

NOTES

Romano-British Cremation Burial at Esher. - In December 1968 Mr B. J. Quinlan of 'Lumen', Waynflete Tower Avenue, Esher,¹ found a Romano-British cremation in a storage jar about two feet below the surface of his garden when he was preparing the site for a swimming pool. The garden is on the upper part of a slope descending to the flood plain of the River Mole, and the subsoil is pure sand.

The jar (Fig. 1), which remains in Mr Quinlan's possession, contained the cremated bones of an adult male. It is dark grey, with three bands of decoration composed of burnished lines against a matt background in faint contrast to a slightly burnished surface elsewhere. These bands may have been coated with white slip originally, but no trace of this remained. The jar is undoubtedly a product of the Alice Holt or Farnham kilns. Complete vessels of this form were recovered from the Snailslynch No. 2 kiln,² and similar rims came from Alice Holt kiln sites.³ A wide time span from Hadrian to the Fourth Century is ascribed to this form, but in most instances it appears to have been found in later Third (as at Snailslynch) or Fourth Century contexts.

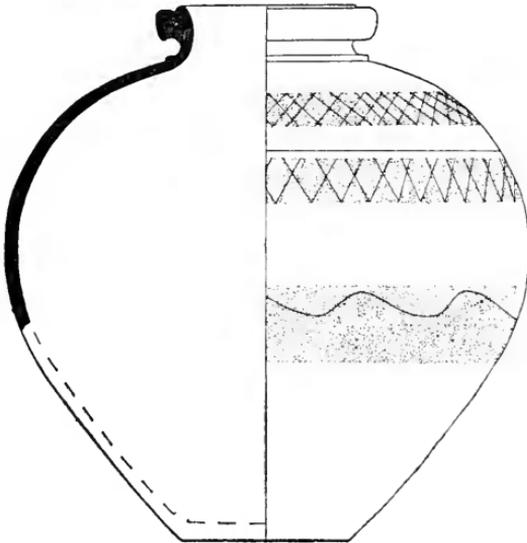


FIG. 1. ROMANO BRITISH STORAGE JAR FROM ESHER. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

This discovery underlines the absence hitherto of Romano-British finds in Esher, although there was both Iron Age and Saxon occupation nearby at Sandown Park,⁴ and an Iron Age pot was found in 1935 in the garden of 'The Roost' directly opposite Mr Quinlan's house.⁵

F. W. HOLLING.

¹ Nat. Grid Ref. TQ 135651.

² *Preh. Farnh.*, Fig. 101c; Fig. 102a, R53A; Fig. 102b, R53.

³ *Surrey A.C.*, LX (1963), 28, Fig. 3, 5; Wade, A. W., and Lowther, A. W. G., *Alice Holt Forest* (1949), Fig. 4, B,C,F.

⁴ *A.J.*, xxvii (1947), Nos. 1, 2.

⁵ *Surrey A.C.*, LVI (1959), 159.

Early Saxon Settlement in West Surrey. — The earliest place-names are those containing the element *-ingas* generally preceded by a personal name. There are seven only such names in Surrey and all are in the south-western area of the county¹ Dorking and Getingas (now Cobham) are on the Mole, Bintingas (now Binton in Seale) is on the Blackwater and the others on the Wey. For this reason, it has been generally assumed that they were settled in an up-stream direction from the Thames, but evidence available does not support this conclusion. In the first place, chronologically the next oldest order of place-names is those containing the element *-ham*. Had settlement been effected by a movement up-stream, the *-ingas* would appear first along the river with the *-hams* stretching out southwards still further up-stream. A map demonstrates that in the cases in question, their order is the reverse. The *-hams* lie nearer the Thames as elsewhere along its southern banks, the *-ingas* follow towards and in some cases close to the sources of the rivers. Moreover, it should be noted that five of the *-ingas* lie on the south side of the North Downs, only Woking and Getingas are on the north side.

Examining the positions of these settlements in more detail and their positions relative to one another, other significant factors become apparent. Dorking, Tyting and Bintingas lie east-west in that order on the prehistoric track on the southern escarpment of the North Downs, which crossed south-east England from the coast of Kent to Hampshire and beyond; and Godalming and Eashing, close together, lie only a little south of the track and are connected with it down the upper reaches of the Wey. On the other hand, Woking lies north of them but still on the Wey further down-stream. In the same manner, Getingas is related down-stream from Dorking on the Mole. From this it will be observed that the track and rivers form a line of intercommunication between all the settlements. Consequently it would appear that to trace the direction from which these settlements of South-west Surrey were established, we have to trace what evidence is available indicating the most likely direction by which Saxons would have reached and established these settlements on and close to the prehistoric track.

Theoretically, they might have approached the Surrey area along the track itself from either west or east. But in the Hampshire stretch of the track, *-hams* come first; indeed, there are no *-ingas* in this area of Hampshire. From the east westwards, there is a number of *-inga* settlements along the track in Kent itself. Chevening, however, is the most western and between it and Dorking, the most eastern of the Surrey group, there are nothing but *-hams* either on the intervening twenty miles of the track or north and south of it.

Referring to the O.S. map of Roman Britain, in addition to the track, the Roman roads crossing this part of Surrey are Stane Street and a secondary road that branches off from it in a north-westerly direction at the posting station at Alfordean. Dorking is adjacent² to where the first crosses the track and Tyting where the second reaches (and possibly crossed) the track. Turning to the Roman

¹ Tooting in East Surrey is not an *-inga* name. In its earliest recorded form, 'Totinge', it indicates a lookout-post. But whilst agreeing this, Ekwall (O.D.P.N.) and *The Place-Names of Surrey* dismiss this interpretation on the score that, unlike other such posts, it is not on high ground. They accordingly suggest derivation from an hypothetical 'Tota'. What has been overlooked is the fact that it was on Stane Street where a lookout post was imperatively needed both in the middle fifth century when Picts and Scots were invading the area and equally later when the Danes were doing so. Tooting, being on Stane Street could not be on high ground as this stretch of the Street ran through a flat, low-lying area; a post to watch the Street could only be set up in the best place available.

