

NOTES

Polished Flint Axe from Godalming.—The fragment of a flint axe illustrated in fig. 1 was found in 1961 by Mr. T. R. Garnett at Northbrook, Charterhouse (National Grid SU (41) 957452), and was presented by him to the Charterhouse Museum. The axe was found lying on the surface of the ground in a field under plough. It is of light brown, mottled flint and is polished over the whole of the remaining original surface, particular care having been taken with the cutting edge.

E. E. HARRISON.

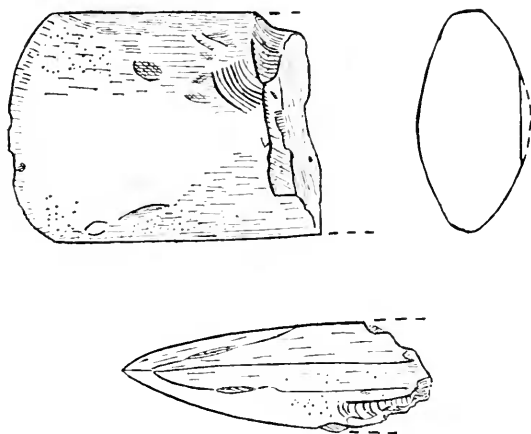


FIG. 1.—POLISHED FLINT AXE FROM GODALMING. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Excavation of an Iron Age site at Hawk's Hill, Fetcham.—The bowl illustrated at Fig. 2, No. 1, was found in 1929 during the planting of a hedge on the south-west side of the orchard at Sussex Cottage, The Mount, Fetcham.¹ It is a carinated bowl of Marnian type, of very fine paste, dark grey in colour, burnished outside and undecorated, and can be paralleled at Worth, Kent,² and Esher, Surrey³ (Now classified as Iron Southern First B.)

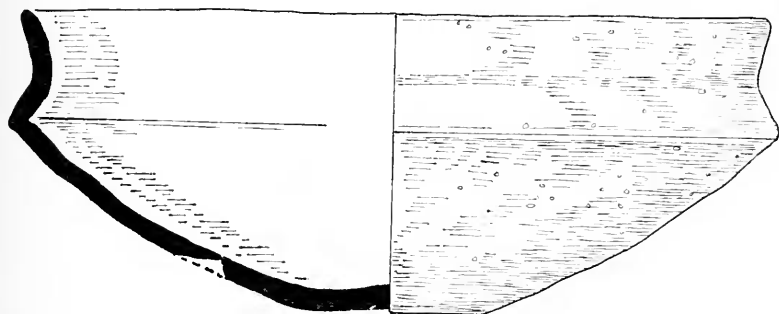
Peter Klein, a student of Ewell Technical College, recently saw the vessel in an outhouse where it had been stored for thirty years, and recognizing its importance, reported it to this Society. As a result, excavations were carried out in 1961 under the direction of the writer.⁴ Two storage pits of Little Woodbury type, containing much occupation debris, and a number of post-holes were uncovered. These are of later date than the above pot as will be seen.

¹ N.G.R. TQ (51) 1550 5540.

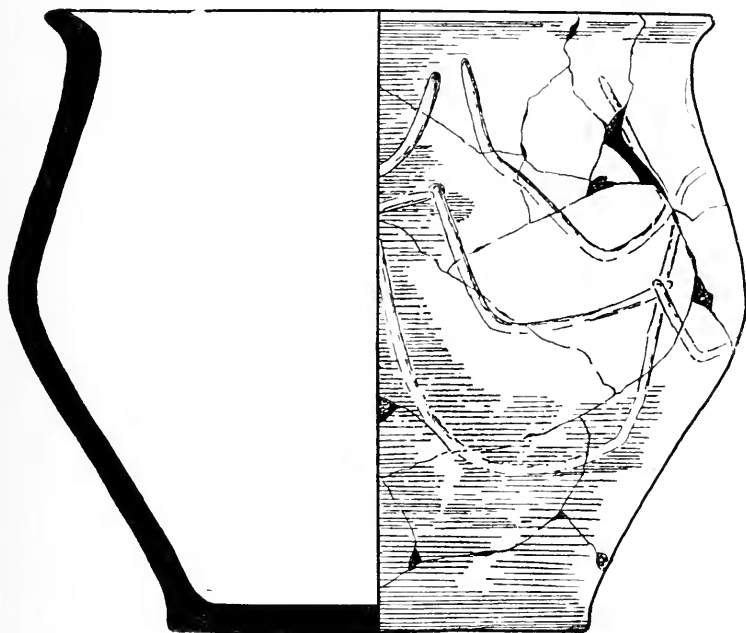
² *Antiq. Journ.*, XX, p. 117, Fig. 1, 3.

