar in form and fabric to the tall rough-surfaced version of the *schrägrandurne* which is found in the Low Countries and adjoining regions in Hallstatt and early La Tene burials.⁸ This type of *schrägrandurne* is, in its turn, similar to pottery of Harpstedt type from the same area. The interesting point is that there is a body of opinion which holds that the Harpstedt style is not Germanic, as used to be generally thought, but is indigenous, being derived from the Hilversum/Drakenstein urns of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages.⁹ The Early Iron Age round-shouldered jar with well-defined neck and finger-tip decoration, of which our No. 2 is probably an example, could likewise have been produced by a parallel development in Britain from Wessex Biconical/Bucket urns of our Middle and Late Bronze Ages, rather than by Continental Urnfield influence.

What, then, of the Queen Mary Hospital material? It has been suggested, as has already been mentioned, that in form and fabric the pottery found by

¹ Hodson, F. R. (*Ant.*, XXXIV (1960), 140) has expressed the view that there was a mainly coastal complex extending over East and South-east Britain in the period contemporary with the earliest phase of All Cannings Cross. This is supported by Cunliffe, B. W. (*Sussex A.C.*, CIV (1966), 119).

² Worsfold, F. H., *P.P.S.*, IX (1943), 28-47.

³ Harding, J. M., *Surrey A.C.*, LXI (1964), 10-7. The writer wishes to thank Miss Joan Harding for permission to use unpublished information.

⁴ Harding, J. M., *op. cit.* (1964), 12. The date in question is 510±110 B.C. The range 730-290 B.C. is obtained by taking twice the standard deviation. There is a statistical probability of 19 in 20 that the correct date lies within this range provided that there are no errors due to contamination.

⁵ Hodson, F. R., *P.P.S.*, XXX (1960), 99-109.

⁶ *Preh. Farnh.*, 183-202.

⁷ Weston Wood (unpublished) has produced profiles and fabric similar to Kirtlington material (see note 12). Some of these forms are too simple to be of much significance for establishing relationships.

⁸ Compare Worsfold, F. H., *op. cit.* (1943), 36, Fig. 6, No. 6, with de Laet, S. J., *Contributions à l'Etude de la Civilisation de Champs d'Urnes en Flandres* (1958), 15, Fig. 8. Note, however, that Marien, M. E. (*La Necropole à Tombelles de Saint-Vincent* (1964), 143) applies the term *schrägrandurne* to a rather different type of vessel.

⁹ de Laet, S. J., *The Low Countries* (1958), 142-3.

Mr. Lowther is unlike any other assemblage from the area.¹ Is this, in fact, the case? Admittedly the bowls and jars have somewhat exaggerated carination but this may be no more than the quirk of a particular potter. The carinated bowl with curved neck-profile² from this group, for instance, can be seen simply as the individual potter's version of the burnished carinated bowl found in Phase II contexts at other sites in Surrey, such as Sandown Park, Esher,³ and Purberry Shot, Ewell,⁴ and, further afield, at Fengate, Northants,⁵ and Long Wittenham, Berks,⁶ to select only a few parallels. These have in common the carinated shoulder and smoothed or burnished surface and a fine, though not always gritted, fabric. In the Long Wittenham report, Dr. Savory refers to 'a rather heterogeneous collection of pottery' from Wallington Camp (i.e. Queen Mary Hospital) in the Thornton Heath Museum which included a buff-burnished carinated bowl similar to one from Long Wittenham.⁷ The Long Wittenham bowl in question is similar to the bowl from Mr. Lowther's collection referred to above.⁸

When Dr. Savory saw the Robarts' Collection some thirty years ago it was even then in a neglected condition. To the pottery types already known (carinated bowls of black, smooth-surfaced ware, one with omphaloid base; handled jars) his notes and sketches add the following: a jar with a high rounded shoulder and outcurved rim of coarse flinty ware with dark grey, well-smoothed surface; several situla profiles, including some of fairly fine ware; a large jar with a broad low-placed shoulder; bowls, one probably hemispherical, of coarse ware. Finger-tip decoration was common on the coarse ware pottery and there was a sherd decorated with multiple grooves, forming a curvilinear motif.⁹

We turn now to the two sherds newly published here. The cordoned sherd, No. 1, can be matched at several sixth-fifth century sites in East and South-east Britain.¹⁰ Sherd No. 2 is part of a jar with rounded shoulder and outcurved rim and belongs to a type which is usually described as of Continental Hallstatt derivation. If however one were searching for parallels to the Urnfield pottery of Hallstatt date of Belgium and Holland one would look rather for vessels with tall cylindrical or everted conical neck above a wide belly with rather low-placed maximum girth.¹¹ Our No. 2 is nearer to the tall rough-surfaced type of *schrägrandurne* referred to above which fits into either Period I or II. Certainly it need not be regarded as a degenerate form of the jar with high sharply-angled shoulder which is typical of some Iron A groups

¹ See note 8 on page 135.

² Lowther, A. W. G., *op. cit.* (1946), 63, Fig. 5, C3 and Plate II(b).

³ Frere, S. S., *op. cit.* (1947), 41, Fig. 18, Nos. 30 and 40.

⁴ Lowther, A. W. G., *Surrey A.C.*, L (1946-7), 25, Fig. 14, F4.

⁵ Hawkes, C. F. C., and Fell, C. I., *Arch. J.*, C (1945), 211, Fig. 8, U4 and 207, Fig. 6, 01.

⁶ Savory, H. N., *op. cit.* (1937), 5, Fig. 2, No. 6.

⁷ Savory, H. N., *op. cit.* (1937), 7-8.

⁸ See note 2 above.

⁹ The present writer wishes to thank Dr. Savory for his generous permission to use his notes and drawings. As Dr. Savory was unable to have the cases opened his drawings are not scale-sections.

¹⁰ For instance, West Harling (*P.P.S.*, XIX (1953), 16, Fig. 10); Scarborough (*Arch.*, LXXVII (1927)); All Cannings Cross (*All Cannings Cross*, Plate 48a). For dating, see Hawkes, C. F. C., in Frere, S. S., *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain* (undated), 8-11. Mention should also be made of the rather dissimilar neck-cordoned sherds from our site in Mr. Lowther's collection of finds (*Surrey A.C.*, XLIX (1946), 66, Fig. 7, C14) and from Beddington, Surrey (*Surrey A.C.*, LXIII (1966), Fig. 3, 2).