² See Note 1, page 121 below. The map shown on page 4 indicates only three of the posting stations on Stane Street — Hardham, Alfordean and Ewell; for some reason that at Dorking has been omitted.

period, it is surely not without significance that we find evidence of a similar interconnection between the areas later occupied by the Saxon settlements. At all the latter there is evidence of Roman occupation with the sole exception of at Tyting, and recent discoveries in the nearby area would appear to remove even this seeming exception. This evidence consists of a group of buildings that have now been excavated at Rapsley, approximately five miles from Tyting and one mile from Ewhurst. The site abuts on the Roman road from Alfordean and the writer of the report states that 'the inhabitants are likely to have been members either of the tribe of Atrebates, or that of the Regnenses, who were in any case an offshoot of the former'.¹ In short, the site was connected with the Chichester area and was in the southern part of Surrey that with part of Sussex formed the kingdom of the pro-Roman Verica and later of Cogidubnus.

Returning to the Saxon period, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that in 477, Aella and his sons landed in Selsey and later mastered the area in which Chichester lies (probably at the battle at Mearc-raedsburna in 485) that opened the way for the South Saxons to expand northwards – where there are other *-inga* settlements – and in particular along Stane Street and its subsidiary roads including that from Alfordean.

All the evidence relative to the western half of Surrey thus indicates original settlement from West Sussex.

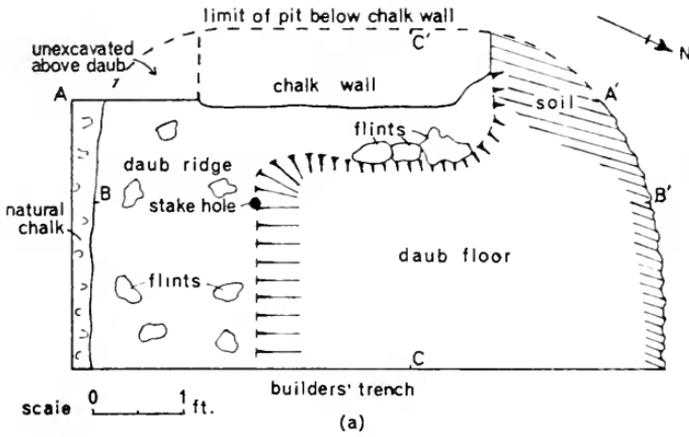
One important consideration concerning place-names when tracing early Saxon movements is the fact that in a wide area it does not necessarily follow that all *-ingas* and all *-hams* in an area are related to one and the same movement. The *-hams* in one part of the area may actually have been settled before the *-ingas* in another. Such appears almost certainly to be the case with regard to Surrey; namely, that the *-hams* in the eastern half were settled before the *-ingas* of the western. This point, however, need not be pursued in this paper which is concerned solely with settlement in the western half and suggests settlement towards the end of the fifth century and the beginning of the sixth.

C. F. TITFORD

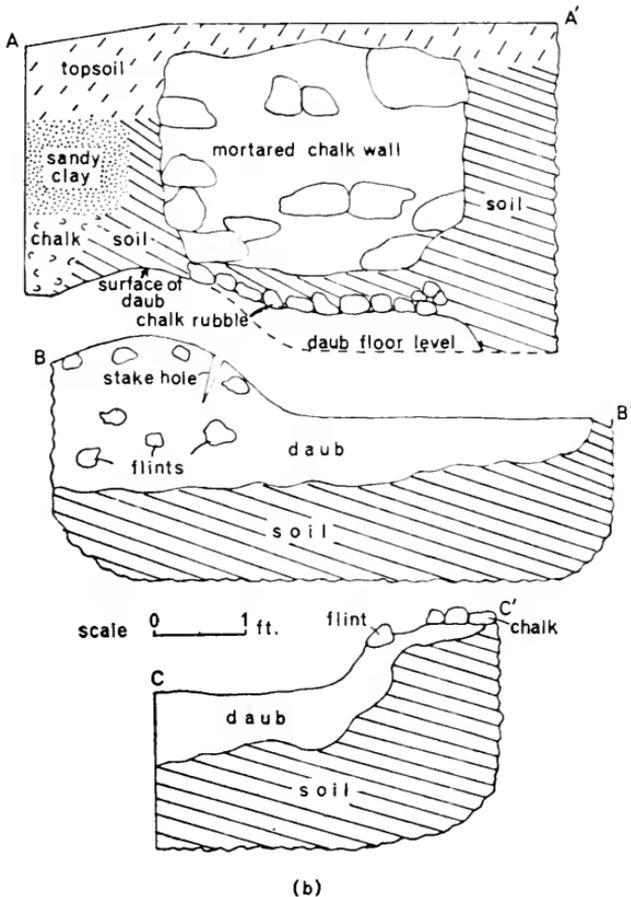
Medieval Pottery from the High Street, Guildford. – Demolition at the rear of 159 High Street (formerly the Scotch Wool Shop) late in 1968 disclosed a feature which appears to have been a medieval rubbish pit put to some specialised use after it had been partly filled. It contained pottery of twelfth to thirteenth century date, which is now in Guildford Museum.

