

NOTES.

[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 archaeology of the county. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to Castle Arch, Guildford.]

The Farnham Prehistoric Museum.—This museum was opened by the Farnham Urban District Council at the Chestnuts, East Street, on Midsummer Day, 1939; the intention of the Museum Committee to transfer the museum to more suitable and commodious quarters in the following autumn was, unfortunately, frustrated by the outbreak of war.

The founding of this embryonic museum marked the success of a movement inaugurated by a few enthusiasts to preserve local prehistoric material and to demonstrate the unique prehistoric importance of the Farnham district.

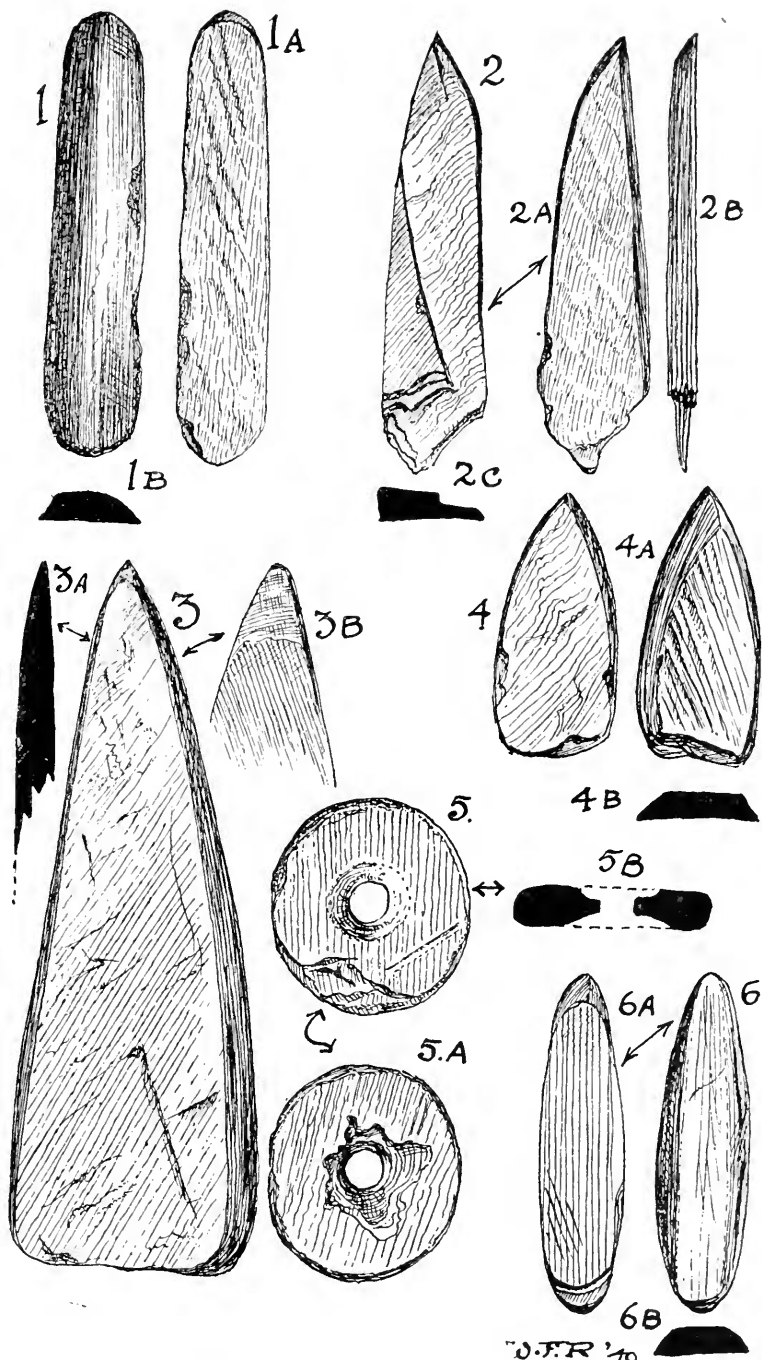
The museum is housed in one room and consists of selected material from collections made locally, notably by C. E. Borelli, Canon F. O'Farrell, Dr. J. H. Gibson, J. A. Patterson, H. Smither, W. F. Rankine and the late Rev. H. F. Edge. This material, augmented by ample illustration and description, illustrates the whole range of local prehistory, *viz.* Palæolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, Bronze Age and Iron Age and, incidentally, gives a unique cross-section of the prehistory of South Britain.

All the material discussed in the recent Farnham Volume¹ (Mesolithic and Neolithic Studies) may be inspected here and, in addition, there is a complete mesolithic industry as recovered from the local pit dwellings.

W. F. RANKINE.

Slate Artefacts.—The accompanying figures illustrate an interesting, selected series of slate artefacts collected by Mr. L. S. V. Venables from the surface at Spreakley, Frensham. These bear signs of polishing and shaping and they are published here in the hope that consequent finds may, eventually, be correlated with

¹ *A Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District (S.A.C.)*, 1939.



SLATE ARTEFACTS FROM FRENHAM DISTRICT.

them and so, possibly, produce some dating evidence. In each instance the slate appears to be of Welsh origin—blue and purplish in colour, fine in texture and, in the instance of Nos. 1, 3 and 6, remarkably smooth.

Fig. 1. A plano-convex type of implement with inverse retouch forming a decided facet (1A); the polishing on dorsal surface shows longitudinal striation.

Fig. 2. A pointed type, asymmetrical with a well-developed back striated longitudinally (2B); the curved edge is smoothed (2A).

Fig. 3. Another pointed type, carefully fashioned; the smoothed sloping edge shows oblique striation; inverse retouch at point (3B) was produced by horizontal polishing.

Fig. 4. A very convincing artefact.

Fig. 5. Evidently a spindle whorl.

Fig. 6. This resembles Fig. 1 in type—plano-convex; very carefully smoothed longitudinally on dorsal surface with inverse retouch forming three facets at the point; under surface also smoothed.

