

## NOTES.

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[*Under this heading the Editor will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to discoveries and other matters of interest to the history and archæology of the County. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to the Castle Arch, Guildford.*]

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### I.

#### CAMBERWELL: THE MINET LIBRARY.

During the past thirty years the Public Library in the Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, has made itself the centre of all it could collect relating to our County—books, manuscripts, Acts of Parliament, maps and plans, etc. ; and in addition to these it possesses some three thousand deeds. The latter have hitherto been useless, seeing that they were neither calendared nor indexed. This work has at last been completed by Mr. C. R. Selfe, B.A., to whom was entrusted the calendar, while the card index is due to Mr. Arnold Haultain, M.A. Deeds vary much in interest ; but, concerned largely as they are with dealings in land, they contain much local history which cannot be found elsewhere, and we think that the members of our Society interested in the history of the County will be glad to know of this valuable addition to their sources of information.

If we say that the references in the index to Guildford number 253, Reigate 118, Chobham 61, Byfleet 71, and Windlesham 51, it may perhaps give some idea of how valuable this collection has already become from the point of view of local history.

WILLIAM MINET.

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### II.

#### CHERTSEY: THE ABBEY TILES.

Scattered fragments of the old tile-pavement of Chertsey Abbey have been frequently met with during the past forty years, since Mr. Shurlock sent his famous collection to the British Museum.

Mr. Herbert Freeman has carefully conserved those that have come into his possession since his residence at "The Abbey," and he has now devoted these to be utilised for the decoration of a side chapel to

Chertsey Church, which is in course of construction, as a memorial to Chertsey men who fell in the late war. The collation of the tiles is in the hands of Mr. Philip M. Johnston.<sup>1</sup>

LUCY WHEELER.

### III.

#### CROYDON: THE LEWIN FAMILY.

I notice that in *Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. XXIX, p. 140, a request is made for particulars of one, James Lewen, who wrote about Croydon to the War Office in 1784.

He is probably the James Lewen, son of Walter Lewen, bookseller, of Croydon, mentioned in the will of the latter in 1781 (P.C.C.). The Lewens were an old yeoman family of Ham, Woodside, and Beddington. I have their pedigree for nine generations to 1532.

The last of the family of whom I can find any trace is one Mary Lewen, widow, who, in 1800, had an award of certain lands (formerly in the occupation of the Lewen family) in trust for her son William Stephen *Watton*. Whether this son was by a former marriage or had changed his name to Watton, I do not know. He had a considerable estate in Croydon which he vested in trustees for his daughter, Mrs. Teevan, of Woodside Court.

I am anxious to get into touch with the descendants of this family in order to complete their pedigree.

EVANS LEWIN.

### IV.

#### DORKING: FLINT FLAKES NEAR DORKING.

In Vol. XXVI of our *Collections* a small cinerary urn of the 1st century B.C. was figured, found in a garden at Cotmandene, Dorking, with a few flints near it. Our member, Mr. J. S. Masterman, digging in the next garden to it, has found a great number of flint flakes and two cores at from 18 inches to nearly 4 feet below the surface. There were about 18 inches of surface mould, about 18 inches of impure sand mixed with mould, and then pure sand. The flakes were abundant in the second deposit; none below quite the upper part of the pure sand.

H. E. MALDEN.

<sup>1</sup> It may be possible later to illustrate some of these tiles, which are described by Mr. Johnston as being of great interest.

## V.

## FARNHAM: REPORTED FIND OF A ROMAN ROAD.

This discovery was made during work done in connection with the telephone service, and according to one report, the foundations of what was undoubtedly a Roman road were laid bare. Up to the present, however, it has not been possible to secure definite evidence. It is hoped that more may be forthcoming before the next volume of these *Collections* appear.