Only part of this pit survived, the rest having been destroyed by the contractors' trench. If the pit was symmetrical, its original form would have been a square about six feet across with rounded corners: the part remaining was six feet 3 inches by 3 feet 9 inches. Its total depth below the builders' working surface was 5 feet 6 inches and this is probably not far from the original depth. Below about six inches of disturbed soil the pit was dug through apparently natural rubbly chalk. The wall of a substantial building, 3 feet 3 inches wide and composed of mortared chalk blocks, had been built across the middle of this pit at some later date. This is seen in the section AA' (Fig. 2 (b), upper part), which shows the upper part of the pit down to its chief feature, a layer of daub a few inches below the base of the wall. The daub was a thick pinkish deposit laid over the soil and rubbish filling the bottom of the pit. As shown by the plan (Fig. 2 (a)) and section BB' (middle part of Fig. 2 (b)) its surface was not level, but formed a ridge on the left side of the pit in which there was a pointed stake-hole, and an extension to this ridge against the back of the pit had an edging of large flints. More flints of varying size were incorporated in the daub forming the ridge, but not in the sunken floor of the daub, which did not extend quite to the right-hand side of the pit. The considerable thickness of the daub under the ridge did not persist under the extension to it, as shown by the section CC' (Fig. 2 (b), lowest part).

¹ Hanworth, Rosamond, 'The Roman Villa at Rapsley, Ewhurst', *Surrey A.C.*, LX7 (1968).



(a) Plan showing surface of daub layer overlying partly filled pit, exposed after removal of upper fill and chalk wall built across pit.



(b) Partial sections of pit:

AA', section through chalk wall and upper fill.

BB' } sections through daub layer and base of pit.
CC' }

FIG. 2. MEDIEVAL PIT AT 159 HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD

The pit when floored in this manner must have been not less than about three feet deep, and it is tentatively suggested that it might possibly have been used as a pen for some small domestic creature such as a goose, with the exten-

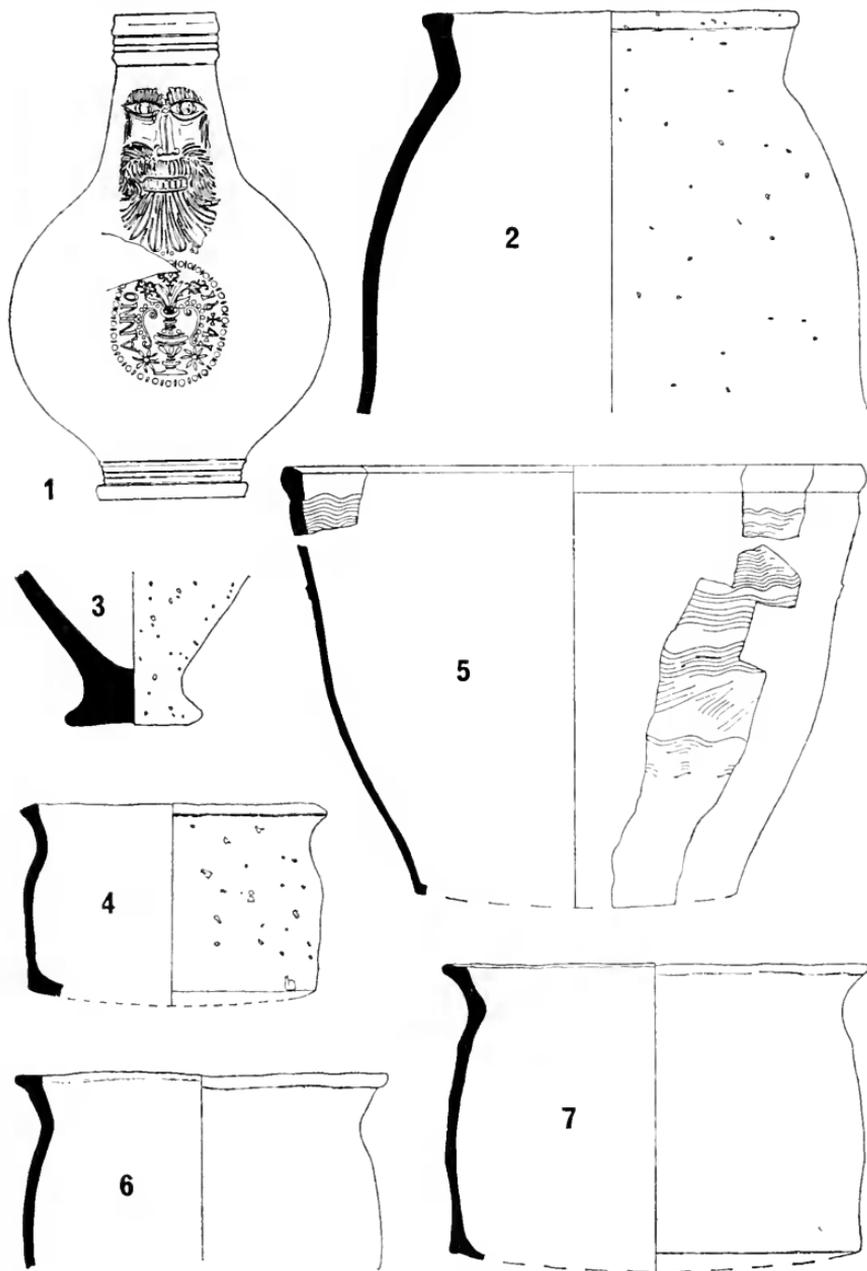


FIG. 3. BELLARMINI JAR FROM FRIARY STREET, GUILDFORD (1).
MIEVIAL POTTERY FROM HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD (2-7). (4).

sion to the ridge serving as a stand for a pot of food or water and the additional thickness of the ridge itself intended solely to provide a firm hold for the stake, to which the creature could be tethered and thus prevented from escaping. There was no trace of burning anywhere on the daub surface, although small pieces of charcoal occurred in it.