¹¹ See examples in Laet, S. J., *Contributions a l'Etude de la Civilisation de Champ d'Urnes en Flandres* (1958). Weston Wood has produced two cylindrical neck-sherds (unpublished) similar to these from Belgium. The cylindrical neck occurs later at Sandown Park, Esher (Frere, S. S., *op. cit.* (1947), 40, Fig. 17, No. 17 and 41, Fig. 18, No. 29) and Leigh Hill, Cobham (Lowther, A. W. G., *Arch. J.*, CII (1945), 18, Fig. 4, B7).

in Britain. In parenthesis it may be noted that this high-shouldered angular jar, which has for long been regarded as the ceramic expression of the bronze situla with high sharply-angled shoulder, could equally well be derived from the angular Urnfield jars, the shoulder having become displaced upwards. In point of fact, one of the jars from Long Wittenham¹ is very close to the Urnfield type in profile and surface. The sharp-shouldered Iron A jar can thus be taken back earlier than Professor Hawkes' date of mid- or late-fifth century,² for in Belgium it appears as early as Hallstatt A/B,³ which is dated approximately eighth century and certainly before mid-seventh.

The total quantity of pottery from Queen Mary Hospital is too small to justify its use, other than very tentatively, for dating purposes. But it appears from the foregoing discussion that the pottery assemblage from this site belongs to Phase II but contains an admixture of earlier types, perhaps as survivals. The matter will only become clearer if there is further excavation at the site or if the rest of Robarts' material becomes available for study.

Finally, to summarise the pottery chronology of the Lower Thames Region in the earlier part of the Iron Age, the following dating sequence is suggested. In the earliest pre-Roman Iron Age, centering on the end of the sixth century, the culture represented by such sites as Weston Wood⁴ and Minnis Bay⁵ flourished. This Weston Wood culture bridges the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and continues to evolve during the succeeding centuries. It has something in common with the contemporary regional cultures in the Upper Thames Region and the East Coast but was influenced by different Continental sources than the contemporary cultures in Wessex. Contacts, perhaps indirect, extending as far as Northern Italy are suggested by the well-known ribbed bronze bucket from Weybridge, Surrey,⁶ but the nearest and probably the most important source of influence was the area consisting of the Lower Rhine, Low Countries and Belgium. In the late fifth and early fourth centuries the carinated burnished bowl continuum which extended, as we have seen, over the Upper and Lower Thames and Eastern Regions was superimposed⁷ and at the same time Wessex influence began to be felt.⁸ We are not concerned here with developments in the succeeding phases. It must be pointed out that any chronological scheme will be highly speculative until there is a sound corpus of fully excavated and published sites in the region.

E. E. HARRISON.

Romano-British Pottery from Wanborough.—The pot illustrated in Fig. 7 was found some years ago in the garden of Lavender Cottage, Puttenham.⁹ It is in the possession of Miss Ruth Tuckwell, who has kindly given permission for its publication. The site is in the parish of Wanborough. It is not listed in the article on Romano-British farms south of the Hog's Back by Anthony Clark and John F. Nichols,¹⁰ but is close to their site No. 15 on Wanborough Common and No. 8 at Starcross. A Roman coin was found nearby in the garden of Wancom.¹¹

¹ Savory, H. N., *op. cit.* (1937), 5, Fig. 2, No. 2.

² Hawkes, C. F. C., in Barton, K. J., *T. Essex A.S.*, I (1962), 57.

³ de Laet, S. J., *Contributions à l'Etude de la Civilisation de Champs d'Urnes en Flandres* (1958), 83–5 and Fig. 84; *ibid.*, 49–50, and Fig. 42.

⁴ See note 3 on page 136.

⁵ Worsfold, F. H., *op. cit.* (1943), 28–47.

⁶ *Surrey A.C.*, XX1 (1908), 165–9.

⁷ Cunliffe, B. W., *op. cit.* (1965), 35–8.

⁸ Cunliffe, B. W., *op. cit.* (1965), 35–9.

⁹ N.G.R. SU 945472.

¹⁰ *Surrey A.C.*, LVII (1960), 42–71.

¹¹ N.G.R. SU 944473. Identified by Miss E. M. Dance, Curator of Guildford Museum, as a Second brass of Constantine. It remains in the possession of the finder.

The pot is wheel-turned and is made of yellowish brown sandy ware, slightly lighter at the surface than in the body; the surface is carefully smoothed. It is decorated round the shoulder with three broad shallow grooves carefully executed.

The pot was found when a sunken garden was made. It contained fragments of cremated bone, of which some pieces still remain.

E. E. HARRISON.

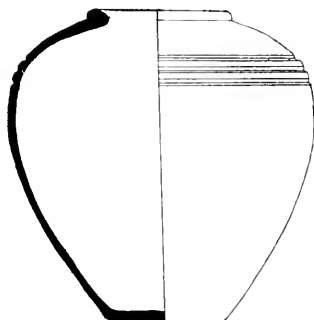


FIG. 7.—ROMANO-BRITISH JAR FROM WANBOROUGH. (¼.)

Medieval Pottery from Ash, Surrey.—The pottery which is the subject of this note was found in a garden on the site of an old cottage at Ash, Surrey,¹ during 1965 and 1966. The cottage, known as The Lime, was recorded in the Surrey County Council's list of antiquities as sixteenth and seventeenth century, and after its demolition a row of terrace houses, named Lime Crescent, was built across the site in 1965. Over 2,000 sherds were collected from his garden at No. 5, Lime Crescent, by Mr. C. Deacon, who gave them to Guildford Museum at the end of 1966. On examination more than two-thirds of these were found to be seventeenth century, but nearly 600 were medieval, and both periods included wasters. A smaller, but similar, assemblage of sherds had already been received in 1965 from Manfield School at Ash, situated between two and three hundred yards from the site of The Lime.

No trace of actual kilns has been found on the site, and there is no documentary evidence relating to pottery-making in Ash during the medieval period, although a number of references to potters occur from the early seventeenth century onwards in parish registers and elsewhere. The seventeenth-century pottery has been described in separate notes.² It is apparent that a long interval elapsed between the medieval pottery-making and later production, since the earlier material is mainly fourteenth-century and there was nothing attributable to the sixteenth century.