## VI.

## GODALMING: THE SAXON WINDOWS IN THE CHURCH.

The annexed note is by the Vicar, the Reverend G. C. Fanshawe:—

“Many years ago Mr. Welman, for whose careful work on our church we can never be sufficiently grateful, discovered between the nave ceiling and the roof, and in the eastern wall of the nave, two small round Saxon windows. They had been built up, but their outline was visible. Mr. Welman had got into the roof to try to find traces of an old gable, and this is what he says in his valuable book on the church: ‘I managed to get through a small trap-door into the space over the nave ceiling. The trap-door is at the extreme western end of the nave, so that the whole length of the roof had to be traversed to reach the tower wall. Having crept through the long avenue of timbers which had the dust of ages lying thick upon them, as soft as velvet to the touch, I looked long and carefully at the wall for the gable coping-stone. No indication of such a thing was to be seen high or low, but very close up, under the tiles of the nave roof, in a very rough stone work, there appeared the irregular lines marking the raising of the wall from an old gable. Looking closer, the extreme point showed signs of having been taken down and rebuilt, and there further appeared, very indistinctly, some sign of two round holes having been filled up. These, on full examination, I found to be two circular windows, like two eye-holes. They were perfect in shape, and the rough plaster was still upon them. . . . These two little windows . . . were blocked up nearly 800 years ago.’

“Since Mr. Welman’s discovery, these windows, though unseen by anyone else, have been one of the interesting features of our church, proving both the antiquity of the building and also establishing the fact that the Norman tower was not an original part of it, for the windows looked out over the roof of that part of the church where the choir now sit.

“On January 20th Mr. Thackeray Turner, accompanied by Mr. Norris and Mr. Fisk, went up into the roof through the same trap-door to

“ which Mr. Welman refers. They took with them the necessary tools, and having found the windows, proceeded to uncover them. They turned out to be exactly like the drawings in Mr. Welman’s book, and they can now be seen from the much more accessible chamber immediately beneath the bells. Mr. Turner has done a good service in opening out the windows so that they can now be inspected from the eastern side of the wall in which they are built.”

G. T. PILCHER.

## VII.

### HASLEMERE: ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

A few flint-flakes and arrowheads from arable fields, and a little gold coin (in splendid preservation) of John V of Portugal, dated 1740, from a cottage garden near the so-called “Alms-houses,” are the only new objects that have been received.

A large series of rubbings of memorial brasses, from the Ridley Bax collection, have been presented to this Museum by the Surrey Archæological Society.

E. W. SWANTON.

## VIII.

### OCKLEY: COIN OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC FOUND.

A woman, grubbing thistles in a field on Woodyers Farm, in the parish of Wotton, but much nearer Ockley than Wotton, found recently a silver *denarius*, now in my possession. On the obverse is a head with ROMA behind it; on the reverse a man on a galloping horse, with M. SERGIUS SILVS underneath it. Marcus Sergius Silus was a warrior of the Second Punic War. His family, when in office in the next century, between 180 and 150 B.C., struck coins with his head and name on them.

The coin is in fair condition, and does not look as if it had been in circulation till after the Roman occupation of Britain, more than 200 years later. I suggest that it must have come over in some early commerce from Gaul. The coin is not uncommon in Italy and France. I never heard of it in Britain before.

H. F. MALDEN.

## IX.

### RICHMOND: A DISCOVERY AT WARDROBE COURT.

Some interior structural alterations in the corridor to the right of the entrance of Viscount Cave’s residence (Wardrobe Court) have revealed interesting work of the year 1499, when Henry VII began rebuilding the Palace.

Upon removing various wooden panels the workmen exposed several massive oak beams, about 13 inches square. They run from floor to ceiling, some 6 feet apart, and the spaces above the dado are filled in with a very coarse "rough cast" to the depth of nearly 2 inches, fastened on to a meshwork frame of roughly-cut oak laths. This "rough cast" was the work of the Tudor "dauber," and was made of mud, clay, hay and cornstalks, etc. A specimen of this rough plaster has been kindly presented to the Library by Lord Cave, and can be seen by anyone interested in such work.