Figs. 2, 3 and 6 bear some resemblance to slate objects from Harlyn Bay, Cornwall.

All the specimens are deposited, on loan, in the Farnham Prehistoric Museum.

W. F. R.

Bronze Age Hone.—A well-smoothed hone ($23'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$) of micaceous schist, perforated at one extremity and broken at the other, was recovered from the foundations of St. John's Church, Churt, during structural repairs.

It is now deposited in the Farnham Prehistoric Museum.

W. F. R.

A Neo B Sherd from Badshot Long-Barrow Site.—A sherd ($2'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$) bearing V pattern and definitely belonging to the bowl recovered from the secondary silting of the northern ditch, figured on Plate XI of the Farnham volume, was picked up on the ploughland where the northern ditch was filled in after the 1937 excavations.

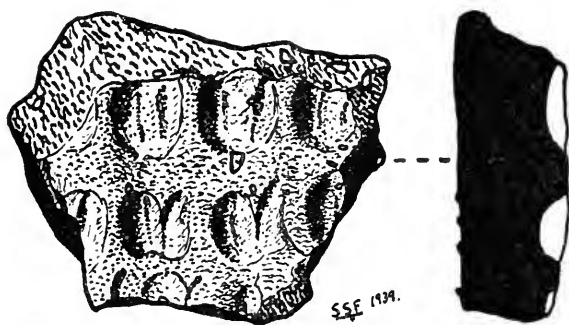
It is now in the Farnham Prehistoric Museum.

W. F. R.

Neolithic Pottery from Badshot Long-Barrow.—The sherd here illustrated was found on the surface near the Badshot Long-

Barrow, Farnham, in September, 1939, a short distance from cutting B3 (see plan: Farnham volume, p. 134).

The sherd is of hard pottery with medium flint backing, the paste being dark grey and the exterior surface baked to a light brick colour. The interior surface, baked a rich brown colour, is smoothed, and through it flint grits protrude. The exterior surface shows traces of wear, but the fractured edges still exhibit an angularity which makes it improbable that the sherd has been lying on the surface for long. It may perhaps have been lost from the excavation of the Barrow in 1936, but more probably is to be laid at the door of one of the unreported depredations to which the unexcavated portions have since been subjected by local collectors.



NEOLITHIC POTTERY FROM BADSHOT LONG BARROW.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$

The sherd displays decoration consisting of portions of three rows of opposed finger-tip impressions, which recall the Early Bronze Age Holdenhurst Ware¹ distinguished by Dr. Clark. But, taking into account the circumstances of the find, it seems safer to ascribe it to the Neolithic B, where, as Mr. Piggott has pointed out,² it is not unparalleled. Indeed, an examination of the Neolithic B pottery excavated from the barrow's ditches shows that the technique was employed on the largest bowl (op. cit., Pl. XI and Fig. 58). The probability is therefore suggested that the sherd here figured is actually a fragment of the bowl, and comes from near the base where the published drawing shows a portion missing. The measurements agree, and a comparison

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, II (i), p. 20, and III (i), pp. 11-12.

² *S.A.C.*, Farnham Volume, p. 143.

with the pot in Guildford Museum has confirmed identity of paste, decoration, and colouration.

A. C. SWAN.

An Early Bronze Age Burial at Epsom College.—On September 29, 1938, while Air Raid Precaution trenches were being dug

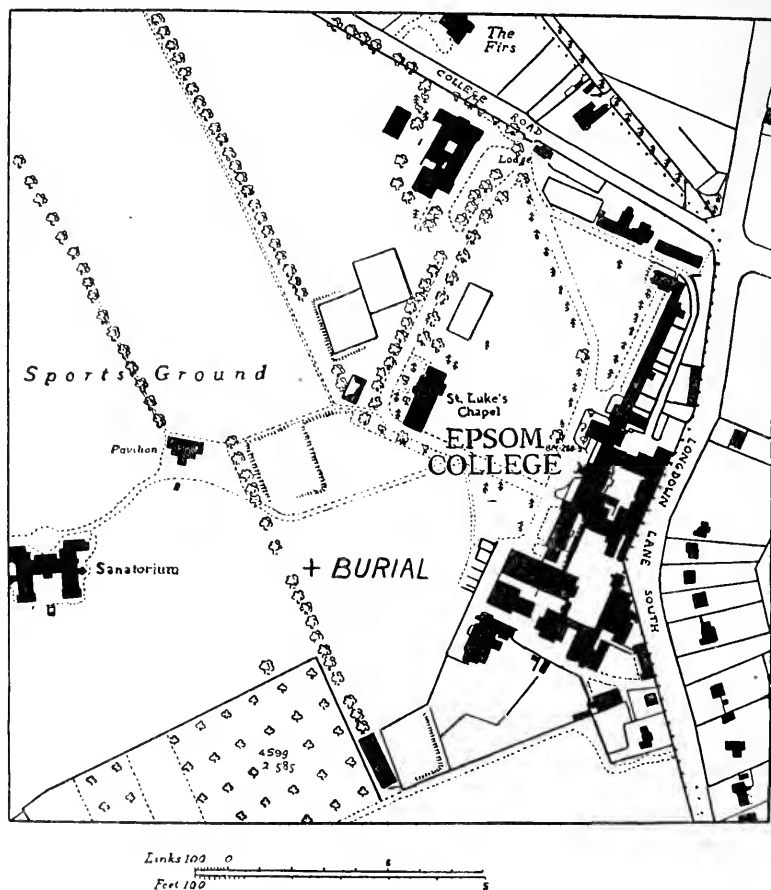


FIG. 1.—EARLY BRONZE AGE BURIAL AT EPSOM COLLEGE.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 25-inch Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.)

during the Munich crisis, a party of boys came upon human bones in the grounds of Epsom College. The site lies in the large field immediately in front of the College, at a point 331 ft.