³ *ibid.*, XXVII, p. 38, Fig. 16, 1.

⁴ Thanks are due to Mrs. Sanders for permission to excavate, to Mr. Sheppard Frere for helpful advice, to the Institute of Archaeology for reconstructing and to Miss M. G. Wilson, F.S.A., for drawing No. 1, and to Miss K. Rose for drawing No. 2.



No. 1.



No. 2.

FIG. 2.—IRON AGE POTTERY FROM HAWK'S HILL, OF SOUTHERN
FIRST B (No. 1) and SECOND B (No. 2) TYPES. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

The second pot, No. 2, came from one of the pits. It is of a fairly fine paste, hand-made but well finished, reddish to dark brown and burnished outside. It is decorated with lightly tooled wavy lines, tending towards double and triple swags, sometimes overlapping. This ornament is most unusual and suggests that the potter was familiar with the design but not adept enough to carry it out in the more usual symmetrical fashion. It has some similarities with the double wavy line on a pot from Maiden Castle.⁵ The base is also ornamented (another unusual feature) with faint criss-crossing curved lines. The pot has the s-profile typical of the Wealden Culture⁶ (now classified as Iron Southern Second B), but has a flat base instead of the more usual moulded foot-ring, suggesting that it is late. The ornament also suggests a late date, and as Romano-British pottery was found on the site, occupation probably continued uninterrupted into the Roman period.

It is hoped that excavations will continue in 1962 and a full report will be published.

F. A. HASTINGS.

London to Portslade Roman Road.—During the winter and spring of 1961, road works were being carried out in the London Road, Norbury, and it was therefore decided that an investigation of the Roman Road between Thornton Heath Pond and Streatham Common should be carried out by the Norbury Archaeological Society. It was hoped to prove the course of the Roman Road and to ascertain the constructional methods used. The alignment given in *Roman Ways in the Weald* by Mr. I. D. Margary was found to be fairly accurate, and it was decided to attempt to prove the course of the road after crossing the River Graveney in the vicinity of Hermitage Bridge (TQ (51) 3052 6994) as the present road extends in a fairly large sweep to the east of the estimated alignment of the Roman Road. Permission was, therefore, obtained to dig trenches on a building-site at Hepworth Road, which lies to the north of Hermitage Bridge, to ascertain whether the alignment of the road as estimated by Mr. I. D. Margary was correct. The position of the road was found by probing, and a trench cut across the site laid open the surface of the road, which was found to be 6 ft. 6 in. to the east of Mr. Margary's estimated position. It was then decided to dig a complete section through the road to find its dimensions. When the sectional trench was completed, the road was found to be approximately 32 ft. wide and cambered with a ditch 15 in. deep on the western side. A small kerb 4 in. high and 6 in. wide, of large flints and chalk, was found between the edge of the road and the ditch. Unfortunately, the eastern side of the road had been destroyed. The road was constructed of flint ballast on the natural heavy clay and surfaced with very heavy flint in the form of cobble stones and iron slag. In the centre of the road two wheel ruts were uncovered with a distance of 70 in. between the ruts. A further investigation in another trench dug in the London Road (TQ (51) 3069 6948) showed the construction of the road to be similar, with the exception that at 5 ft. 8 in. below the present surface of the road a raft of hazelwood 3 in. thick with a 2 in. layer of mortar above supported the flint foundations of the road. This had been observed in several other trenches that had been dug by workmen in the vicinity, and it appears that as this section of the road was laid across boggy ground, the road was floated on a hazelwood raft for some considerable distance.