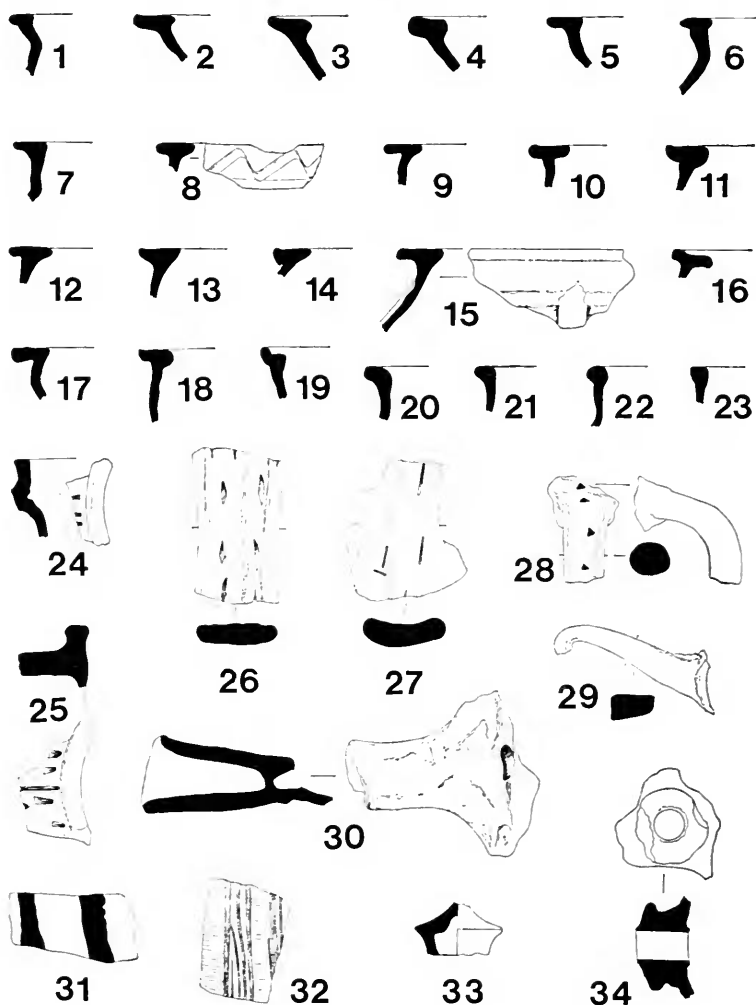
The Pottery (Fig. 8)

Fabric. The pottery is hard and freely tempered with small sand grains. As a whole it is consistent in texture and surface finish, but while there is no red ware, the colour is somewhat variable. Most of the sherds are off-white or very pale grey. A small proportion are reduced to a darker grey, and a few have a creamy or pinkish buff surface with an off-white or pale grey core.

Glaze. Green glaze, sometimes patchy and sometimes more evenly applied, seems to have been used inside the sagging bases of the cooking pots as a regular feature, and occasionally on the sides as well. Some jug fragments (rims and handles) are unglazed, but those which are glazed have usually been well covered.

¹ Nat. Grid Ref. SU 895505.

² To be published in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*.

FIG. 8.—MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM ASH. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Decoration. Cooking pots and bowls. Only one decorated rim was found (No. 8). Traces of applied thumb-strips, as on No. 15, occurred on two other sherds, both with a rim form similar to No. 15, i.e. one in which the neck slopes outward below a broad flanged rim: but the small size of many of the sherds precludes any assumption that thumb-strips were peculiar to this form.

Jugs. Fragmentary unfigured sherds showed no form of decoration other than painting with red slip or grooving, as illustrated by Nos. 31 and 32. There were several sherds from the thumb-ed bases of jugs, which are not figured.

Forms. Nothing was found to indicate the manufacture of any forms additional to those represented by the figured sherds.

Dating. Fragments of cooking pot and similar rims numbered 140. Only thirteen of these had the thirteenth-century type of squared rim comparable to No. 1, from which the flanged rim is a fourteenth-century development in Surrey, and only two (Nos. 16 and 19) had the fifteenth century bifid rim. On this basis the Ash pottery seems to have started late in the thirteenth century, and to have ceased production very early in the fifteenth. In this connection, and also because of the fragmentary nature of the sherds, it is worth drawing attention to a reconstructed, but nearly complete, jar or cistern in Guildford Museum, which was recovered from a rubbish pit in the High Street in 1963.¹ This large vessel was almost certainly made at Ash, and combines typical features of the Ash pottery in its fabric, rim form, handles, and also its decoration, which is identical with that of No. 31. Mr. G. C. Dunning considered the probable date of this vessel to be early fourteenth century, because of its simple style of decoration.

Detailed Description of the Pottery

Cooking Pot and Similar Rims (Nos. 1-16.) The 140 rim sherds were all different. Those figured were chosen to illustrate the range of rim forms, and the selection was necessarily somewhat arbitrary. Approximately one-third of the necks were bent inward, below the rim, like Nos. 1-6. Of the rest, the small size of many sherds made it impossible to determine whether there was a more or less vertical neck, making an angle with the shoulder, as in No. 7, or a gradual outward slope as in No. 15, but the latter form seems to have been less common. Approximate rim diameters are given below.

No. 1	10 in.	No. 5	12 in.	No. 9	8 in.	No. 13	8 in.
No. 2	14 in.	No. 6	10 in.	No. 10	10 in.	No. 14	9 in.
No. 3	15 in.	No. 7	10 in.	No. 11	9 in.	No. 15	8 in.
No. 4	16 in.	No. 8	?	No. 12	10 in.	No. 16	8 in.

The only glazed sherds are the following, which call for special comment:— Nos. 2, 3 and 4. All these have irregular splashes of glaze on both sides, and are possibly from large pans of the same form as some fifteenth century ones from the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford.² Pans like the Oxford vessels, but with an earlier type of rim similar to Fig. 8, No. 2, occur at Farnborough Hill, Hampshire, on a site not yet excavated.