PLATE VI

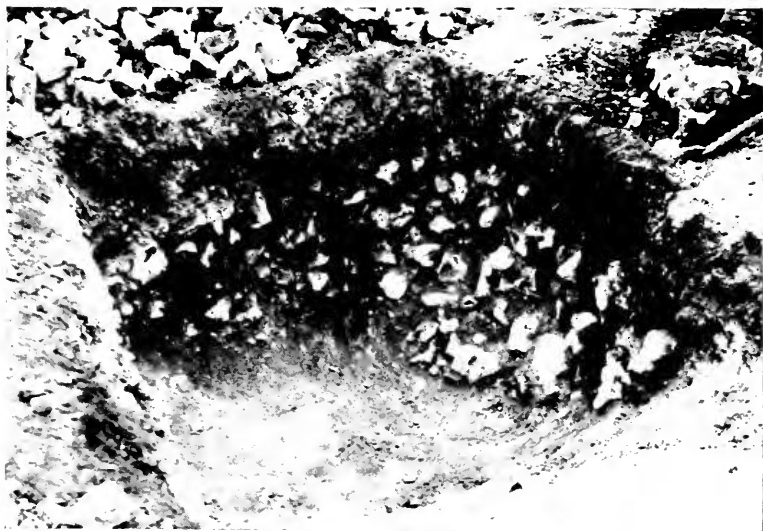


FIG. 2.—S.W. CORNER.
Scale indicated by trowel.

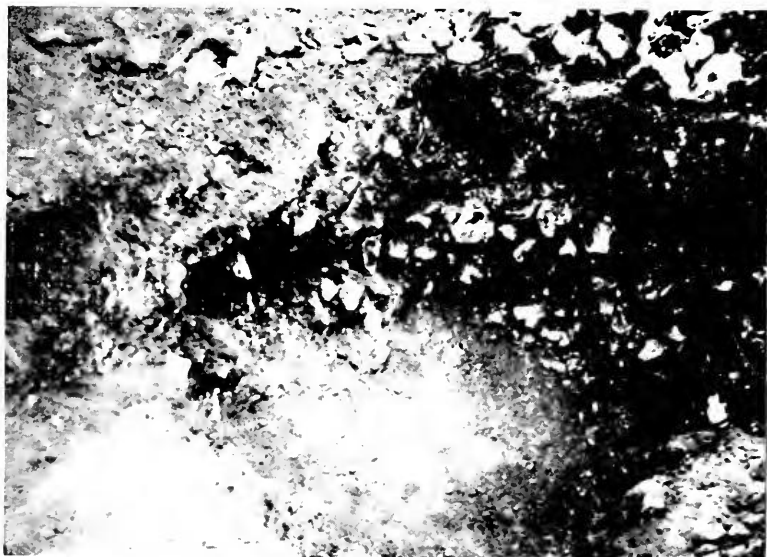


FIG. 3.—S.E. CORNER,
Early Bronze Age Grave at Epsom College.

facing page 93

from the west end of the retaining wall of the terrace in front of the Headmaster's House, 323 ft. from the Northern corner of the West end of the Chapel, and 329 ft. from the extreme south-eastern corner of the Pavilion, the magnetic bearings from the three points reading respectively, 314° , 224° and 146° . The exact position of the grave (Fig. 1) is Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 30''$ N., Long. $0^{\circ} 14' 47''$ W., and it falls on the Ordnance Survey 6-in. sheet Surrey, XIX, NW. The grave was naturally disturbed considerably, before official attention was attracted; but eventually the remainder was carefully excavated by Messrs. A. E. Ellis and J. C. Gaman, and the writer. The skeleton, which must have lain in a crouching position, was far from complete; and though the trench dump was carefully sifted, much of the spinal column, ribs, arms, and the skull are missing.

The grave was orientated roughly NW. and SE., the feet at the latter end, and measured 4 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. 8 in.; it was faced on three sides with a packed walling of undressed flint (Plate VI, Figs. 2 and 3). It is said that the grave had a covering of flints also, but this is more likely to have been collapsed walling than a lid, for it will be seen that the grave had been disturbed.

No grave goods or archaeological objects, apart from one or two nondescript flint flakes 10 inches from the surface and two pot-boilers from the very bottom, were recovered; but down among the interstices of the stone packing, where the earth was very loose, were found large quantities of various species of snail shells, whose occupants had clearly imagined it a suitable spot for hibernation or æstivation. The significance of their presence will be noticed below, and it is important to realize that they can only have reached this position before the surface soil over the burial had regained its normal hardness, in fact that they and the burial are contemporary.

The absence of grave goods at first suggested a Saxon date for the inhumation; but soon it was realized that this could have no significance, for the grave had clearly been disturbed, as was indicated by the absence of many essential bones. We can best explain this as being due to ploughing; for those bones which were preserved were not deeper than 1 ft. 9 in. or 2 ft., and the upper portions would have been carried away, together with any pottery, by ploughing in mediæval or early modern times. An air photograph now preserved in the School Museum shows distinct traces of furrow lines beneath the present turf.

The remains of the skeleton were kindly examined by Professor J. E. S. Frazer, D.Sc., F.R.C.S., who expressed his opinion that

they were those of an adult male of unknown age, about 5 ft. 4 in. high.

The absence of both skull and grave goods would have left us with only the inhumation rite and sepulchral typology as criteria of date, were it not for the snail shells which occurred in abundance and were collected by Mr. Ellis. Mr. A. S. Kennard, to whom they were submitted, states that they are typical of scrub conditions in a probably damper climate than at present, and adds that such a series is characteristic of the Early Bronze Age.