Some of the beams show traces of fire, many places being deeply scarred and blackened by the flames. There are similar traces elsewhere in the house of a fire having broken out at some remote period. This fact is most interesting in the light of the following extract from the Parliamentary Survey of 1649:—

"Robert Roane gentleman claymes as assignee to George Barker Esq. by letters patents of the late King Charles dated the 3rd of July in the 17th yeare of his reigne [1641] the office of under keeper of Richmond house with the Fee of £30 per annum for his life forth of the receite of the exchequer and hee claymes as belonging to his office one ground roome without the gate of Richmond Court and five ground roomes in the gallery of the range of building adjoyning to the gate leading from Richmond Greene into the greate Court westwards and the garden called the housekeeper's garden but in regard wee conceave the sayd pallace of Richmond is to be sould wee can make noe reprise for the said office of under housekeeper but refer him over to the said trustees oneley wee shall make bould to certifie that wee find the said Mr. Roane hath caried himselfe fayrely to the parliament and carefully discharged his imployment in looking to the pallace and that wee are informed that some yeares agoe hee was in greate danger of his life in preserving of the said Pallace from being fired, fire being gotten into some of the wardrobe roomes."

Soon after (in 1650) the Palace was sold for £10,000 to Thomas Rookesby, William Goodrick and Adam Baynes, on behalf of themselves and other creditors, and eventually it found its way into the hands of the housebreakers.

One of the State papers, dated 1660, records that Henry Carter was the first puller down of the King's house at Richmond, who sold stones to the value of £1,000, and raised forces within the last three months to oppose the Restoration.

Between 1650 and 1660 the Palace had been allowed to fall into a ruinous condition, and during that time everything of value had either been sold or confiscated by the Parliamentary party. A report to King Charles II, dated December 14th, 1660, from Treasurer, Southampton, reports that "several particular houses, gardens, orchards and yards, which out of the ruins of the said Richmond House or Palace are raised are enjoyed by several persons, comprising twenty-seven inhabited houses or tenements or buildings, the chapel ground, the conduit, various parcels of ground, and a ruined building called 'The Friars.'"

In June, 1661, the Palace is referred to as "His Majesty's late house at Richmond."

That Wardrobe Court, the Archway, and the adjoining building facing the Green did not follow the fate of the Palace itself is undoubtedly due to the fact that, in consideration of Mr. Roane's having "carried himself fayrely to the Parliament," and that he had at great danger of his life years before prevented an outbreak of fire in his quarters from spreading to the Palace itself, he was allowed to remain in occupation. Later, the Restoration of 1660 saved for the nation, and let us hope for all time, these relics of the once noble residence of Tudor kings and queens.

When we read that in 1660 the Palace was restored to Queen Henrietta Maria, that in 1667 Prince James, Duke of Cambridge, second son of James II, died at Richmond Palace, and that it was at the same place in 1688 that the "Old Pretender," when an infant, was taken for the sake of his health, the building referred to must, I think, be the portion of the original Palace remaining to us.

A. A. BARKAS.

## X.

### WEYBRIDGE : OATLANDS PALACE.<sup>1</sup>

The site of Henry VIII's palace at Oatlands, Weybridge, is about to be developed for building purposes, and some interesting finds have recently been made during the preliminary work of draining the land. It is hoped that a detailed account may be published later, but as the work is not yet finished, and fresh discoveries are certain to be made, it is too early to attempt to elucidate the somewhat complicated ground plan that has so far been indicated.

Cromwell sold the palace in 1650 for building material, and at the present day, part of the wall that surrounded the entrance court, now incorporated in the wall of a market garden, and a "silkworm room" of James I, is all that remains above ground of the extensive building that once covered over nine and a-half acres of ground.

Very massive foundations have been found on one part of the site, so massive that they were only removed by blasting, and all these foundations were built up on a basis of stone brought from neighbouring abbeys, principally Chertsey. Over seventy carved blocks have been secured, including a very fine grotesque head, and the rest illustrating all the architectural styles from Norman times to the 15th century. Besides these blocks, numbers of the well-known Chertsey tiles have been found, and many miscellaneous objects; such as early tobacco pipes, wig curlers, pottery, and, perhaps most interesting of all, two arrow heads, from the very spot where tradition asserts that Queen Elizabeth practised with the long bow.

ERIC GARDNER.

<sup>1</sup> Another Weybridge matter is set out separately in the next note.