The filling of the pit below the daub consisted of soil containing charcoal, bones and pottery. The bones included pig, sheep, ox and a cat. More pottery was found in the soil above the daub layer, both underlying the chalk wall and alongside it, but it is not possible to say whether this was already deposited in the upper part of the pit before it was disturbed by the building of the wall. A detailed description of the pottery follows.

The Pottery (Fig. 3, 2-7: Fig. 4, 8-17).

All the pottery appears to be hand-made, and there are two types of ware, both with a grey core and variable coloured surface:

- a. Coarse but fairly hard shelly ware.
- b. Hard sandy ware.

Both types occurred above and below the daub layer in the pit. None of the unillustrated sherds showed any form of ornament, but a few from above the daub layer were lightly scratch-marked. There was no trace of glaze on any of the pottery.

Fig. 3.

2. Ware a. Surface brown
3. Ware a. Base of lamp. Exterior varying between red, brown and black. Interior of cup blackened above reddish-brown base.
4. Ware a. Surface light red to brown.
5. Ware b. Bowl. Exterior varying from buff at base through blue-grey to black at the top; interior black. Decorated with shallow, irregularly applied combing. The reconstruction of this vessel is of doubtful accuracy because of the smallness of the sherds. Cf. bowls with thickened rims at Bramble Bottom, a site where similar decoration occurred on jugs and cooking pots dated to the second half of the thirteenth century (*Sussex A.C.*, XCIII (1955), 164-5, Fig. 5, Nos. 7 and 13, Fig. 6, Nos. 1, 2 and 4).
6. Ware b. Surface reddish brown to dark brown.
7. Ware b. Exterior black, interior brown to black.

Fig. 4.

8. Ware b. Exterior brownish, interior grey, with blackened area on rim.
9. Ware b. Exterior brownish black, interior brown. Diameter about 12 inches.
10. Ware b. Surface reddish brown to black. Diameter at least 12 inches.
11. Ware b. Exterior light brown, interior grey. Diameter about 10 inches.
12. Ware b. As No. 9.
13. Ware b. Surface light red. Finger printed ornament on inner edge of rim. Diameter about 12 inches.
14. Ware b. Surface brown. Diameter about 7 inches.
15. Ware a. Surface red. Diameter about 9 inches.
16. Ware a. Exterior reddish brown, interior red.
17. Ware a. Exterior brownish black, interior reddish brown. Diameter about 12 inches.

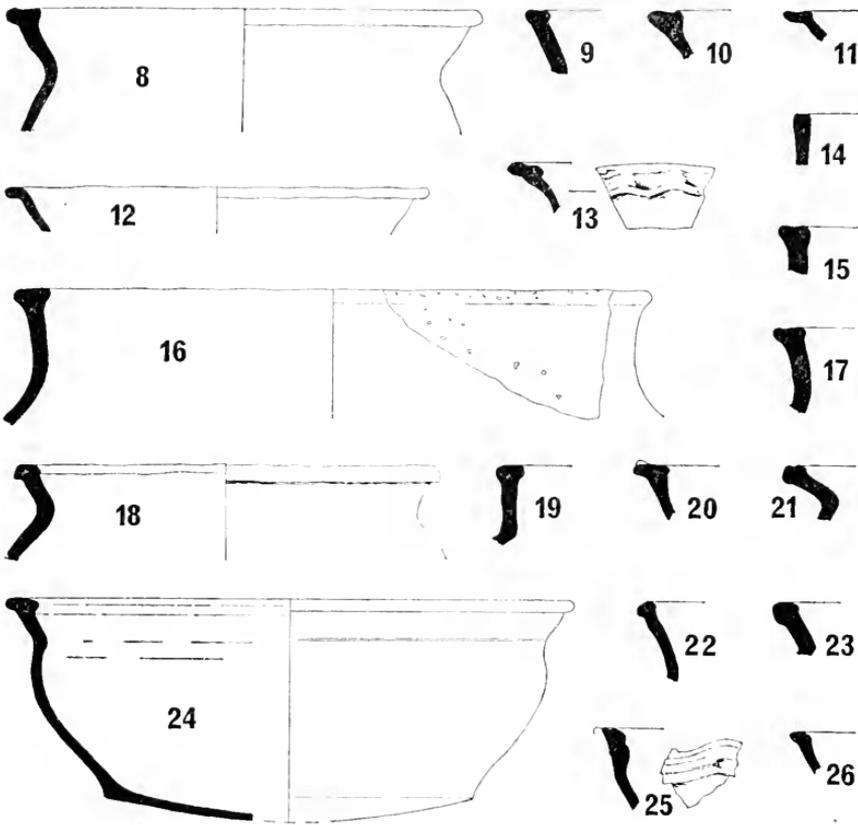


FIG. 4. MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD (8-17), AND FRIARY STREET, GUILDFORD (18-26). (4).

Dating

Fig. 3, 5, dated to the second half of the thirteenth century, is in a class superior to the rest of this pottery except for the other ornamented example, Fig. 4, 13 which may be another bowl. Both of these come from above the daub, but so also do Fig. 3, 3 and 4, which are more likely to be twelfth century. A general dating of twelfth to early thirteenth century would seem to fit the rest of this group, which lacks developed cooking pot rims of the squared form found in Friary Street, cf. particularly Fig. 4, 18, and also includes no off-white ware. Fig. 3, 5 was found in the soil directly beneath the chalk block wall and may have been introduced when it was built.