Concordant with this date is the use of the inhumation rite, while the flint-lined grave can be paralleled in the tumulus of unknown though probably pre-Roman date on Limlow Hill, Litlington, near Royston,¹ and in one on Therfield Heath,² in which

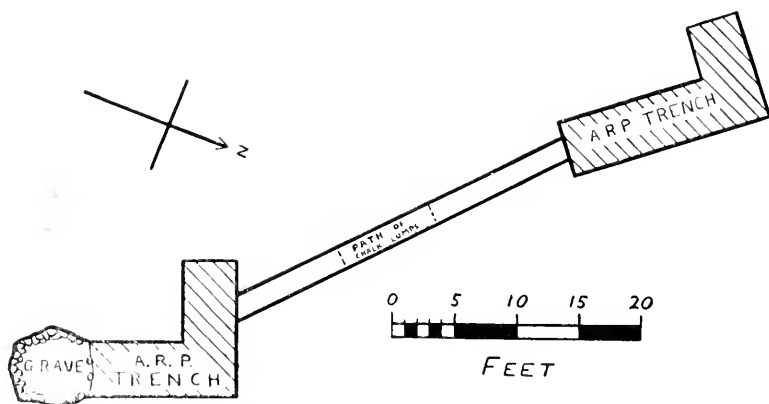


FIG. 4.—PLAN OF EARLY BRONZE AGE BURIAL AT EPSOM COLLEGE.

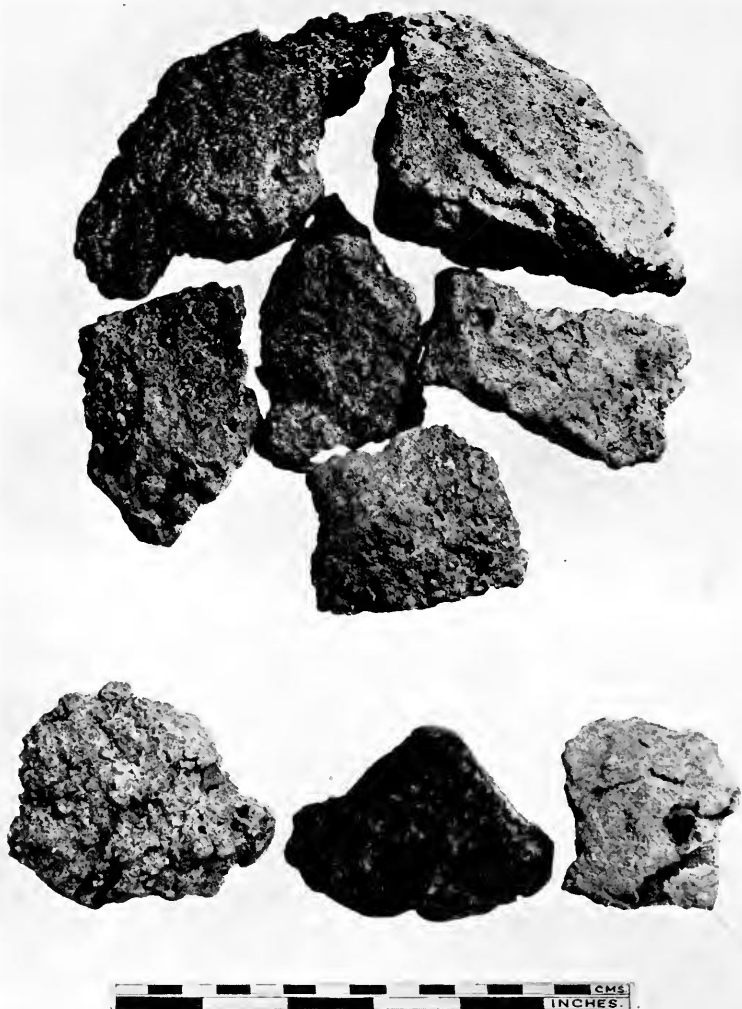
was a "cist . . . lined with large flints": this latter, however, contained a cinerary urn.

Accordingly, a trial section was dug from the further end of the A.R.P. trench in which the grave was discovered to connect it with a neighbouring trench, giving an over-all length of exposed section of 66 ft., in order to test for the presence of an encircling ditch of a barrow (Fig. 4). No ditch was discovered, and there can thus have been no genuine barrow here; but it seems probable both from the elaborate nature of the construction and from the presence of what was probably collapsed walling just below the present surface, that the grave was originally covered by a small mound scratched up from surface earth around.

¹ Cyril Fox, *Arch. of the Cambs. Region*, p. 194. I am indebted to Dr. Grahame Clark for this reference.

² *Op. cit.*, Appendix III, number 47 (p. 328).

PLATE VII



LATE BRONZE AGE HOARD FROM BANSTEAD.

The surface of the chalk hereabouts is not uniformly level, but contains fissures filled with a well compacted light brown sandy earth, usually running in an east and westerly direction. These appeared in section on the sides of the A.R.P. trenches, and were at first mistaken for a complex of post-holes. It seems that the grave itself had been dug into one of these flaws.

The remains are preserved in the School Museum, together with photographs of the grave and site.

Appended is a list¹ of non-marine mollusca identified by A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., F.G.S., and A. E. Ellis, M.A., F.L.S.

Pomatias elegans (Müller), in great quantity.

Vallonia excentrica Sterki.

Ceciloides acicula (Müll.).

Cochlicopa lubrica (Müll.).

Gonyodiscus rotundatus (Müll.).

Marpeasa laminata (Montagu).

Helicella itala (L.).

Trichia hispida (L.).

Helicigona lapicida (L.).

Cepaea nemoralis (L.), about sixty shells.

Retinella pura (Alder).

Retinella nitidula (Draparnaud).

Oxychilus cellarius (Müll.).

Vitrea crystallina (Müll.).

The following have been kindly identified by Miss Dorothea M. A. Bate :

Sorex araneus, common shrew : portion of skull with teeth.

Microtus agrestis, short-tailed vole : palate with teeth, mandibular rami and limb bones.

Frog or Toad : limb bones.

SHEPPARD FRERE.

A Late Bronze Age Hoard from Banstead.—The re-discovery of a Bronze Hoard from Banstead is a sad illustration to the archæologist of how many antiquities must each year be discovered and allowed to pass unnoticed owing to ignorance of their nature.