## XI.

## WEYBRIDGE : CHANDELIER OF THE OLD CHURCH.

The accompanying illustration is that of a very fine brass chandelier, which formerly hung in the nave of the old parish church at Weybridge. It dates from the early part of the 18th century, and was probably put up when the south aisle and gallery were built in 1720. It was removed when the church was destroyed in 1849, and hung for some years in the parish school, but recently has been in the mortuary chapel at the cemetery, where the old communion table still is. It has now been cleaned and re-hung in the south aisle of the parish church.

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ERIC GARDNER.

## XII.

WIMBLEDON<sup>1</sup> WAR RECORDS.

In connection with the President's article in this number, experiences at Wimbledon may be of interest. Here the local Record Association is making continued efforts to get records and a good many have been got in, especially in connection with about forty local associations which were formed during the war. They also have posters and a complete file of the *Wimbledon Borough News*, *Surrey Comet*, and *Wimbledon Herald*. Objects go to the John Evelyn Club Museum. The response to appeals for private records has been poor.

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G. C. DRUCE.

## XIII.

## LOW-SIDE WINDOW DISCOVERED IN THE PARISH CHURCH.

The discovery<sup>2</sup> of a low-side window in the western end of the south wall of the chancel at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, is of some archæological importance. From the purely local point of view it is very gratifying, as after the 18th and 19th century rebuildings it was doubtful whether much more than the shell of the mediæval chancel and the early-17th century Cecil Chapel had survived. But now it is possible to point to a feature of the 13th-century church, and from it to deduce that the chancel of that period—probably co-extensive with that which now exists—was lighted by two or more lancet windows in its side walls, and probably three in the east. There would also be, in all likelihood, a small priest's doorway in the south wall immediately to the east of the low-side window; but of this, I believe, no actual trace has been found, it having been destroyed most likely in the 19th century alterations. The chancel of Warlingham Church, Surrey, which remains almost exactly as it was built *circa* 1240, gives a good notion of what the

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<sup>1</sup> Another Wimbledon matter is set out separately in the next note.

<sup>2</sup> In the autumn of 1920, during alterations occasioned by the construction of the "Warrior Chapel," in memory of Wimbledon men fallen in the war.



CHANDELIER OF THE OLD CHURCH, WEYBRIDGE.



Exterior.



*G. C. Druce, F.S.A., photo.*  
Interior.

LOW-SIDE WINDOW, WIMBLEDON.



chancel of Wimbledon must have looked like in the middle of the 13th century.

The present windows in the north and east walls are all much later, and are for the most part modern copies of ancient features, but one, blocked up, in the western part of the north wall, is of two lights with ogee heads, square topped, and is of about 1360.

The low-side window is in Surrey firestone and has a pointed head, struck from two centres. It is at present 1 foot  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the external opening and 2 feet 8 inches high, but appearances indicate that the aperture was originally about 3 inches narrower, and that the rebate for a shutter on the outer face has been reduced from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 1 inch in width, when it was glazed for lighting, perhaps in the 17th century, when also the lower part seems to have been blocked up. The wall is about 2 feet 9 inches thick, and the internal splay, which goes down to the present floor, measures 4 feet 1 inch across, the head being bridged by a stone lintol. The internal opening is about 5 feet 2 inches high, and its cill being about on a level with the original floor of the chancel, or raised by one step above it (as is the case at Warlingham), it is evident that the purpose for which the window was used was one which made close access to the external opening of importance.

In writing upon "The Low-Side Windows of Surrey Churches" (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XIV), I have stated my belief that, although constructed and used for more than one purpose, these peculiar low-set windows in the side walls of chancels were chiefly made for outward confession as it was termed; and that largely through the popularity of the itinerant friars, who resorted to the parish churches or wherever they could come in contact with the "common people."

There are well-attested instances in Scandinavia of the use of the low-side windows in the churches for confessional purposes.

PHILIP M. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.

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#### XIV.