No. 8. This, the only decorated rim, has green glaze on the outer edge. The very slight curvature suggests an unusual form, possibly a dripping pan.

No. 16. This is one of the few sherds with a cream-coloured surface, although the core is off-white. The top of the rim, along the outside edge, and the whole outer surface are evenly covered with green glaze. It appears to be a much better finished vessel than the average cooking pot.

Bowls (Nos. 17-19). All unglazed

No. 17. ? Bowl sherd under 1½ inches long, showing practically no curvature.

No. 18. 8 in. diameter.

No. 19. 10 in. diameter.

Jug Rims (Nos. 20-25)

No. 20. 6 in. diameter. Grey surface with off-white core and splash of dark reddish glaze on outer surface.

No. 21. 5½ in. diameter. Buff surface with off-white core and thick even glaze on rim and outer surface. Glaze dark green with brown patches.

No. 22. 4 in. diameter. Pinkish buff surface with off-white core. Unglazed.

No. 23. 4½ in. diameter. Pale grey surface with pinkish core. Unglazed.

No. 24. 5 in. diameter. Cream surface with off-white core. Patchy, speckled green glaze on outer surface.

No. 25. 4 in. diameter. Pinkish buff surface with off-white core. Unglazed.

¹ *Surrey A.C.*, LXI (1964), 106, Fig. 5, No. 8.

² *Oxoniensia*, XXIV (1959), 30, Fig. 13, 1-10.

Handles (Nos. 26-30)

No. 26. Shallow incised furrows and irregular incisions sloping to a maximum depth of about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Uneven green glaze on upper surface and sides.

No. 27. Shallow incised lines in pairs and deep narrow incisions, perhaps made with a knife. Upper surface evenly covered with green glaze, containing small brown specks.

No. 28. Triangular holes jabbed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Unglazed.

No. 29. Pipkin handle (one of two found), roughly finished and unglazed.

No. 30. Skillet handle (one of six), with trace of patchy green glaze inside pan.

Decorated Jug Sherds (Nos. 31-32)

No. 31. Red slip applied under green glaze to form slightly raised brownish black stripes.

No. 32. Shallow incised furrows under even green glaze. Faint, dark horizontal lines in the glaze are probably due to the pot having been brushed after throwing.

Miscellaneous (Nos. 33-34)

No. 33. Unglazed lid knob.

No. 34. Bung-hole from a cistern, with patches of irregular green glaze on outer surface.

F. W. HOLLING.

Sutton: Its Derivation.—Sutton, Sudtone, in A.D. 1086, SUD=South, TON=an enclosure. How did it become applied to this Manor? It was already in use in A.D. 675 when Frithwald granted the Manor to the Abbot of Chertsey, so we must look for a simple explanation. Historians advance the theory that SUTTON means south of another place, perhaps Wimbleton, but Mitcham is the place due north. It is very unlikely that in A.D. 675 SUTTON was a village; in A.D. 1086 there were only two cottars.

Originally the TONS, i.e. enclosures, were mostly farms; there is a long string along the Thames—Kingston, Walton, Hampton, etc.—and along the Wandle, Carshalton, Wallington, etc. Where was the first farm in SUTTON? Beyond all question on its north boundary, 'Oldfield farm' at Rose Hill; the by-pass cutting through it is Oldfields Road.

Even in A.D. 1496, when the Abbot fixed the boundary of the Manor, the point was named 'Oldfields,' and nearby was the 'Ancient Way' but fields imply a farm! Here in all probability we have the first TON and the fields of that farm covered a *long slope south* from Rose Hill to the Angel, hence the South-ton, SUTTON—referred to the *aspect*, not another *place*.¹ A nearby farm of later date was 'Southlands Farm.' Coming from London its aspect would be its chief feature so Sut-ton joined the many Nor-tons, West-tons and East-tons.

ROBERT R. SMITH.

Corn Mill near Clattering Bridge, Kingston.—Domesday Book describes Kingston as having five mills: of these the probable sites of only four have been traced, these being Hoggs Mill, Middle Mill and Leatherhead Mill, all on the Hoggs Mill River, and marked on Rocque's Map of Kingston, 1741-5, and Down Hall Mill in Water Lane. These mills are mentioned in J. Hillier: *Old Surrey Water Mills*, 1951.

In the course of my work on the Kingston Corporation Muniments, I have discovered references to a fifth mill. The earliest of these is in an indenture of lease of 5 May 1546² from the Crown to Richard Taverner of Wood Eaton,

¹ The northern half of SUTTON is on the southern slope of the Morden Heights.

² Kingston Borough Records KC 3/2/1.

Oxon. This recites an earlier lease of 28 November 1529 from the Prior of the Charterhouse to John Brinkherst, and among other property mentioned in the recital is 'The George, with a gardeyne and also a barne set and being in the backe lane of Kingston aforesaid by the olde Mill.' An assignment of the lease by Richard Taverner to the Corporation of Kingston dated 25 October 1564¹ uses an almost identical phrase. The Letters Patent of 17 May 1564 granting property, including that formerly of the Charterhouse, for the maintenance of the Grammar School, describes the George, with its barn and garden, as being 'near an old corn mill.'

On 15 December 1609 the Corporation split the property, granting the fee farm of the George and of the barn and land separately. The George is described as being in High Row in the Market Place,² while the description of the barn is as follows: 'All that theire barne scittuate standing and being neere unto Gighill streete in a backlane nigh unto the Ryver theare wheare a Myll sometymes hath stooode and one plott of ground or garden thereunto adiouning and belonging. . . .'³

Horner's Map of Kingston, 1813, shows Gig Hill as the portion of road now part of Eden Street, running from the Market Place to the present junction with St. James' Road. High Row is marked as the group of houses on the Thames side of the Market Place, stretching from the Griffin towards the Thames Bridge. From this it would appear that the George and its barn and garden were on opposite sides of the Market Place.

As the mill is mentioned as being near the River (presumably the Hoggs Mill) and Gig Hill, this would place it approximately in the area occupied by the present Guildhall. It is probable that the building was disused by the mid-sixteenth century and by 1609 had been demolished.

PATRICIA BASING.