The discovery of a burial at Epsom College led Miss Joan Hughes of Culgaith House, Banstead, to submit some amorphous lumps of metal which had been dug up in the garden some six years ago by the gardener, since dead. They were happily preserved in a cupboard by the owner, the Rev. W. Birkbeck, whose wisdom deserves our thanks.

The find consists of nine lumps of bronze (Plate VII), six of which

¹ A. E. Ellis, *Journ. Conchol.*, 21, 1939, p. 90.

form rough segments of circles or disks of diameter between 8 and 10 inches. In section these segments are wedge-shaped, and towards the centre of the disks the usual thickness is about 2 inches.

These lumps of metal clearly were once part of a "cake" or "cakes," such as are often found in Late Bronze Age Founders' Hoards. They belonged perhaps to some travelling smith or peddler of bronze implements, and were buried at the hint of some danger which appears to have engulfed their owner. In the present instance, the cakes have been broken up into convenient sizes ready for casting axes or swords.

Unfortunately the exact site of the find was not noted at the time of discovery, and, as Mr. Bickerstaff, the gardener at Culgaith House, who dug up the hoard, has since died, it has proved impossible to mark the position with accuracy. It is thought, however, to have been found in the western corner of the garden, the co-ordinates of which are Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 43.7''$ N., Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 38.2''$ W., and will be found on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey sheet, Surrey, XIX, NE. (Fig. 1).

A trial trench 12 ft. long, parallel to and 30 ft. from the southern boundary hedge of the garden, was dug by the writer to examine the nature of the subsoil and to test for the presence of any further remains. It disclosed that the surface of the chalk is hereabouts very irregular, and is capped by a layer of tertiary clay containing nodules of flint. At the western end of the trench there was 10 in. of humus, 18 in. of clay, and 6 in. of loose chalk, before solid chalk was encountered; while at the eastern end the layers were as follows: 10 in. of humus, 6 in. of clay, and 10 in. of increasingly compacted chalk. No archæological remains were found below the humus, and the clay was a discouragement to further digging. The garden, however, produces frequent pot-boilers, and one or two nice flint flakes have also been recovered.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Birkbeck for his courtesy in allowing the investigation, and the hope that one day the rest of the hoard—for rest there must surely be—will reward the spade of archæologist or gardener.

Mr. Birkbeck has kindly deposited the hoard, together with a well-preserved groat of Edward III, also from his garden, on loan with the Epsom College Archæological Society, for the School Museum. The Society has for reference lent two of the lumps, for the duration of the Loan, to the Museum of the Surrey Archæological Society at Guildford, and the remainder is preserved at Epsom College.

Note.—Since the above was written, and too late for inclusion in the photograph, a further piece was discovered by Mr. Birkbeck

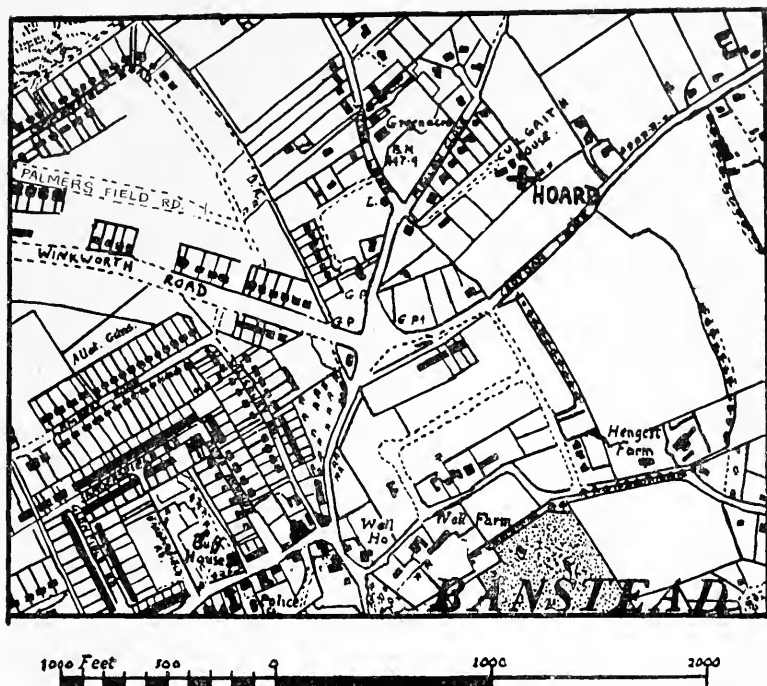


FIG. 1.—MAP SHOWING SITE OF BRONZE AGE HOARD AT BANSTEAD.
 (Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.)

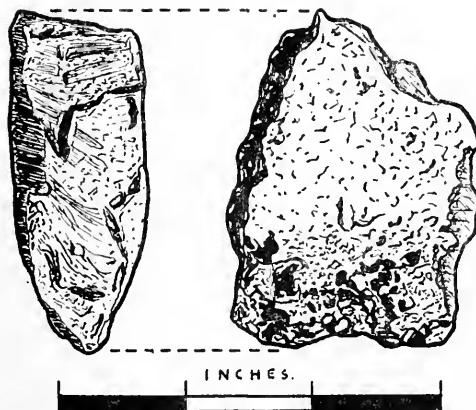


FIG. 2.—PIECE OF BRONZE "CAKE" FROM CULGAITH HOUSE,
 BANSTEAD.

in his cupboard, which brings the total to ten pieces. Fig. 2 is a drawing of this piece in profile and section, the latter showing a somewhat crystalline formation in the interior.

SHEPPARD FRERE.