F. W. HOLLING.

Medieval and later Pottery from Friary Street, Guildford. — In 1968 demolition and rebuilding on the site of the Bear public house and adjacent buildings in Friary Street revealed several rubbish pits dug in sand deposited by ancient high levels of the River Wey. Two of the pits produced material worth recording, which is in Guildford Museum. The first was a small pit of which only the bottom nine inches remained, containing a stoneware bellarmine dated 1641 (Fig. 3, 1). The base of the bellarmine has no string marks.

Other pottery in the pit consisted of two stoneware mugs, plain white delft-ware, and off-white ware typical of the West Surrey-Hampshire borders, all too incomplete for illustration. The forms of the off-white ware included pipkins, platters and panchions, jars or chamber pots, lids and a chafing dish. Glaze colours were brown, green and yellow, with yellow predominant.

It was possible to excavate most of the second pit by hand. This was about six feet deep below much later disturbance, and 4 feet 6 inches wide. It appeared to have been dug for the disposal of material from a demolished building, and was full of large lumps of chalk and pieces of tile; a few of the chalk lumps were faced. The quantity of pottery in the pit was not large, but included the greater part of a bowl in off-white Surrey ware (Fig. 4, 24). Detailed description of this pottery follows.

The Pottery (Fig. 4, 18-26)

Much of this pottery showed clear signs of being wheel-made, and two types of ware are represented:

- a. Off-white Surrey ware, with two examples only (24 and 25).
 - b. Hard sandy ware with a grey core but variable surface colour.
18. Cooking pot rim. Surface dark brown.
 19. Cooking pot rim. Surface varying from pinkish grey to pinkish brown. Diameter about 9 inches.
 20. Rim sherd 1.5 inches long with outer edge twisted up at one end, probably a form of finger-print decoration. Surface brownish to black with splashes of green glaze on top of rim and inside. Diameter about 11 inches.
 21. Cooking pot rim, colour as No. 19. Diameter about 9 inches.
 22. Cooking pot rim. Surface brownish to black. Diameter about 7 inches.
 23. As No. 19. Diameter about 8 inches.
 24. Bowl in off-white ware with soot-blackened exterior. Patchy yellow-green glaze over interior of base, with splashes on rim.
 25. Sherd from off-white bowl with soot-blackened exterior. Rim decorated by twisting.
 26. As No. 19. Diameter about 9 inches.

Dating

The cooking pot rims are consistent with a thirteenth century date for this group, and it seems likely to belong to the latter end of the century in view of the presence of off-white ware, which has not been found in dated contexts earlier than about 1300.

F. W. HOLLING.

Towards a Dictionary of Surrey Artists*: **John Trigg (1800?-1871), Mason, of Kingston.** - [In his *Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851* (p. 400a), the late Mr Rupert Gunnis makes a brief reference to John Trigg. The following is intended to supplement that entry. It owes much to information on the Trigg family gravestone (to which our attention was first drawn by Miss Anne Humphries of Esher in the Autumn of 1956), showing the importance of preserving gravestones amid the current mania for churchyard clearance. We are grateful to the late rector of Esher (the Rev. Mr E. A. Hone, M.A.) for permission to consult and make extracts from the Parish Registers in his charge, as also to Mr F. J. Owen, F.L.A., librarian and curator at Kingston Public Library and Museum, who kindly placed the late Dr W. St L. Finney's transcripts of the Kingston Parish Registers at our disposal.]

*It is hoped other readers will from time to time contribute articles and notes concerning artists (sculptors, painters, engravers and architects) whose lives and works are mainly of Surrey interest.

TRIGG (John). 1800?–1871. *Monumental Mason*.

John Trigg was baptised at St George's church, Esher, Surrey, on 29 June 1800, the son of William (1768–1801¹) and Ann Trigg (1771–1822¹).² He is described as of that parish when he married Eliza Clemans Masters, second³ daughter of John and Mary Masters, also of Esher, on 13 February 1824;⁴ but as 'Mason [of] All Hallows London Wall Middx.' when his eldest child, Eliza Ann (born 23 October 1824) was baptised at Esher on 15 September 1825.⁵ There was an outbreak of illness in the Esher family three years later, since two of his infant children – John William (aged 9 months, 28 days) and Susannah Maria (aged 2 years and 1 month) – died on 15 June 1828,¹ being buried with their paternal grand- and great-grandparents in the churchyard five days later,⁶ beneath a table tomb made by their father.¹ On 15 November following his mother-in-law (?), Mary Masters, was buried at the age of 49.⁷

In the meantime John Trigg had moved to the nearby market town of Kingston, being described as 'Mason, [of] Kingston-on-Thames' upon the family tomb.¹ The burial entry of his children also describes them as of Kingston.⁶ Susannah Maria (b. 12 July 1826), Frederick William (b. 29 September 1829) and Harry Richard (b. 27 May 1831), were baptised at Kingston on 9 September 1827, 25 April 1830, and 28 August 1831, respectively;⁸ Eliza Ann (d. 14 May 1879, and bur. at Cheam on the 17th, with her children¹) married John Killick, master mariner (son of William Killick, a farmer of Cheam, Surrey), by licence in Kingston church on 26 February 1846.⁹ In all these entries the father is recorded as mason or stonemason of Kingston.