Assistant Archivist,

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

Trout's Farm, Ockley.—The change amongst smaller landowners from medieval to modern housing occurred neither at the same time nor in the same manner throughout England as a whole; but it tended to be remarkably uniform within any one region. In the space of the hundred years from 1550 to 1650 the medieval open-hall house of the South-East, with its through-passage, screens entry, and two-storeyed service and solar wings, was wholly replaced by other forms. The commonest of these was a house of two storeys throughout, having a lobby entrance against an axial chimney-stack, which had a parlour on one side and on the other a hall-kitchen with service rooms beyond.

Sometimes the transformation was brought about by the insertion of a floor and stack within the open hall of an older house. Sometimes a new house was built which had not lost all medieval elements or had not acquired all modern ones. Between the slightly old-fashioned home of an early period and the wholly up-to-date one of a later there were many levels, and Trout's Farm at Ockley⁴ is of interest as a transitional building which is neither an old house adapted to a new purpose nor a wholly new one with older features. It combines old and new in a rare and, it may turn out, perhaps a unique form.

The eastern part of the main east-west running range at Trout's Farm is a typical late-medieval service wing of two storeys and with two ground-floor rooms, each with its own entry from the screens passage. The plain crown-post of the roof, the scantling of the joists of the first floor, the heads of the doorways along the east side of the screens-passage (Fig. 10), and the nature of the timber-framing of the walls combine to suggest a date of *c.* 1500. On the west side of the screens passage the hall and solar, which once accompanied the surviving service wing, have been replaced by a typical two-storeyed block with an axial chimney, and comprising a hall-kitchen and parlour on the ground floor. That this part was new-built in 1581 (the date on the post

¹ *Ibid.* KC 3/2/2.

² *Ibid.* KC 3/2/19.

³ *Ibid.* KC 3/2/33.

⁴ N.G.R. TQ 167429.

carrying the hall ceiling-beam) and is not an adaptation of an earlier house is rendered reasonably certain by the differences in detail between this and the east part and by the absence of any evidence of a former open hall in the existing building.

The juxtaposition of old and new is clear enough from the foregoing, but the intermingling of elements goes deeper than that. Axial-chimney houses are most notable for dispensing with the through-passage entry and, instead, having their main entrance in a lobby against the chimney-stack itself. At Trout's Farm the peg-holes in the timber-framing show that there never was an entry against the chimney-stack, and that this part of the house, although a most up-to-date building in 1581 in nearly every respect, was yet entered from a screens-passage in the old medieval manner.

Although the form of the whole building is the most significant aspect of Trout's Farm, some of the details of the wing of c. 1500 are interesting, or at



FIG. 9.—TROUT'S FARM, OCKLEY; NORTH ELEVATION.

any rate puzzling. The roof runs in a north-south direction, and it will be seen from the cross section (Fig. 11) that although the central truss has a downward brace from crown-post to tie-beam on the east, there is not, and never has been, a corresponding brace on the west; similarly the brace from crown-post to collar-purlin on the north has no fellow on the south. A convincing explanation of these oddities would be welcome.

I should like to thank Mr. J. T. Smith for his help in the survey and interpretation of this building and Mr. R. F. Meads for preparing the drawings.

ERIC MERCER

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England).

Oliver StJohn—Black Oliver.—Thanks to the article by Mr. C. F. H. Evans in *Surrey A.C.*, LXII (1966), 151–6, the mystery of this Oliver StJohn's later life and death has now been solved.

Oliver had lived in Marlborough from 1599 till 1610. From 1602 till 1607 he was assessed at £8 for Musters and Subsidy. The same charge was levied on Jane Nicholas, who became his second wife in 1607. Thereafter Oliver's contribution became £16 until 1610, when his name disappears from the lists.¹

¹ Marl. Archives, No. 107, 1.

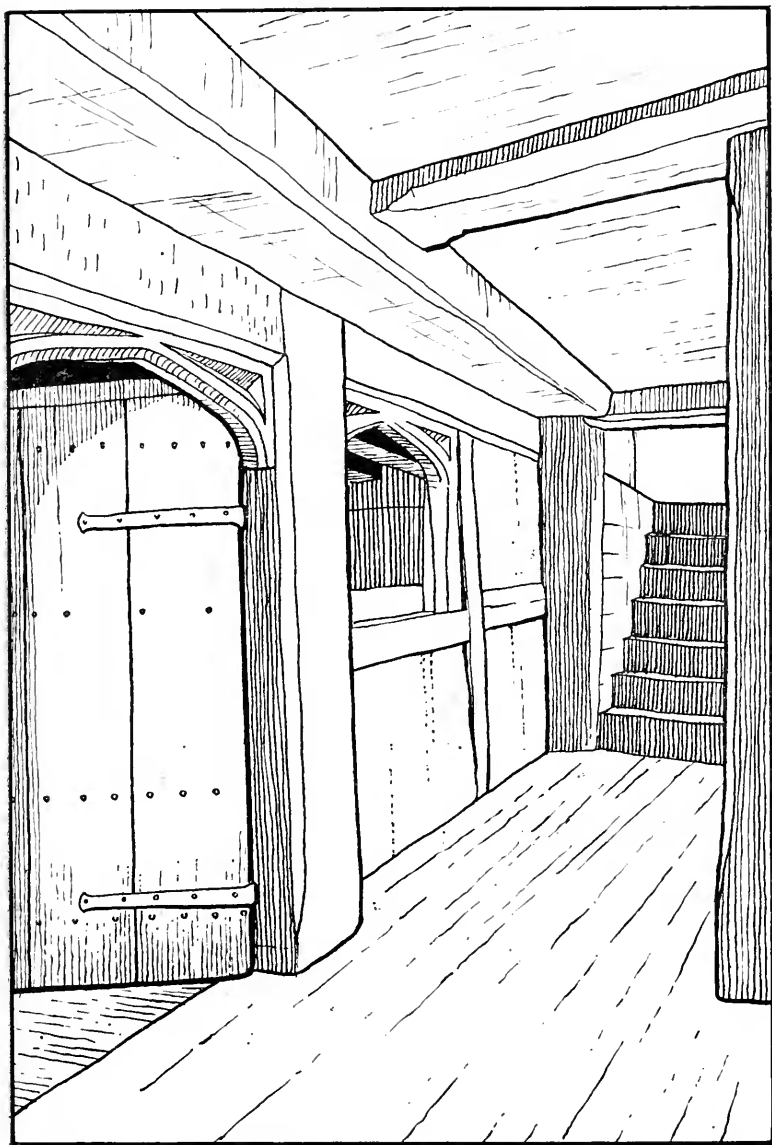


FIG. 10.—TROUT'S FARM, OCKLEY; SCREENS PASSAGE,
LOOKING SOUTH.