The London-Lewes Roman Road.—A trench for pipes in the field west of Sparrow's Den, just south of West Wickham, recently (July 1939) cut through the Roman road, almost at right angles, about 300 yds. west of the cross-roads north of West Wickham church. This is exactly on Mr. B. F. Davis's line (*Surrey Arch. Coll.*, XLIII, 61 *et seq.*). The section exposed in the trench, about 10 yds. north of the Addington-Hayes road, showed 24 in. of turf and silt (the site is in the bottom of the valley), and some 9 in. of solid flint in the middle. The total depth of flint may be greater, as the bottom of it could not be seen, owing to the pipes being already laid and earth rammed down on either side of them. Among the flints thrown out in digging the trench a little gravel, and some chalk, was visible. The trench was filled in a few hours after I examined it. In the hedges of the Addington-Hayes road, two uprooted tree-stumps, one on the north side and one on the south, show a quantity of flint and gravel embedded among their roots. The tree in the north hedge grew almost over the centre of the Roman road: the other on its western edge. Both were evidently shallow-rooted, having probably failed to penetrate the flint bed.

JAMES GRAHAM.

Supposed Roman Road in Ewell.—A few years ago I was asked to go and see a human burial which had been unearthed when a bunker was being made on the Cuddington Court Golf Course. I got there within an hour, but was too late. The burial had been disturbed, the bones scattered and the skull used as a football and destroyed. The hard core on which the body had been laid was moved and piled up in a heap, but I found it consisted of unworked flints, a quantity of Roman flue tiles (scored with a sort of basket-work pattern), roofing tiles and a few pieces of rough pottery. The burial was on the highest point near there and I concluded it was a Saxon burial, and that the body had been laid on a bed formed of fragments from the ruins of a Roman house that had stood near by. The Roman house could not have been at that spot because it was on chalk, and no water could have been obtained there. It must, therefore, have been somewhere near on the water-bearing Thanet sands, which were a few hundred yards away. The body was that of a young man of about 25 years

of age. For years I looked for the site of the Roman house, without success, but at last I found two men, who had worked on the farm for many years, who said that a former farmer had had a great deal of trouble with a piece of land which would not grow deep-rooted crops. He did all he could with it without success and at last called in the Ministry of Agriculture, who said that the only thing that would account for it was that there must be an imperious layer below it. For another year or two the farm was all down in shallow-rooted crops, and this bit of bad land did not show, until in 1937 it was sown with oats, and then there was an H-shaped piece very clearly showing. I got permission to dig and got a squad of volunteer diggers to work on it, and later had the assistance of some of the Universities Archaeological Society students to help during the Christmas vacation. Unfortunately the ground was very dry and hard after the dry autumn and progress was very slow, and we did not meet with much success, but enough to show that work had been done on the ground a long time ago. Two feet down we found a layer of flints 9 in. to 1 ft. thick running roughly north and south, and this layer of flints was 20 ft. wide. Within about 10 ft. of this layer of flints on the west side, we found a deep hole had been dug right down to the chalk which was piled up round it. Some distance north of where we were digging a new road was being made, and this intersected a similar layer of flints 20 ft. wide. Then the Vacation came to an end and I lost the help of the students, and I myself was laid up with illness and could not organize things. One digger was at work for some time, though he was hampered by the dry summer which made the ground very hard, but we found enough to show that the layer of flints, looking much like a Roman road, ran in a direction roughly from the gates of Nonsuch Palace on the Epsom-London road (Old Stane Street) towards the Church at Banstead.

The site is in the parish of Ewell, and is situated south of Cuddington Court Farm, and the "road" is close to the south-west angle-post of the football field just south of the farm. The ground is now being laid out for building, and work on it would be worth watching.

CHARLES J. MARSHALL.

The Sites of Two more Thirteenth Century Pottery Kilns at Cheam.—Last winter I was walking along a newly-made road, Harefield Avenue in Cuddington, when, looking down, I found I was walking on quantities of fragments of thirteenth century pottery, exactly like what was in the mediæval pottery kiln I discovered in Cheam in 1923, which is described and illustrated in

Surrey Archæological Collections, Vol. XXXV. The road was on the side of a hill and material had been brought there to level it up. I made inquiries and found the contractor who had done the work, and he sent the lorry driver, who had shot the material, to meet me on the spot. He said he had brought the stuff from the excavation of the car-park at the Harrow Inn, Cheam. This excavation had been done with a mechanical digger and no one had noticed anything unusual. On going to the Harrow Inn I found the banks of the car-park full of fragments of the same pottery as that found in 1923, so there must have been a kiln or a waste heap there at one time.

There had also been another kiln near the Harrow Inn on the site of a house (now a fishmonger's) on the other side of Cheam High Street. Three years ago some pottery was brought to me that had been dug up in making an addition at the back of the fishmonger's, but most of it had been broken up and used for concrete. We got permission to dig at the back of the house, and there found many fragments of pottery similar to that I found in 1923 but not quite so well made. The handles were not quite so well secured to the pots, and many had come completely away, while in the 1923 kiln we had found no handles broken away from the pots. We also found quantities of ashes and worked clay. The fishmonger's house is a seventeenth-century house refronted on the street side, which must have been built on the site of a thirteenth-century pottery kiln.

CHARLES J. MARSHALL.

Brass in Lumley Chapel, Cheam.—With reference to the brass of a civilian in the Lumley Chapel, Cheam, which is illustrated in *S.A.C.*, XXVI, p. 52, and which Mr. Mill Stephenson dated about 1390, I would add the following note:

When the old church of Cheam was pulled down in 1864 (the Lumley Chapel being the only portion of the old church left standing), all the monuments and brasses were removed and placed in the Lumley Chapel. Among the brasses so removed was a floor brass to a civilian. The stone slab in which the brass was set was broken by the workmen, but it was re-set in a new stone. The brass measured 4 ft. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., but unfortunately a piece $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long had been lost from the middle. The plate is in good preservation; there appears to have been a short inscription beneath the feet of the figure. It originally lay on the floor of the south aisle, near the west end of the Church. According to legend this is supposed to be the memorial of William de Cheyham. Mr. H. Victor Smith of the Guildhall has recently made some researches into the

history of William de Cheyham, and states that his history appears to have been as follows :

“ William de Cheyham seems to have been an important Citizen of London and his Company the ‘Corders.’ They were rope-makers, but the Company has long since died out.