During excavations by the Croydon Council to widen the culvert at Hermitage Bridge, the Roman ford over the River Graveney was exposed. This ford appeared to be of a rather unusual form and consisted of hard packed flint and gravel 4 ft. 6 in. thick, laid on the existing bed of the river and extending 100 ft. westward or down stream and 50 yd. up stream. During this constructional work the course of the river to the east of the ford had been changed;

⁵ Wheeler, *Maiden Castle*, p. 219, Fig. 66, No. 97.

⁶ First defined by J. B. Ward Perkins, *Arch. Cant.* LI, pp. 137-81, and *Arch. XC*, pp. 127-176; further developed by C. F. C. Hawkes, *Sx.A.C.* LXXX, pp. 230-52.

the original bed ran to the north of the present course and swept into a bend to rejoin the present course immediately to the east of the forded area. The course of the river was apparently changed to avert flooding and possible undermining of the road. The reason for layering the river bed with flint to such an extent on either side of the ford may have been to prevent erosion, due to lowering the depth of the river with the flint ballast, to ensure a better crossing. A small bronze object in the shape of a helmet, 35 mm. by 28 mm., was found in the silt layer on top of the ford. This may have been part of a bronze figurine. Three distinct silt layers were found above the ford which appeared to have been laid down when the ford was repaired at intervals by filling with gravel. The footings of an early multi-arch bridge, constructed of brick, were found at a distance of 2 ft. 8 in. above the ford level. The eastern side of this bridge had at one time collapsed and had been roughly repaired with brick fragments and mortar.

From the observations carried out on this section of the road, it would appear that to the south of the ford, on the River Graveney, the road was constructed in an almost straight line to Thornton Heath Pond. A considerable part of this alignment seems to have passed over very boggy ground, and it is in this section that the road was constructed on the hazelwood raft. After fording the River Graveney, the road continued in a straight line rejoining the present Streatham High Road in the vicinity of Streatham Common. Samples of the flint used in the construction of the road in this area were studied and are identical with the flint found on the Shirley Hills. It is, therefore, quite possible that the flint used in this section of the road were quarried from the depressions which are still to be seen at Shirley Hills.

P. H. HUMPHRIES.

A Room from Poyle Park.—The London Museum has recently purchased (through the Mackenzie Bell Bequest) the carved pinewood chimney-piece (pl. VI) and panelling from the drawing-room of Poyle Park, which stood to the east of the village of Tongham, near Farnham, and was for two centuries the residence of the Woodroffe family.¹ Though never widely known, this woodwork has inevitably been associated with the name of Inigo Jones or of John Webb. For the past thirty years or more, however, the room has been dismantled and stored. It may for that reason have escaped the attention of more recent studies which have, on the one hand, emphasized the continued importance and frequent employment in the seventeenth century of the master craftsman, as opposed to the new-fangled "architect," and, on the other, shown the existence of a distinctive form of architecture that not only lacks the strict classicism of the court school but has recognizable mannerisms (deriving from Flemish rather than Italian sources) of its own.²

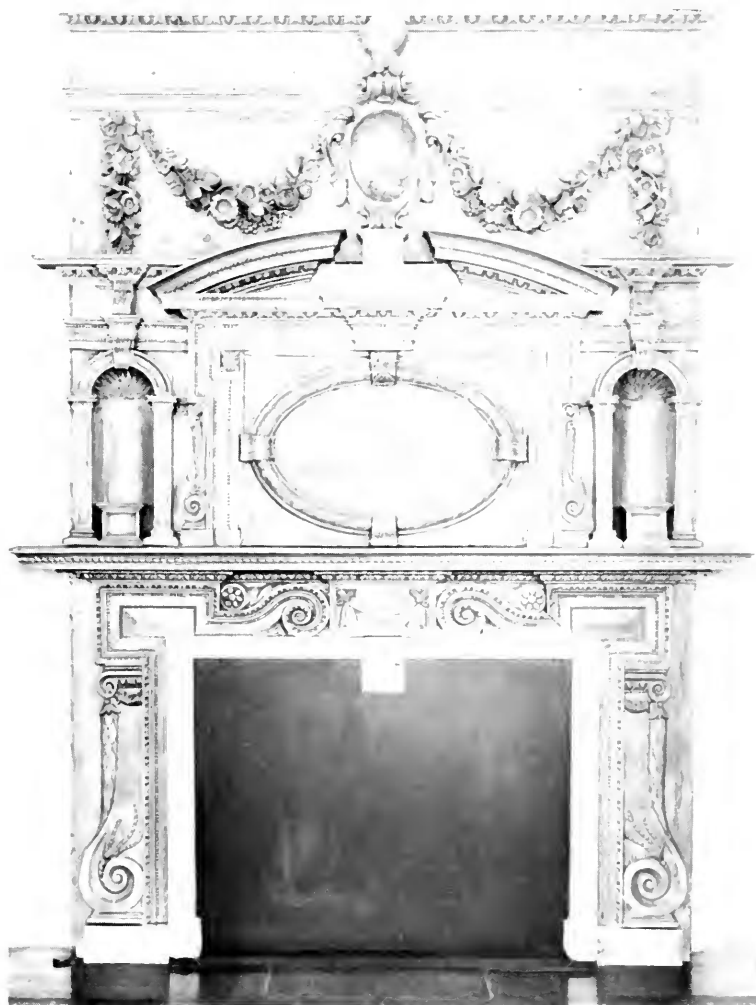
This so-called Artisan style, of which the Poyle room is an excellent example, was essentially that of the abler London craftsmen and was already well established in London at the outbreak of the Civil War. Thereafter it was to enjoy an ephemeral triumph in the provinces also, and it is to the Commonwealth period that the Poyle room probably belongs.