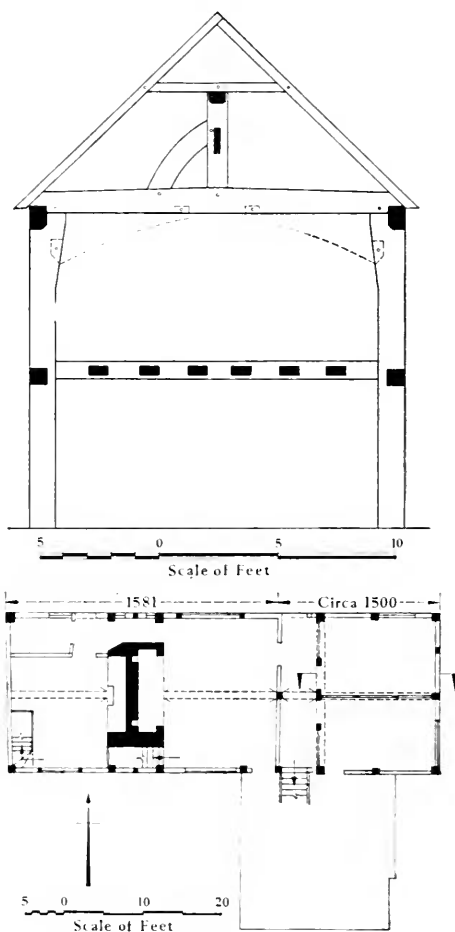


FIG. 11.—TROUT'S FARM, OCKLEY.

(a) SECTION THROUGH EAST WING FROM NORTH. (b) PLAN.

The crucial incident probably arose as a result of a list sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire at the end of 1611. The list contained the names of those 'thought fit to lend money to the King's Majesty.' On this list appeared the name of Oliver StJohn, gent, of Pewsey, which is a small town seven miles south of Marlborough.¹

The letter of protest that Oliver addressed to the Mayor of Marlborough was thought by S. R. Gardiner to date from 1614. In 1615 Oliver was sentenced to a fine of £5,000 and to imprisonment during the King's pleasure. After due submission, he was soon released and the fine was remitted.

In 1626 Oliver StJohn of Lydiard Millicent died intestate at Hullavington in Wiltshire. Nicholas StJohn of St. Mary's, Marlborough, was certified to

¹ *W.A.M.* II (1855), 184.

be Oliver's son by two local residents—William Digges, the son of Richard Digges, the Recorder of Marlborough; and by John Goddard of Ogbourne St. Andrew. Now John Goddard was brother-in-law both to Nicholas St John of Lydiard Tregoze and to William Digges. Richard Digges's brother-in-law was Edward Gore of Surrendell in Hullavington, and Oliver St. John owed *mistress Anne Gore* £106 at the time of his death. She probably looked after him during his final illness. Oliver's assets at Hullavington consisted mainly of plate (value £40) and wearing apparel; but at Lydiard Millicent were beds, pots and pans, five pictures, maps, books and horses (worth £12). The 'praisers,' who included the rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, the vicar of Hullavington and the rector of Lydiard Millicent, found that the assets of £159 were exactly matched by debts to the same figure, so that the estate was worth nil.¹

I have suggested that Oliver's son Nicholas was the Nicholas St John of Lydiard Tregoze, who married Alice Goddard of Ogbourne St. Andrew; but with a family of this complexity it would be rash to be dogmatic: the Lydiard Tregoze family did not usually stray into the next parish of Lydiard Millicent.

E. G. H. KEMPSON.

Carshalton House.—The story of the Mansion as it stands today begins with the purchase of the property in 1696 by Edward Carleton, a tobacco merchant whose father appeared on the Rolls in 1642. Edward was in business with Arden, probably his brother, and in 1713 there was a crash owing to a debt of £16,000 in customs duties. The Mansion was confiscated and an inventory made of everything in the house on which a value in money could be placed. This inventory mentions two sets of seven bedrooms with galleries, as well as a 'Painted Parlour' on the ground floor—all features of the house today.

In December of 1713 the *London Gazette* advertised the house and it was bought by Dr. Radcliffe, probably in February of 1714. When he died in November, three months after the death of Queen Anne, whom he had attended for many years, the Mansion and grounds were again on the market. Thomas Scawen, a local dignitary, purchased the property in 1715 and sold it in October 1716 to John Fellowes. Created a baronet in 1719 because of his connection with the South Sea Company, Sir John Fellowes used the money coming to him as Sub-Governor to beautify his house and grounds in Carshalton. He is responsible for the building of the Water Tower, the Grotto or Hermitage, the form taken by the ornamental lake, the landscape gardening, the sweep of the main drive, the colonnade to the west of the Mansion and probably for the appearance of the house, as well as some interior alterations. It may have been about this time that the entrance hall was changed from the old state hall to the present vaulted hall. Aubrey, in his *Antiquities of Surrey*, spoke of Sir John's purchase of the property and said: 'He is now about building himself a handsome seat.'

Unfortunately Sir John did not enjoy his new property for very long. The South Sea Company, unable to undertake trade in the South Seas because of Spanish control in the Americas, collapsed, and those responsible for backing the public money with nothing more substantial than promises were taken into custody. The Estate again confiscated, the Mansion boasts a second inventory made by Sir John's steward, Samuel Reeves, in the year 1721–22.

This inventory, together with the one made in 1713, completes the picture of the Mansion in the 1720's and of life in the Mansion at this time. It gives, too, a list of wages paid for six months to various people employed in household tasks, and a 5s. per week wage for the cook, Elizabeth Barnes, helps, along with other small items, to build up a picture of contemporary life in the time of the famous 'Bubble Companies.'