“ William married twice, first to Katherine and after her death to Agnes.

“ In 1320 he and his first wife Katherine granted to Alice de Espicer, widow, a tenement formerly belonging to her husband, called the Horner, in the parish of St. Dunstan West, Fleet Street, to hold the same for life by way of her dower.

“ Four years later, on 28th October 1324, he and his second wife Agnes took a lease of a brewhouse, shop and house in Bread Street for 24 years at the rent of 33s. p.a.

“ In 1316 he formed part of a deputation to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and obtained an Ordinance forbidding strangers to sell corn and requiring Cornmongers to sell only at the four appointed places in the City, *viz.* Billingsgate, Gracechurch, Queenhithe and Newgate Street ; and in 1320 he was a member of the Jury on an inquisition to try the case of a wife for supposed sequestration of her husband’s goods whilst he was abroad.

“ Fourteen years later he was one of the sureties appointed to raise 1,200 marks, *viz.* 1,000 marks for the pay of the men and 200 marks for Edmund Flambarð their leader—for furnishing 100 horsemen and the same number of foot soldiers, for Scotland. The last note I have made occurred in 1346/7 when he was chosen by the best and wisest men of his Ward to assess the inhabitants of the City for raising 3,000 marks which the Mayor and Aldermen agreed to raise for the King, and later his name appears among those who paid their quota in full. He died between October 1347 and March 1348, as on the 12th March 1348 his widow Agnes came before the Mayor and Aldermen and acknowledged herself guardian of Margaret, Lucy and Agnes, her daughters, and of their property under the Will of her late husband, and William de Cheyham’s Will is dated October 1347. To his wife he left the remaining term of Thomas de Bokham’s apprenticeship, a tenement in Fleet Street for life, and after her decease a portion to be devoted to a Chantry in St. Dunstan’s West, Fleet Street, and other pious uses and the residue to be divided among his children. To Johanna his daughter, one mark annually and to Juliana his daughter, a nun, a tenement in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate. No doubt these last two daughters were by his first wife and of age and we can be almost certain that he left no son and heir.”

CHARLES J. MARSHALL.

Shere.—In the course of recent repairs to the roof of the parish church of St. James the eastern tie-beam of the nave was found to bear some unusual features. The top and bottom edges of the west face were rebated throughout their whole length, and on the same face a large dove-tailed recess occurred near the centre on the lower edge and signs of a similar though smaller recess some 2 ft. 3 in. from the north wall. Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., whose opinion was sought, thinks that the lower rebate was for a tympanum, and the upper one possibly for an ornamental brattishing, and that the larger recess was for the head of the Great Rood. The beam was much decayed by ravages of the beetle and had to be removed, but sections showing the features mentioned have been cut from it for preservation at the Church.¹

W. H.

Wren Font in Kingston Parish Church.—This font was erected in 1939 in the East Surrey Regiment War Memorial Chapel, having been restored to its rightful usage thanks to the knowledge and research of Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny.

The bowl of the font was designed by Christopher Wren at the Restoration. The stem of the same period—possibly it was the original stem which was lost many years ago—was discovered recently by Dr. Finny, when he was inspecting a private collection of marble works, which was being dispersed.

During the Civil War, the Parliamentary troops came to Kingston, and used the Parish Church as a stable. They wrecked the pews, and smashed the ancient font, which disappeared. After the Restoration Christopher Wren designed a font, known as the Restoration period font, which was of white marble, with typical carving of the age. One of the fonts was given to Kingston Parish Church, where it remained until about forty-five years ago, when it was discarded in favour of a new font, given by two ladies.

When the late Canon Hyslop became vicar, in 1918, Dr. Finny told him that the Restoration font bowl was in the Vicarage Garden, where it was being used as a bird-bath. He had the bowl put back into the church, where it lay near the organ until recently, when Dr. Finny came across a stem of the same period and carving, and fitted it to the bowl. The font is now in its original condition.

The cost of restoring the font and mounting the stem on a black marble base, was met by Dr. Finny, who is a member of the Church Council.

¹ For the rood screen formerly in the Church, see article by Mr. Vallance in *Memorials of Old Surrey* (1911), pp. 115-17.

The foregoing particulars have been taken from the *Surrey Advertiser and County Times* of 15th July 1939.

Additions to List of Transcripts of Surrey Parish Registers.—

ASH. MS. Ba. 1548-1899, M. 1550-1899, Bu. 1549-1899 (K. V. Elphinstone, The Athenæum, S.W.1).

ASSTEAD. TS. 1662-1812 (Church, Bodleian, Guildhall Library, London).

BEDDINGTON. TS. Ba. and Bu. 1673-1812, M. and Banns 1673-1837 (Church, Bodleian, Guildhall Library, London).

LEATHERHEAD. TS. Ba. 1623, 1626, 1647, 1649, 1656-1812, M. and Bu. 1656-1812 (Church, Bodleian, Guildhall Library, London).

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL. MS. 1581-1800 (W. P. D. Stebbing).

B. CAMPBELL COOKE.

Extracts from the Diary of William Bray.—Miss H. S. Pitman who has lived many years in Guildford, has kindly supplied the following information which throws some light on many of the places in Guildford mentioned in the Diary.

The Artillery Ground was situated on the right of Woodbridge Road and, before the present houses were built, was used as a nursery garden. New roads were cut across to Stoke Road and one was named Artillery Road.

Cross Lanes was the name given to narrow lanes leading from London Road up to Epsom Road and a continuation to what is now Warren Road.

The Bowling Green must be the ancient Bowling Green of the Castle, still in use.

There was a copse known as Ganghill, two miles out on the London Road beyond Boxgrove, and a building estate now bears that name, so probably Ganghill Common was in that direction.