#### SURREY HISTORICAL NOTES, EPITAPHS, WILLS, &c., COLLECTED BY THE LATE A. RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

The late Mr. A. Ridley Bax was a most indefatigable worker, as the following list of MSS. copied by him amply proves. They can now be consulted in the Society's Library at Castle Arch:—

*Public Record Office*: Royalist Composition Papers; extracts made by A. Ridley Bax.

*do.*: (Charles I) Chancery Proceedings: *Haward v. Bax*; copied by A. Ridley Bax.<sup>1</sup>

*Society of Friends*: Monthly Meeting of Dorking and Horsham in the Counties of Surrey and Sussex (Marriages, 1665—1777); extracted by A. Ridley Bax.

*Parish Registers*: St. Michael, Mickleham, 1549—1812; Horley, 1578—1812; St. Peter, Newdigate, 1560—1812; copied by A. Ridley Bax. (3 volumes.)

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<sup>1</sup> This volume includes also *Capel Meeting House Records*.

*Visitation of Surrey, 1662* : Bysshe (Arms only) ; copied by A. Ridley Bax.

*Surrey Wills* : 6 volumes ; extracted by A. Ridley Bax.

*Surrey Administrations* : From the Principal Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. 2 volumes, 1760—1790 ; copied by A. Ridley Bax.

*Surrey Marriage Licences* : For Marriages in the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, granted by the Faculty Office, the Vicar-General's Office, and the Commissary Court of Surrey, 1760—1859, together with Index of Names ; 2 volumes ; copied by A. Ridley Bax.

*Allegations for Marriage Licences* : Issued by the Commissary Court of Surrey, together with Index of Persons 1674—169 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; copied by A. Ridley Bax from the original MS. volume preserved in the Faculty Office.

*Miscellanea* : (1) Miscellaneous Notes from Church Registers, Inscriptions in Churches, Churchyards, &c. ; copied by A. Ridley Bax. (2) Protestant Dissenters, Meetings of, in Surrey and Sussex, their origin and state (mainly 18th cent. notes) ; extracted by A. Ridley Bax. (3) Notes and Extracts from Non-Parochial Registers of Surrey ; extracted by A. Ridley Bax.

In addition to the above there are three volumes of "Epitaphs of Surrey, being Inscriptions from the Churches and especially the Churchyards of the County, mostly copied from the originals, and transcribed by A. Ridley Bax." It may be of interest to set out the contents in detail<sup>1</sup> :—

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<sup>1</sup> The Honorary Secretary will be very glad if Members will let him know of any other cases where such copies as these have been made and preserved.

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F. H. ELSLEY.

## XV.

## DOCUMENTS.

Three of the four following documents, or sets of documents, may be of interest at the present moment as being also echoes of past wars. The fourth is a pleasant example of the survival of mediæval practices into the 18th century, and may be inserted by way of contrast.

For the first, the Society is indebted to Mr. Theodore Craib, and to the kindness of the owner of the Loseley Collection; for the remaining three the Society has to thank Miss E. H. Fairbrother.

H. J.

## A.

From the Loseley MSS.

After our hartie comendacions to your L[ordship] whereas it is thought meet that an exact view should be taken as well of the numbers of furnaces in that countie (whereof we send you in a cedull hereincloused the names of some of the principall ones that have ben delyvered to us) allso of the numbers and severall kindes of peeces of cast Iron ordinance that are in everie of them nowe readie made: we are therefore to pray your L[ordship] to appoint some discret gent : within that countie dwelling neere the furnaces conteyned in the saide cedull, or any other newlie erected withiu the same to take a perfect inventorie of suche peeces as they shall finde there readye made as allso in her Majesties [*name*] to charge as well the owners of the saide furnaces, as allso the cheife workemen perteyninge to the same to forbear to cast any more such peeces of Iron ordnance untill they shall receive expresse direcon from us. And for the better observacon thereof your l[ordship] shall direct the saide gent : by vertne of these our lettres to take bondes of the saide owners and workmen in the some of two hundred poundes the peece for the dew performance of this order. And soe we bid your l[ordship] hartelie farewell from the court at Grenewich the last of October 1588

Your l[ordships]  
 Verie loveing frendes  
 Chr. Hatton Canc.  
 W. Burghley  
 T. Heneage  
 J. Wolley

Jo. Cant.