Sir John died in 1723 and in 1724 his brother Edward purchased the Mansion. He died in 1730 and the property was then taken by Philip Yorke, later Earl Hardwicke. A man of integrity, in an age not conspicuous for honest dealing, Philip rose high fairly quickly. In Harris's life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke,

¹ Admon. and Invent., Wilts R.O., Trowbridge.

one catches glimpses of him in his life as a father or a friend, as well as a man of importance politically. Thus, in 1737, he wrote to Duncan Forbes, Chief Sheriff of Scotland, from Carshalton House, beginning his letter with:—

Carshalton, Jan. 6, 1737.

My Lord,

Your obliging letter found me at this place rustivating for a few days in order to be the better prepared against a session of Parliament.

His son, Joseph, writing to his sister years later, referred to these days and asked her if she liked being mistress in a house where formerly they had always been constrained by Mama, but where she was now free to roam as she willed. This extract, quoted by Harris, suggests that, on moving to Wimpole, Gloucestershire, the Chancellor had bestowed Carshalton House on his daughter as a wedding gift. Joseph asks, too, in this letter, that on visiting her he might be spared having to sleep in the gallery. It would be interesting to know why he disliked it.

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke died in 1764 and in 1768 the house again changed hands, coming this time into the possession of the Honourable Thomas Walpole, cousin to the society favourite of the second half of the eighteenth century, Horace Walpole. Horace dominated society life in the second half of the century very much as his more famous uncle Robert Walpole had dominated the political scene of the earlier years. Writing to the Countess of Ossory in 1779 Horace said: 'I dined on Sunday with my cousin, Thomas Walpole, at Carshalton, where, though so near to London, I never was in my life.' This is hardly surprising in a career led more in London and Paris than in country villages 'much watered with the clearest streams and buried in ancient trees,' as he described Carshalton.

Thomas Walpole must have held the property for about twelve years when Theodore Broadhead acquired it *c.* 1781-2. In 1783 Watts published his engraving of the Mansion, showing it very much as it is today. Broadhead probably held it until 1793, as his name then disappears from the freeholders' lists. It was owned by Thomas Durand, according to Lysons, in 1792 or 1796, when he was writing his *Environs of London*. It is important that Durand's ownership should be mentioned by Lysons, because he was not living in the Mansion, even though he owned it. A newspaper cutting, referring to his presentation of a cricket bowl to the Carshalton Cricket Club in 1796, speaks of him as being faithful to his vestry service 'though living so far from the centre of the village.' He would not have lived so far from the church if he was residing at Carshalton House instead of his second estate of 'Woodcote.'

The six years, 1794-1800, in which Durand owned the house, are years in which the Dominicans of Bernhem, Belgium, claim to have held a school here. As a Catholic body they would have been unable to hold property in their own name at this time and it is more than likely that their school was at Carshalton House, though Durand owned the property. A point worth consideration is the fact that the years in which he held the Mansion are just these six years and in 1800, when the Dominicans went from Carshalton to Hinckley, the house was sold by Durand to David Mitchell. In 1805 Clement Kynnersley bought it from Mitchell and his purchase has a different significance. The only manor of Domesday times in Carshalton, which cannot be accounted for, is the Manor of Kynnersley, and the fact that Clement Kynnersley left the Mansion to his nephew in 1815, on condition that he changed his name from Sneyd to Kynnersley, seems significant. Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, whether impressed by the name or not, inherited the Mansion in 1815. He sold it the following year to William Foster Reynolds, who held it until 1839. In that year he put it up for sale, publishing 'Particulars of Sale,' which gave the various functions of the different parts of the house in early Victorian days.

Edward Simeon, Esquire, bought the property in 1840 and moved in 1847, letting the premises on lease for 21 years to the Board of Ordnance, who had a preparatory school for the education of cadets for the Royal Artillery or Engineers Corps under the supervision of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The school had eighty pupils on roll.

The Board of Ordnance, although having a 21-year lease, only availed themselves of it for twelve years, and when they moved in 1859 the remainder of the lease was taken by Edmund Batt, Esquire, who used the house as a school for young gentlemen until 1862. Albert Pelly, Esquire, then took it for twelve months as a private residence.

Edward Simeon in the meantime had left the Mansion to his family in his will. When he died in 1855 the executors had been responsible for selling it to the Reverend A. Barratt, Esquire, who took over the property in 1863 and held it until his death in 1883. He used it as a school for boys, and on his death the property went to his son who apparently lived elsewhere, because for ten years, 1883–93, the Mansion was empty, and rumour has it that when the Daughters of the Cross purchased it in 1893 grass was even growing in the joists of the servants' staircase.

This story of the Mansion, until further research is carried out, is as far as one can go. There is work still to be done, particularly in the tracing of the 'Manor House or Old Farm,' which originally occupied the site previous to Edward Carleton's purchase in 1696. Conclusions drawn about the Mansion have been reached by evidence as it stands today. If, in the future, the evidence is contradicted by new finds, it will, in the meantime, have served a temporary purpose in sustaining interest in a subject well worth research as well as speculation.

SISTER DOMINIC SAVIO.

The Battersea Manor House.—Some forty years ago the last surviving portion—the east wing—of the Battersea Manor House, often called, though not very appropriately, 'Bolingbroke House,' was being demolished. Cedar panelling from a ground-floor room and a strap-work ceiling—one of three—from a first-floor room went to Philadelphia. According to J. G. Taylor, *Our Lady of Batersey* (1925), p. 68, n. 32, the staircase was to be re-erected in a country-house in Surrey, but in his *Addenda* he recorded that in July 1926 it had not yet been removed. Can the present whereabouts of that staircase be made known?

FRANK T. SMALLWOOD.

Terrace House, Battersea.—In his interesting article on Terrace House, Battersea, Mr. Smallwood¹ is puzzled as to the relationship between Mrs. du Bois and her successor and goddaughter Mary Otgher. The relationship was not even known to the Otgher family. Mr. Smallwood shows that Mary Otgher's brother Peter refers to Mrs. du Bois in his will as his aunt, which clearly she was not; while her sister Susan in a lawsuit describes their mother Mrs. Otgher as 'of the kindred or alliance of Peter Dubois or his wife Mary or of one of them.' However, although the problem defeated the family, I suggest the following solution.