Trigg's advertisement¹⁰ in *Phillipson's Almanack and Kingston Directory for 1865* shows him to have been engaged in business as a general stone and monumental mason at Surbiton Park Terrace,¹¹ giving 1825 as the date of its establishment. By 1866 (*ibid.*) his yard has been taken over by J[ames] Wood, Trigg having moved to Clarence Street¹² (called London Street in 1869 – *ibid.*¹³). The move from Surbiton Park Terrace must have been made before 1865, since it is already recorded in *Lindsey's Kingston . . . Directory and Pictorial Almanack for 1864*.¹⁴ Trigg remained at Clarence Street until his death there, 'from exhaustion following upon paralysis', on 9 June 1871.¹⁵ He was buried in the family grave at Esher¹ on the 14th,¹⁶ where his body was joined by that of his wife¹ (who died at Kingston 'after a long illness and much suffering' on 31 January, in her 79th year³) on 5 February 1881.¹⁷

Known works by Trigg (all signed) are confined to monumental tablets, mostly in the Kingston district.

¹ Trigg family table tomb in Esher (St George's) churchyard, south-east of chancel.

² *Esher Par. Reg.*, II, f. 33v.

³ *Surrey Comet*, 5.2.1881, p. 4c.

⁴ *Esher Par. Reg.*, VII, p. 26, no. 77.

⁵ *Ibid.*, v, p. 59, no. 467.

⁶ *Ibid.*, VI, p. 52, nos 410 and 411 respectively.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 53, no. 424.

⁸ *Kingston-upon-Thames Par. Reg.*, Bapt. 1813–1832.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Marriages 1837–1859.

¹⁰ P. [25].

¹¹ P. 33b.

¹² P. 39b.

¹³ P. 45b.

¹⁴ P. 19b.

¹⁵ *Surrey Comet*, 10.6.1871, p. 4e.

¹⁶ *Esher Par. Reg.*, XI, p. 92, no. 736.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, XII, p. 33, no. 260.

- c. 1828 ? Trigg family (d. 1799-1881). Esher, St George (churchyard).
 c. 1835 ? John (d. 1831) and Mary (d. 1835) Spicer. Esher, Christ Church.
 c. 1837 Edward Woods (d. 1837). Shere (Surrey).
 Philip Thomas Spicer (d. 1837). Esher, St George.
 c. 1839 Children of W. S. Roots (d. 1839). Kingston.
 c. 1841 Henry Wadham Diggle (d. 1841). Esher, St George.
 c. 1842 Anna M. H. Spicer (d. 1842). Esher, Christ Church.
 c. 1843 ? William (d. 1841) and Euphemia Sells (d. 1843). Kingston.
 c. 1846 ? Elizabeth Mercer (d. 1824) and dau. Jane Hicks (d. 1846). Kingston.
 c. 1858 Maj. Edward Sheppard (d. 1858). Kingston.
 c. 1859 ? Mary (d. 1842) and Dr Wm. Roots (d. 1859). Kingston.
 c. 1865 John Jones (d. 1865). Hampton Wick (Middx).

RONALD F. NEWMAN

Newdigate, Surrey. Records of Woodcarving in Church of St. Peter. - [Among the archives of this church, a vellum-covered book is inscribed: 'Newdigate/Pew Carvers.' The contents, written in an ornamental illuminator's script on the *recto* of each page, are as follows:]

[f. 1] [Blank]

[f. 2]

S. Peter's Church
 Newdigate.
 Pew ends showing the
 names of the Carvers
 and the various Emblems
 of the Saints.

[f. 3]

PEW CARVINGS

	<i>Seat no.</i>	<i>Side</i>	<i>Saint, etc.</i>	<i>Emblems</i>
Hackwood Henry	31	L	S. Peter	Inverted Cross and Palm
	36	L	S. Cecilia	The harp
Busbridge John	19	R	I. H. S. and Cross of Thorns	
	30	L	S. Peter	Book and Chain
	27	R	Agnus Dei	The Lamb
Wilkens W. K.	2	R	S. George and Dragon	
	8	R	S. Mark	The Lion
	16	L	S. Peter	Book and Chain
	15	R	S. Peter	The Fishes
	21	R	S. Peter	The Cock
Weller Percy	29	L	Cross and Crown	No Cross No Crown
	22	L	S. Peter	The Fishes
	26	R	Holy Ghost	The Dove
	33	L	B. V. Mary	The Lily

Sanders Joseph	3	R	All Saints	
	5	R	SS. Peter and Paul	
	7	R	Cross and Crown	
	20	L	S. Peter	Cross. Keys
	20	R	S. Peter	S. Peter and Lambs
	21	L	S. Peter	Book and Chain
	25	L	S. Andrew	
	26	L	S. Peter	Inverted Cross and Palm
	27	L	Bishop of Winchester's [<i>sic</i>] Arms	
	28	R	S. Luke	The Bullock's Head
39	L	S. Agnes	The Dove and Ring	
40	L	B. V. Mary	The Lily	
	L		Poppy head	
Freeman Alb.	1	R	S. Peter	Cross. Keys
	23	L	Faith, Hope and Charity	
	30	R	S. Peter	Inverted Cross and Palm
Andrews William	13	R	Cross and Crown	
	14	R	S. Peter	Book and Chain
		R		Poppy head
Trow Alb.	19	L	S. Peter	Inverted Cross and Palm
	37	L	S. Catherine	The Broken Wheel
[f. 6]	38	L	S. Mary Magdalene	Pot of Ointment and Tears
Monk Arthur	28	L	Fleur de Lys	Newdigate Crest
	35	L	S. Nicholas	Anchor and Shield
Monk William	17	L	Alpha and Omega	
Busbridge Arthur	17	R	The Trinity	The double Triangle
Beadle Ralph	12	R	S. Peter	The Cock
Wyatt William	31	R	Fleur de Lys	Newdigate Crest
Drewery F.	22	R	Fleur de Lys	<i>idem.</i>
Broughton William	15	L	Fleur de Lys	<i>idem.</i>
[f. 7]	29	R	S. Peter	The Fishes
Potter Raymond	24	L	Christ	Monogram
Gadd Luke	10	R	S. Peter	The Cock
Ellen C. Ianson	18	L	S. Peter	The Fishers
			The originator & promoter of the Class.	