J. Hunsdon

Fra. Walsingham

Admiral  
 for Surrey

*Endorsed.*—To our verie good Lorde the L[ord] Howard of Effingham  
 L[ord] Admirall of England and Her Majestes lieutenant of the  
 countie of Surrey.

The names of the Iron workes and Furnaces with the places  
 where they are planted in Surre.

The L[ord] Brail one forge in Cranley in the handes of Gardner  
 M<sup>r</sup> Elderton one forge in Sheire

M<sup>r</sup> Christopher Darrell one forge, one furnace in Endware also a  
 forge in Frant

The L[ord] Montague a fornace called Pophall

John Lambert	a forge in Cranly
Richard Marsh	a forge in Donsfeild
M <sup>rs</sup> Blackwell	a fornace, a forge in Northaple
Minian Chaloner	a fornace at Blackford and a forge at Glastobridg
John Ersfeild	a furnace, a forge in Crookfould

John Blackett	a furnace at Hodley
John Thorpe	a furnace, a forge at Heldecourt
George Bullaine	a forge called Parforge
John Stacie	a furnace, a forge at Ashchurst
Nicholas Poope	a furnace at Hindale
John Paller	a forge called Holburn forge
Robert Hodeshen	a furnace called Poolie
John Fawconer	a furnace and a forge in Marfeild
John French	a forge at Chidingley
Thomas Stolliau	a furnace called Walden forge Priory forge Britling forge and Marbleton forge
William Rolf	a furnace at Hefeild
Thomas Ellice	a forge called Bibletham forge
George May	a forge called Brodgell in Burrush parish
Thomas Glide	a furnace called Darfold and Ichingam forge
Simon Collman	a furnace called Battersford forge
Thomas Collins	a furnace called Stokins furnace
Richard Wikes	a furnace called Netherfeild furnace and a forge in Minfield
John Baker	a forge in Withelane
John Porter	a forge in Baytham
Thomas Hail	a furnace called Netherfield furnace
Bartilmew Jeffraie	a furnace and a forge called Bukhold
John Rolfe	a forge at Crokhurst
Richard Greene	a forge at Marfeild
Robert Woodheie	a forge called Benhal forge in franley
John Ashpenham gent	a furnace called Paming Roch, Ashpenham furnace, a forge in Ashpenham and a forge in Penhurst
Michell Weston	a furnace in Cowden
M <sup>rs</sup> Ellington	a forge in Sheire in Surrie
Weston	a forge in Canstern.

## B.

S. P. Dom., Chas. II, Feb., 1663, Vol. 68/43 (only the Surrey items are here given).

## A List of Officers

Claiming to the Sixty Thousand Pounds, &c.,  
Granted by His Sacred Majesty for the Relief of His Truly-Loyal  
and Indigent Party.

Which List is made Publique by the Consent and at the Desire of the  
Honourable the Commissioners Appointed by Act of Parliament for  
Distribution of the said Moneys.

\* \* \* \* \*

London

Printed for Henry Brome at the Gun Inn Ivy-lane, and Ann Seile over  
against St Dunstan's Church in Fleet street, 1663. [Price 1s. 6d.]