What has to be discovered is the relationship of Mary Friscobaldi of Florence, who married in 1604 as his third wife Peter du Bois; and Mary Otgher, who married first (m.l. 26 April 1665) Samuel de Visscher,² secondly (m.l. 31 May 1676) Edmund Long, and thirdly (m.l. 9 June 1684), as his second

¹ *Surrey A.C.*, LXIV (1967), 91–112.

² Since my article on the de Visscher family appeared in *Notes and Queries* CCIII (1958), 313–5, the archivist Mr. van Marle of Amsterdam has very kindly supplied me with further information and photostats of *ondertrouw* records in the Amsterdam archives, i.e. registration for obtaining a marriage licence. This Samuel de Visscher was son of William de Visscher, who married at Amsterdam (m.l. 13 May 1622) Cornelia de Visscher; who was baptized at the Old Church, Amsterdam, 13 July 1600 as the daughter of Abraham de Visscher and Cornelia Coeymans. Abraham de Visscher (aged 28) of Embden, married at Amsterdam (m.l. 3 July 1599) Cornelia Coeymans (aged 17), of Antwerp, daughter of Caspar Coeymans, merchant and *waagdrager* (city official). It is obvious that an immense amount could be discovered about Dutch families settled in England from the Dutch records.

wife, Samuel Pett. As Mrs. du Bois was an Italian, it is wildly improbable that the relationship was through her. But Mr. Smallwood shows that Mrs. du Bois was godmother to at least three of the Fruleux family, to which Mary Otgher's mother belonged. So it is likely that the du Bois and Fruleux families were related.

Mary Otgher was the eldest daughter (baptized at Battersea 12 May 1635) of Abraham Otgher, merchant of St. Antholin, London, by his first wife Mary Fruleux (buried at St. Antholin 13 August 1651).¹ Mary Fruleux was almost certainly the Marie Fruleux (baptized at the Walloon Church, Canterbury, 10 June 1604), who was a daughter of Jehan Fruleux and Jeanne le Noir; and Jehan Fruleux was the son of Ozeas Fruleux and Peronne Matelin, who died at Canterbury 17 September 1595.²

Peter du Bois described himself in 1634 as the son of Jaques du Boys and Jane Matelyne (Jenne Matelin), daughter of Gregory Matelyne of Ober neere Armenteers in the province of Lisle.³ I suggest that Peronne Matelin and Jenne Matelin were sisters. In that case Mary Fruleux would be a first cousin once removed of Peter du Bois, a relationship near enough to account for the close ties between the families.

Mr. Smallwood asks for further details of the Doggett and Houghton families, in the hope that they will identify Daniel Houghton and Benjamin Doggett, occupiers of Terrace House, 1728-1766.

Justus Otgher, a cousin of Mary Otgher, married 1671 Elizabeth Doggett, daughter of John Doggett, mercer (died 1680, will P.C.C. 46 Bath), by Alice Beauchamp, daughter of John Beauchamp, of London and Reigate, Surrey.⁴ She had three brothers—Beauchamp Doggett, John Doggett (of Carolina in 1703) and Benjamin Doggett (of Kingston, Jamaica, will, Commissary Court of London, proved 14 November 1706).⁵ Surely Benjamin Doggett of Terrace House was a son of one of these brothers, a nephew of Elizabeth Otgher and a cousin of the de Visschers.

Mary Otgher's third husband Samuel Pett had by his first wife five daughters; of whom the eldest Elizabeth Pett married William Lee, son of Robert Lee of Chatham and Elizabeth Houghton, widow of William Pett of Chatham, elder brother of Samuel Pett. Elizabeth (Houghton) Lee in her will (P.C.C. 217 Young) mentions her kinsman William Houghton of Chatham; and she had a son Daniel Lee, whose name may be significant. Mary Pett, third daughter of Samuel Pett, married John Houlton of Bromeham, Wiltshire, at St. Olave's, Hart Street, 23 July 1696. Henrietta Maria Pett, the fourth daughter, married Peter Otgher at St. Alphege, London Wall, 11 February 1699, as Mr. Smallwood noted.⁶ A Lieut.-Colonel Horton, of the first regiment of foot-guards, died 4 July 1776.⁷ If he was Daniel Houghton of Terrace House his will might be traced.

CHARLES EVANS.

The Hill-Peak Engravings of Surrey Churches.—The note on the above subject in *Surrey A.C.*, LXII (1965) elicited two additional facts from Mr. A. Th. Arber-Cooke, a member of the Society: (1) a further print in the series—Godalming Church—was used as an illustration in *Manning and Bray*,

¹ *Visitation of Middlesex, 1663* (1887), 22; N. & Q., CCIII, 314.

² There are abstracts of the will (dated 17 February 1592) of Peronne Matelin, widow of Ozeas Fruleux in *Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, V (1898), 735. A Pierre du Bois was godfather to Josias, daughter of Jan Frulen, 17 November 1593.

³ *Harleian Society*, XV (1880), 240. The Gregoire Mathelin of Canterbury, who made his will 3 April 1589, is probably a brother of Jenne Matelin, wife of Jaques du Bois, rather than her father (*Huguenot Soc.*, V, 733).

⁴ Foster, Joseph, *London marriage licenses, 1521-1869* (1887); Woodhead, J. R. *The Rulers of London, 1660-1689* (1965); *London Inhabitants within the Walls 1695*, *London Record Society*, II (1966).

⁵ *London Visitation Pedigrees, 1664*, *Harleian Soc.*, XCII (1940), 56.

⁶ Burke, H. Farnham, and Barron, Oswald, 'The builders of the Navy. A genealogy of the family of Pett,' in *The Ancestor*, X (1904), 147.

⁷ *Gentleman's Magazine*, XLVI (1776), 336.

I, p. 601. This raises the total number to fifty-one. (2) Mr. Arber-Cooke himself possesses a copy of the quarto edition. This brings the known number of copies of this edition up to seven. There is, however, no news of the original production, *circa* 1760.

FRANK T. SMALLWOOD.

Merstham Limeworks.—The Hon. Editor wishes to draw attention to the fact that the name of Miss Marguerite Gollancz, the County Archivist, who was one of the joint authors of the article on 'Merstham Limeworks' in Volume LXIV of the *Survey Archæological Collections*, was inadvertently omitted from the title page of the volume. He wishes to apologise to Miss Gollancz for any inconvenience caused by this omission.