(Signed) H. G. BIRD, Rector.

Dec. 20th 1915

[f. 8]

Lady Chapel Altar erected to the Memory
of Henry Hackwood School Master and
People's Church-warden from 1878 to 1915

Carved by

Joseph Sanders
William Broughton
George Horley
Arthur Peck
Albert Trow
Norman Andrews
Percy Trow

Four Angels on Choir Stalls
Carved by
William Broughton

Poppyhead near Vestry door
Carved by
Ellen C. Ianson

in 1915.

[Copied from the original on 10 July 1968 by Ronald F. Newman.]

RONALD F. NEWMAN.

Monuments of Surrey interest in Kentish churches: Benenden. – A complete inventory of the church and churchyard monuments, together with their inscriptions is given by the Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A., in his *The Parish of Benenden, Kent* etc. (Ipswich, 1889). The following abstracts are from gravestones in the churchyard:

p. 17–18 Charles Marshall, M.A., 36 years vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and prebendary of St Paul's, d. 29.1.1883, in his 80th year, and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth, d. at her residence, Ripley Court, Surrey, 4.8.1883, in her 72nd year.

p. 39 On an altar tomb, within iron railings:

Daniel Boys, M.A., late vicar here, and also of Brookland [Kent], d. 11.7.1857, aged 80, survived by his wife, Sarah Rider, b. 20.3.1784, d. 4.8.1863, youngest daughter of William Barrington Richardson, esquire, of Bermondsey, Surrey, by whom he had 12 children: Daniel, Sarah, d. 1.7.1839, aged 29, Thomas, James, Robert Edward, Emily Jane, George, d. 17.5.1858, aged 40, Frederick, d. 13.3.1844, aged 24, Francis, Charles Octavius, Alfred William and Susanah Catherine

RONALD F. NEWMAN.

Monuments of Surrey interest in Kentish churches, Chiddingstone. – On the north wall of the north aisle:

NEAR THIS PLACE / LIE THE REMAINS OF / ROBERT STREAT-
FEILD [*sic*] ESQR / OF WANDSWORTH, IN SURREY, / SECOND SON OF /
ROBERT STREATFEILD OF HEVER CASTLE, / HE DIED MARCH THE 25TH
1768, AGED 45 YEARS. / HAVING HAD ISSUE BY ANNE HIS WIFE, / DAUGH-
TER AND HEIR OF / SAMUEL SANDEFORTH ESQR / TWO SONS AND THREE
DAUGHTERS, / OF WHOM ROBERT AND ELIZABETH DIED INFANTS, /
SANDEFORTH, ANN AND BARBARA SURVIVED.

SANDEFORTH STREATFEILD ESQR / OF LONG DITTON, IN
SURREY, / DIED AT BATH, JULY THE 28TH 1809, / AGED 58 YEARS. / HAVING
HAD ISSUE BY FRANCIS HIS WIFE, / DAUGHTER OF THOMAS HUSSEY
ESQR / FOURTEEN CHILDREN. /

Inscribed, upright rectangular tablet resting on a long rectangular horizontal bracket and surmounted by a stilted triangular pediment with quadrant palmate ornaments as *antefixae* set at the bases of the triangle: the tympanum carved in relief with a ribbon and wreath of bay which encloses an emblazoned shield; the whole set against a light grey, upright rectangular background.

Recorded 8 August 1969.

RONALD F. NEWMAN

The Hill-Peak Engravings of Surrey Churches – a further Note. – The note in last year's volume¹ elicited from Mr G. B. Greenwood of Walton-on-Thames the suggestion that the works of Richard Gough and the extensive collections that he bequeathed to the Bodleian Library (in 1809) might prove informative. The clue has, in fact, been most valuable.

First, two errors must be corrected. (1) The print of Bearsden Hall, Putney, quite certainly does not belong to the Hill-Peak series. The title is, in fact, *Bearsden Hall*, and the picture itself is a caricature of Charles Christian Reisen's cottage at Putney. According to Gough's manuscript note, the drawing was made by James Hill, and the plate was engraved by Castile. As Reisen died in 1725, Gough's date for the print – *circa 1720* – must, *pace* a contributor to *Surrey A.C.* (1925), be accepted. Despite the information about Reisen in *D.N.B.* and Horace Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, the significance of the satirical details is now very difficult to determine.

(2) The print of Godalming church in Manning and Bray², although by Peak, does not belong to the Hill-Peak series. Peak made two engravings of Godalming. In what may be called, for convenience, Godalming A, the church fills the whole picture, the spire is stumpy, and there is a porch against the north wall of the chancel. In what may be called Godalming B – the one that illustrates Manning and Bray – the church occupies the left half of the picture, the spire is slender, and a lean-to building stands against the north wall of the chancel. In his *British Topography*, Gough³ recorded that Godalming church, drawn by Mr Grose, had been engraved by Peak for Manning, who was vicar of Godalming; and Manning and Bray⁴ recorded that vestries had recently been built against the north wall of the chancel. The conclusion seems to be – and the differences in craftsmanship support it – that Godalming A is earlier and belongs to the Hill-Peak series, and that Godalming B is later and was drawn by Grose.

But Gough also adds to our knowledge of the history and the contents of the series.

(i) In 1768 Arthur Onslow, at whose expense the engravings were made, died. Presumably, therefore, original production was not later than 1768. But in the same year Gough published his one-volume *Anecdotes of British Topography*, in which he mentioned Peak at four points but never in connection with Surrey. The silence of this diligent, well-informed collector confirms the conclusion that original production was in small numbers for Onslow's private purposes.