Miss Pitman had never heard of Velvet Walk, but from the mention of Warwick Bench at the same time, she thinks that Velvet Walk must have been near there and in the direction of Pilgrims' Way, Shalford.

The hopground may have been in some of the fields belonging to the farm in the valley.

She has been trying to find out the origin of the name of Warwick or Warwick's Bench, but no one seems to know from what the name is derived.

Woodcuts from Russell's " Guildford."—Most of the woodcuts illustrated here appeared in a book entitled *Guildford, a Descriptive and Historical View of the County Town of Surrey* from original drawings, many of which were by C. C. Pyne, afterwards drawing master at the Royal Grammar School, and were engraved by Thomson. The book was published in 1845 by G. W. & J. Russell of Guildford. The book is an octavo of 212 pages and was written for Messrs. Russell by a Mr. F. Lawrence in 1842. It is full of interest and long since out of print. A copy of the book is in the Society's Library.

The woodcuts have been presented to the Guildford Corporation by Mr. Edward Stent, whose family succeeded the Russells.

FREDK. H. ELSLEY,
Librarian.

1. Guildford Castle. Keep of the Castle which dates from the eleventh century and is now termed a " shell keep." King John stayed here in 1200 on his way to London to be crowned.

2. Castle Arch. This print shows the Castle Arch before the addition to the Town Museum was carried out in 1911.

3. The Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly known as Abbot's Hospital (founded 1619 by Archbishop Abbot).

4. Crown Inn (now National Provincial Bank). It still retains its sign. It was a coaching-house back in 1836 and ceased to be a licensed house in the late forties. Anno 34 Eliz. : " The market and place for buying and selling and uttering of all kinds and sorts of oat-meale and bread upon market daies against the messuage or inne called ' The Crowne ' on the North side of the street."

5. George Abbot's birthplace. Now demolished.

6. Baker's ancient Market House. (This building occupied the present open space in front of Holy Trinity Church, Guildford.) It was demolished about 1758.

7. Original Front of Messrs. Stent Clarke, Booksellers. The author of Russell's *History of Guildford* lived here. He was four times Mayor of Guildford. His son, John Russell, R.A., was born in this house.

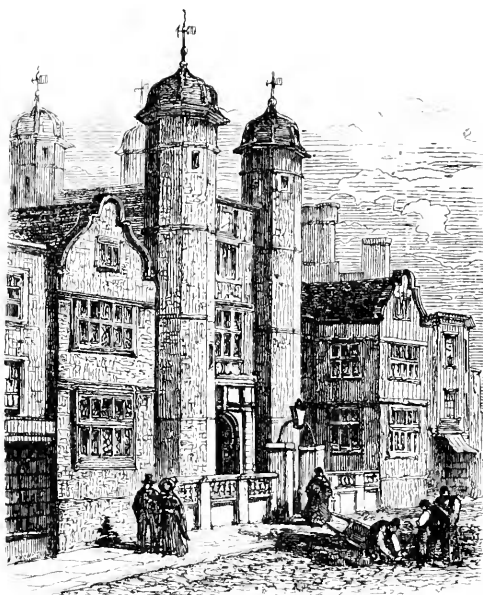


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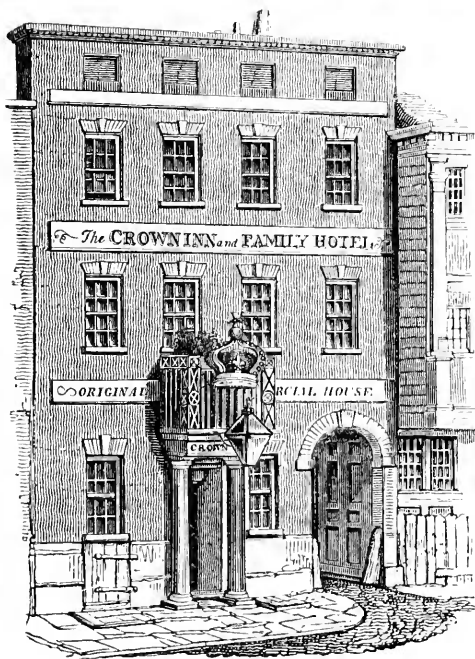


2.

Woodcuts from Russell's *Guildford*.

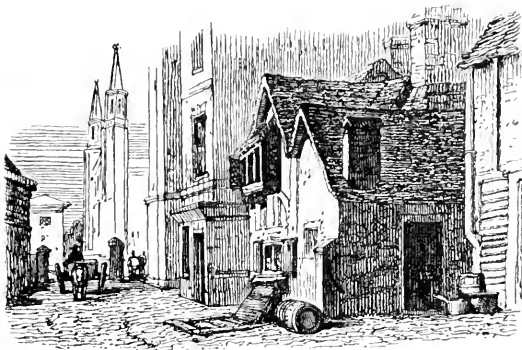


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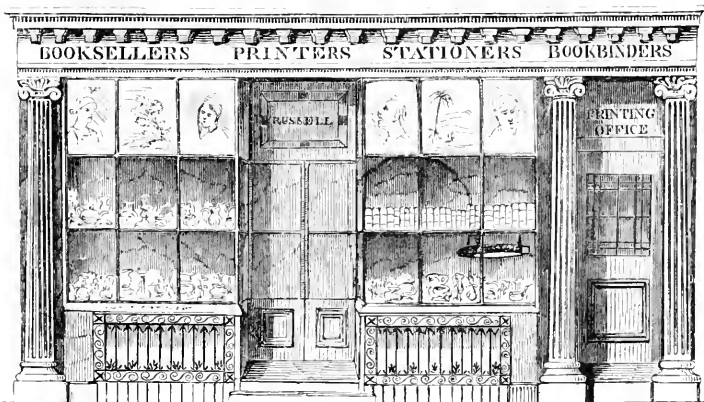
Woodcuts from Russell's *Guildford*.



5.



6.



7.

Woodcuts from Russell's *Guildford*.