Astley Lord		Northampton Earl	
Surrey	Bray Edw. Cap. Foot	Surrey	Lowe Edw. Q. Horse to Sir Charles Compton
	Aston Sir Arthur		Rolleston
"	Stevens Rob. Ens. Foot to Cap.	"	Wyndly Rob. Quart. Horse
	Tettershall		Rosecarrock Edward
	Browne Sir Adam	"	Thomas Humphry Cap. Horse
"	Leigh Miles Cor. Horse		Rupert Prince
	Bunkly Sebastian	"	Gardiner Rich. Cap. Horse
"	Smart Collet Cap <sup>t</sup> Horse	"	Broadnax Hen. Cap. Dragoons
	Colepepper Thomas		Sandys Samuel
"	Hatcher Nich. Cap. Horse	"	Gosse John Q. Horse
"	Bromfield Edw. Cap.		Scudamore Sir Barnaby
"	Shelly Will. L.	"	Goodwin Rob. Cap. Foot
	Crawford Earl		Stanton William
"	Ramsy Simon Q. Horse to L.Col.	"	Sherly Scanderline Lieut. Foot to
	Latymer		Cap. Tho. Taylor
	Crisp Sir Nicholas		Stawell Sir Edward
"	Flower Thomas Lieut. Horse to	"	Luccombe Christopher Cor. Horse
	L. C. J. Luntly		to Maj. Robert Bates
"	Briggstock Edw. Q. to L.C.J. Luntly	"	Rogers Elkanah Cor. to Maj. Robert
	Finch Charles		Bates
"	Gardiner Tim. Horse Lieut. to		Stuart John
	L. C. Clarke	"	Thurston John Lieut. Horse to Maj.
"	Featherstone John, Quart. Brigade		Bill
	Fitz-Herbert Sir John	"	Woodman Tho. Cor. to Maj. Bill
"	Moore Rob. Cap. H. & F.	"	Wood John. to Maj. Bill
	Ford Sir Edward		Tucker Charles
"	Crosse Hen. Lieut. Horse to Maj.	"	Boat Nich. Q. Horse
	Malbrank		Walker Thomas
"	Smith John Corn.	"	Todd James Lieut. Foot to Cap.
	Frowd Philip		Wakefield
"	Howard Tho. Lieut. Horse		Willys William
	Gerard Sir Gilbert	"	Dawborn Rob. Cor. Horse to Cap.
"	Young Gabriel, Cap. Foot		Hill
	Gilborne Henry		Wilmot Lord
"	Evans Randolph Cap. Horse	"	Twining William L. Horse
	Goring Lord George		Wintour Sir John
"	Kennet Jordan Quart. to M. Leicester	"	Maynard Hen. Lieut. Foot to Cap.
	Hawkins Sir Stephen		Colche
"	Browne William Ens. Foot		Worcester Marquess
	Hawly Lord	"	Harris John Cap. Foot
"	Ward Rich. Cap. Foot		
	Hopton Lord		
"	Pollatsy Percivall L. Horse to Maj.		
	Pomeroy		
	Hudson Michael		
"	Dalton Tho. Cor. Horse to M. Greene		
	Hunks Sir Fulk		
"	Dring Lewis Cap <sup>t</sup> Foot		
	Long James		
"	Hart John L. Horse		
	Lovelace Francis		
"	Askew Geo. Ens. Foot to Cap.		
	Buckly		
	Loughborough Lord		
"	Brown William Cor. Horse to Cap.		
	Smith		
	Manning		
"	Woodman Char. Lient. Horse to		
	M. Clark		
	Mason Sir William		
"	Paddison Jam. Cor. Horse		

C.

(1)

S. P. Dom., Geo. II, 80/63.

To the Right Honourable Richard Lord Onslow  
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

May it please your Lordship

We your Lordship's Deputy-Lieutenants in Obedience to your Lordship's Directions, accompany'd with a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, have made a strict & diligent Search in the House of Lady Petre at Cheam in this County, & also in all other Houses near Lady Petres, for Arms, but could not find any. And we beg Leave to inform your Lordship that previously to those Directions, viz., on Sunday the 22<sup>d</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> last, the said House of Lady Petre had been search'd in the most diligent & strict Manner, for Arms, when also none could be found: but in making that Search one Joseph-Morgan Hansby was discover'd in a conceal'd Part of the House, & as there was great Reason to suspect him to be a Popish Priest, he was committed to the common Goal of this County. A Copy of his Examination is as followeth.

Surrey to wit/

The Examination of Joseph Morgan Hansby taken this 23<sup>d</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1745 before Samuel Atkinson & Joseph Willoughby Esq<sup>rs</sup> two of His Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of Surrey aforesaid.