The woodwork possesses several of the characteristic traits of the Artisan style, such as the broken pediment beneath the armorial cartouche³ and the scrolled brackets between the shell-headed niches and the cornice of the overmantel. Most conspicuous, however, is the treatment of the architraves of the fireplace opening and the central panel of the overmantel; these are mitred and returned so as to produce exaggerated shoulders which, in turn,

¹ The panelling was removed in 1927, some time before the house itself was demolished, and is complete with doors, window architraves, and 25 pilasters with composite capitals; it measures 28½ ft. × 19 ft. × 12 ft. high.

² Cf. G. Webb in *R.I.B.A. Journ.*, xl (1933), 577 ff.; H. M. Colvin in *Country Life*, 6 June, 1952; Sir John Summerson, *Architecture in Britain, 1530-1830*, pp. 97 ff.

³ The painted arms are those of the last occupant of Poyle Park, Dr. H. M. Chester.



PINEWOOD CHIMNEY-PIECE, c. 1650-55, FROM POYLE PARK, TONGHAM
(p. 89).

are supported on half-pilasters with involuted scroll bases and with flanking pendants of foliage. A variation of this motif recurs throughout the entire central line of the wainscot panels.

It is in this particular decorative feature that we find affinities with the panelling (by Thomas Carter, joiner, 1637) of the north drawing-room of Ham House,⁴ with a plaster overmantel (probably by Nicholas Stone, the London mason-contractor, 1638) formerly at Kirby Hall, Northants.,⁵ and with a scattered group of houses built mainly for members of the Commonwealth government, of which Thorpe Hall, Northants. (1654-6), provides the closest analogies.⁶ The designer of Thorpe Hall was Peter Mills, bricklayer and later surveyor to the City of London.

Account books for the work at Poyle have unfortunately not been located.⁷ From the evidence of title-deeds, however, it seems possible that the room would have been installed shortly after 1652. In 1639 the Woodroffes had suffered a setback when Robert, who had himself inherited Poyle at the age of 4, died young, leaving Poyle to a minor, his elder son, Thomas. The year 1652 brought a change of fortune, however, when Thomas inherited the extensive properties of his kinsman, Sir Thomas White of Waverley, and was thus enabled to relinquish the Poyle residence in favour of his younger brother, George (d. 1688).

In 1655 George Woodroffe of Poyle was assigned a share in four gunpowder mills at Chilworth by his kinsman John Woodroffe, citizen and merchant taylor of London, who at about this time married George's sister Lettice. Thus, although the Woodroffes of Poyle were well-established country gentry by the mid-seventeenth century, they still maintained their long-standing ties with London.⁸ They still had property and family connections in London, including probably Edward Woodroffe who was surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster between 1662 and 1675. It was natural, therefore, that a Woodroffe, on deciding to introduce an up-to-date drawing-room at Poyle, should turn to a London craftsman for its design and execution.

BRIAN SPENCER.