(ii) In 1780 Gough published his two-volume *British Topography*⁵, in which he recorded: 'Henry Hill, esq., Windsor Herald, had collected church-notes, and had most of the churches in the county engraved, but not faithfully, at the expense of the late speaker Onslow.' (In 1814 Manning and Bray⁶ repeated this statement almost verbatim.) Although Gough's two volumes are very detailed, they contain no further particulars, which again goes to confirm the conclusion that original production was very limited in numbers and not for publication.

(iii) Gough's collections, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, include eight of the subjects in Evans's edition of forty-seven churches and Newark Priory. Seven of them bear Gough's manuscript cross-references to his *British Topography*. His print of West Clandon (f. 61B), which bears the names of Hill and Peak in the 1819 editions, bears no names. In addition, Gough's collection includes Godalming A, Farnham, and Stoke juxta Guildford – all with cross-references to *British Topography* – the last being presumably the subject included in their sixteen-page list of known Surrey views. (It does not include a specimen of Elstead, advertised by Wilkinson at the end of Vol. III of Manning and Bray.

¹ *Surrey A.C.*, LXV (1968), 150-1; See also *Surrey A.C.*, LXII (1965), 127-8.

² *M. & B.*, 1, 601.

³ Gough, *British Topography* (1780), II, 268.

⁴ *M. & B.*, 1, 631.

⁵ Gough, *British Topography* (1780), II, 263.

⁶ *M. & B.*, 111, 687.

The fact that this very successful collector possessed only eleven subjects out of a series that certainly totalled at least fifty-one goes a long way towards confirming the conclusion that the engravings were not 'published' till 1819 and that before then very few specimens made their way into collectors' hands. The significant upshot of Mr Greenwood's clue is, however, that specimens of pre-1809 production have come to light, but in numbers that suggest a very limited, private edition.¹

Specimens of the four elusive subjects not included by Evans in his edition of forty-seven have so far been located by the present writer as follows:

Farnham – in Gough's collection;

Godalming A – in Gough's collection, in the seven-volume *M. & B.* at the Minet Library, and in the three-volume *M. & B.* at the Minet Library;

Stoke juxta Guildford (listed by *M. & B.*) – in Gough's collection and in the thirty-volume *M. & B.* at the British Museum;

Elstead (advertised by Wilkinson) – in British Museum 193g 11, in the seven-volume *M. & B.* at the Minet Library, and in the ten-volume *M. & B.* at Croydon.

An eighth copy of Evans's quarto edition has been located at the Wallington Reference Library.

The present writer gratefully acknowledges the co-operation of Mr D. G. Vaisey, of the Bodleian Library.

F. T. SMALLWOOD

The Walnut Trade in Croydon. – One of the most important attractions of the October Fair in Croydon in the early nineteenth century was the walnut trade. This fair was known by many as the 'Walnut Fair' and, whilst no documentary evidence has survived to substantiate a sizeable cherry trade at the 'Cherry Fair' in July, material abounds for the walnut trade at the October Fair. Lambert in 1806 indicated that the fair on 2 October was 'remarkable for the sale of walnuts, which are brought hither in very considerable quantities'.² A contemporary, writing in 1808, suggested that large numbers of people came out from London to purchase these walnuts.³ This trade was still in evidence in the 1830's when a gazetteer mentioned the sale of great quantities of walnuts.⁴ In 1857 the *Croydon Chronicle* included an advertisement from H. Batchelor of the 'Fruit and Potato Warehouse' in Surrey Street, Croydon, in which he stated that he had purchased 'all the walnuts from Beddington and Carshalton Parks, which he will be able to supply on very moderate terms'.⁵ That the importance of this walnut trade was not restricted to the immediate locality can be illustrated by the fact that, as one writer stated, it was 'an article of the popular faith that walnuts come in at Croydon Fair'.⁶

Carshalton was noted for its walnuts by Thomas Fuller as early as the 1650's⁷ but the area of production seems to have extended much further afield than just Beddington and Carshalton. This can be illustrated by a writer in the *Topographer* of 1791 who recorded that there had been walnut-orchards, containing about 40,000 trees, between Leatherhead and Mickleham.⁸ Further evidence of walnut growing is provided by Lambert who described Banstead as 'a small village between Croydon and Dorking, remarkable for the great quantities of

¹ See Bodleian Library, Surrey volume of Gough Maps, Shelf mark, Gough Maps 30.

² Lambert, B., *London and its Environs*, IV (1806), 187–8.

³ Hughson, D., *London*, V (1808), 304.

⁴ Lewis, S., *Topographical Dictionary of England* (1831).

⁵ *Croydon Chronicle*, 117, 4a.

⁶ Thorne, J., *Environs of London* (1876), 124.

⁷ Fuller, T., *Worthies of England*, c. 1662.

⁸ *Topographer*, IV (1791), 137.

walnuts produced in its vicinity'.¹ Vestiges of this specialisation have survived into the Twentieth Century because in the vicinity of Banstead there are several farms which include a 'walnut' element in their names.

Whilst there is no clear indication in these last examples that their crop was marketed at Croydon, a trading link between the Banstead area and the Croydon market most certainly existed because Croydon was the local sheep market: this would suggest that Croydon, which Aubrey described as 'lying at the foot of Banstead-Downs',² attracted the produce of this area. Since Croydon was the only town mentioned in connexion with the walnut trade by the Nineteenth-century commentators, and since Croydon was the most important market in East Surrey and was convenient for the London trade, this would seem to be a reasonable assumption.

T. M. JAMES

¹ Lambert, B., *op. cit.*, 170.

² Aubrey, J., *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*, II (1718), 1.