This Examinant saith that he was born at Tickhill near Doncaster in the County of York, saith that he hath been at the House of Lady Petre at Cheam in the County of Surrey, the Place where he was apprehended, about three Weeks now last past, during which Time Divine Service hath been often perform'd in the Chappel of the said House according to the Rites & Ceremonies of the Church of Rome at which this Examinant was present, but being asked who officiated as Priest he refus'd to make any Answer, & being also ask'd whether he was a Popish or Massing Priest, he likewise refus'd to answer any Thing to it, but confesseth himself to be a Papist, & doth not deny himself to be a Massing Priest, but denies he is either a Jesuit or Seminary, & refused to take the Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy.

All which we submit to your Lordship, & shall be at all Times ready to execute any other of your Lordship's Commands, & are

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble

Servants

1<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1745/6

Charles Hoskins  
Denz : Onslow  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Atkinson

(2)

S. P. Dom., Geo. II, 80/90.

Mr Storer

Pepper : hara Jan. 3<sup>d</sup> 1745  
near Godalming Surry.

I cannot at present conveniently attend the Committee appointed to take an Account of the Horses that can be furnished for his Majesty's Service.

I find that it meets with the Duke of Newcastle's Approbation : I can be answerable for twenty, and as I can not attend in Person, nor am known to Mr Stone, I desire you to subscribe my Name to that Number.

Be so good to inform Mr Stone that This Place lyes very Convenient either for Portsmouth, Chichester, or Western Road, by the Way of Farnham & Hertford Bridge.

I am Sir  
Your Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Midleton.

Thank God this Neighbourhood  
is not only Loyal, but Zealously  
& heartily so.

(3)

S. P. Dom., Geo. II, 80/147.

Pepper : hara near Godalming  
Surry . Jan : 5<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir/

As I find the Method proposed in the Papers for People's being ready to furnish such Horses as They can command meets with the Duke of Newcastle's Approbation, & as I can not conveniently go to London at this Instant to subscribe to the Book opened for that Purpose I beg to be depended on for twenty. I did speak to Mr Storer (the Postmaster of Guildford) & desired Him to signify This ; but for Fear of Mistakes choose to make this small Tender of my Duty under my own Hand. This Place is most conveniently situated either for the Portsmouth or Chichester Road, or for any Part of the West, either by Farnham, & Hertford Bridge, or by Odiam & Basinstoke. The Horses shall all be ready at an hours Warning, & I am answerable that They are fit for any Purpose his Majesty shall please to put Them to. I am

Sir  
Your most Obedient Humble Servant  
Midleton

Andrew Stone Esq.

D.

S. P. Dom., Geo. I, 76.

To the King's Most Excellent Majestie  
The humble Petion of S<sup>r</sup> John Evelyn Bar<sup>tt</sup>

Sheweth

That whereas by virtue of Your Mat<sup>ties</sup> Writt of Ad Quod Dampnum duly issued out of and returned into Your Mat<sup>ties</sup> High Court of Chancery It has been found that it will not be to the damage or prejudice of Your Majestie or others or to the hurt of any neighbouring Fairs or Markets If Your Majesty should Grant to Your Pet<sup>r</sup> and his heir's Two Faires to be held yearly for ever in any place within his Mannor of Westcott in the parish of Dorking in the County of Surry Viz<sup>t</sup> One on the fifteenth day of April and the other on the Eight and twentieth day of October Unless either of the said days should happen to be Sunday and then on the Munday following such Lords Day for the buying and Selling of All and all manner of Cattle goods and Merchandizes Together with a Pypowder Court and the Tolls and Profitts thereof.

Your Pet<sup>r</sup> most humbly Prays

Your Majestie would be Graciously pleased to Grant unto him and his heir's Your Mat<sup>ties</sup> Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain for the holding of the two Fairs Yearly on the days above menconed within his said mannor of Westcot for the purpose aforesaid.

And Your Pet<sup>r</sup> as in Duty bound shall  
ever pray &c.

[Endorsed.]

Whitehall 5 May 1726

His Majesty is graciously pleased to refer this petition to M<sup>r</sup> Attorney or M<sup>r</sup> Solicitor General to consider there of, and report his Opinion what may be fitly done therein, whereupon his Majesty will declare his further pleasure.

Townshend.