Two Tradesmen's Tokens.—In Volume LXI of the Surrey Archæological Collections is an article on Surrey tokens which contains a description of the only two known to have been issued in Clapham. The one illustrated shows a white hart and has the inscription "William Smallpeece at the White Hart at Clapham." On the reverse are the initials of William and his wife "W. A. S."

Precisely when he came to Clapham we do not know, but his eldest son William was baptized on 5 January 1654, having been born on the previous 27 December. Three others followed, John in 1656, Richard in 1659 and Robert in 1662. The father appears on a Hearth Tax list in 1664, and on a Rate assessment of 1665 (there is an unfortunate gap in these records between 1653 and 1665), and from that date he appears regularly until 1691. On a list of rentals in 1676 is "The White Hart now lett and building new £5." The late seventeenth-century registers of Clapham are imperfect, but William Smallpeece presumably died in 1691 and his widow moved to smaller premises in Nags Head Lane, where for a few years she kept an alehouse. Whether she used the White Hart sign there we do not know, but the new tenant of the original White Hart, William Wigsdell (who had formerly kept a coffee-house

⁴ This appears to be the only other surviving example of the Artisan style in Surrey.

⁵ L. A. Shuffrey, *The English Fireplace*, 1912, fig. 152.

⁶ H. M. Colvin, *op. cit.*

⁷ They may exist since brief extracts from the accounts of George Woodroffe II, relating to structural work in the 1730s, were transcribed some fifty years ago by the Rev. H. R. Huband; Sy.A.S. Study Coll., 5/18. The title-deeds of Poyle manor are preserved in the Muniment Room, Guildford.

⁸ The mother of Robert Woodroffe (1600-39) was the daughter of a mayor of London; his paternal grandfather (who bought Poyle in 1582) and his great-grandfather were both distinguished merchants and aldermen.

opposite the old church), changed the sign to "The Bull's Head," and under that sign it remains today, though more than once rebuilt. William Smallpeece was an active man in Parish affairs, serving in turn the offices of Headborough (1670), Constable (1674), Surveyor of the Highways (1679-80), Churchwarden (1681-2) and Overseer of the Poor (1687).

The family appear once or twice in the Parish records. In an undated deposition of c. 1680 is an account of a foundling, Michael Clapham, who "was found at the door of one Smallpeece of Clapham aforesaid being about fourteen years since and was then layd in a Fish Baskett being a weakly infant." In 1692 a Robert Smallpeece, of South Side, is described as "very poore," and perhaps some great tragedy is concealed by the laconic entry in the Overseers accounts for 1695 "for the burying of 3 of ye Smallpeece 12 -."

The second token was issued by William Gurney of Clapham, 1664, and bears the arms of the Watermen's Company and the initials of William and his wife, Ann. He may have been a retired waterman turned alehouse keeper, but this is not certain, and he first appears in the records on the birth of his son Samuel, baptized 26 September 1650. Seven other children followed, only one of whom, Joanna, died in infancy, so that they seem to have been unusually fortunate. Then in 1665 misfortune came, an outbreak of plague (not very severe in Clapham), and in the Churchwarden's account of "disbursements uppon ye account of ye visitation" is the item "paid for burying Wm. Gurney, to ye bearers 1. 5. -." He may have died in the Pest-house, which had been put up somewhere in the fields to isolate the victims of the epidemic, and in which Goodwife Gurney acted as nurse. She survived, however, and carried on his business until 1690 in the Old Town almost opposite "The Sun." William Gurney served no Parish offices but was appointed to keep the Registers in 1653.

It is not easy to date exactly any of the Clapham inns, taverns or alehouses, and identification of the White Hart was made possible only by a careful study of the early Rate assessments. Though proof is lacking, the Plough, standing as it did on the high road at the entrance to the village, may well be the oldest of all. The Bull's Head and the Sun can be dated back to the late seventeenth century, and the Windmill and the Cock to the early eighteenth century, though the history of the last-named is complicated by references to the "Cock Coffee-house" in 1753. The Two Brewers was standing in 1749, and the Nag's Head is probably of earlier date as the brewery in the Wandsworth road was certainly in existence in 1690. The Lark Hall Tavern dates at least from the mid-eighteenth century and is just outside the Parish boundary.

E. E. SMITH.

The Water Supply to Claremont.—In the Surrey Record Office at Kingston is an

" . . . indenture¹ made 13th April 1736 between James Fox of East Horsley and the Most Noble Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle Knight . . . witnesseth that . . . James Fox hath given granted leased and demised . . . unto the said Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle . . . liberty power and authority to convey water from a spring arising in or upon a place called Peat Hill lying within the mannor of Milburne in the county of Surrey through the lands and grounds of the said James Fox lying in the parish of Cobham in the said county of Surrey. And also free liberty of ingresse egresse and regresse . . . to enter into and upon the lands . . . and there to digg and make a head pond dam or reservior for the said water arising from the said spring and to be conveyed as aforesaid and from time to time to reparaire and amend the same. And also to digg and open the ground for laying pipes to convey the said water . . . to Claremont . . ."

The rent was to be a shilling a year at Michaelmas.

The same source of supply is referred to in 1816, when was passed an Act²

"for ratifying the Purchase of the *Claremont Estate*, and for settling the

¹ Surrey Record Office. S.C. 13/26/16.

² *The Statutes at Large*. 56 George III. 1816, C.115.

same as a residence for Her Royal Highness the Princess *Charlotte Augusta* and His Serene Highness *Leopold George Frederick Prince of Cobourg and Saalfeld*."

The Act refers to

" . . . all that Messuage, Dwelling House or Cottage called *Warren House*, and all those Plantations and other Lands thereto belonging, containing by Estimation One Hundred and thirty two Acres or thereabouts, and all the Timber and other Trees growing or being thereon; and all that Spring of Water rising in the last mentioned Grounds, and all the Conduits, Aqueducts, Pipes and Reservoirs used for conveying or conducting the Water arising from such Spring to the Mansion House called *Claremont*, for the supply thereof, and the Offices and Grounds thereto belonging."

A map³ of the Claremont estate dated 1852 shows that the source was Spring Pond (now in the grounds of "Round Close," Sandy Lane). From there tin pipes ran to Middle Pond, and thence to Black Pond, which at that time covered 7 a. 3 r. 33 p. From Black Pond to the mansion ran an iron pipe and a tin pipe, with an air cock half way across the common.

James Fox was lord of the manor of Cobham, and the deed of 1736 implies that Newcastle led the water from its source in Milbourne to a new-made reservoir, Middle Pond, in Cobham. Peat Hill appears to correspond with the "Cobham peat pits" referred to in a Milbourne presentment⁴ of 1707, and it is possible that from such pits the ponds may have developed.

T. E. C. WALKER.

Hatchford Mausoleum.—Though something that was made as recently as 1906 is hardly "archæology" in 1962, it will become so in time—or, in the case of the Hatchford tomb, it would have done so if it had not been stolen. The tomb contained the remains of Sir Bernhard Samuelson, first baronet, a wealthy ironmaster and Liberal member of parliament who died in 1905. Although it weighed about a ton two men were in January 1961 convicted in Kingston Magistrate's court of attempting to steal it; and in February it disappeared for good, despite every attempt of the police to trace it. It has presumably been broken up for the hundred pounds' worth of metal that it contained, and it is a tragedy that such a fine work of art should have been lost for the sake of so paltry a sum. I am unable to supply a photograph of the tomb but the following details may be of interest.

The large oblong table-tomb was made of copper, and bore an inscription giving the name and dates of the deceased and the words "By my own work before the night, great Overseer, I make my prayer." The top was beautifully carved with the Samuelson coat of arms, "three piles wavy, two issuant from the chief and one from the base, or, each charged with a phoenix in flames. Crest a phoenix in flames, holding a torch in its beak." Below the arms came the family motto "Post Tenebras Lux." The tomb was signed by its sculptor, Sir George Frampton, the author of many well-known statues in London and elsewhere. It was first erected in Torre cemetery, Torquay, but Sir Henry Samuelson, the second baronet, purchased Hatchford Park in the same year, and in 1921 erected a temple over his father's tomb in what was then a part of his estate. The family have lived far from Hatchford ever since, and have been unable to safeguard the tomb in its very isolated situation in a thickly wooded part of Wisley Common. The temple itself is a handsome little building but does not require description, as it is still there to be seen (pl. VII).

R. R. LANGHAM-CARTER.

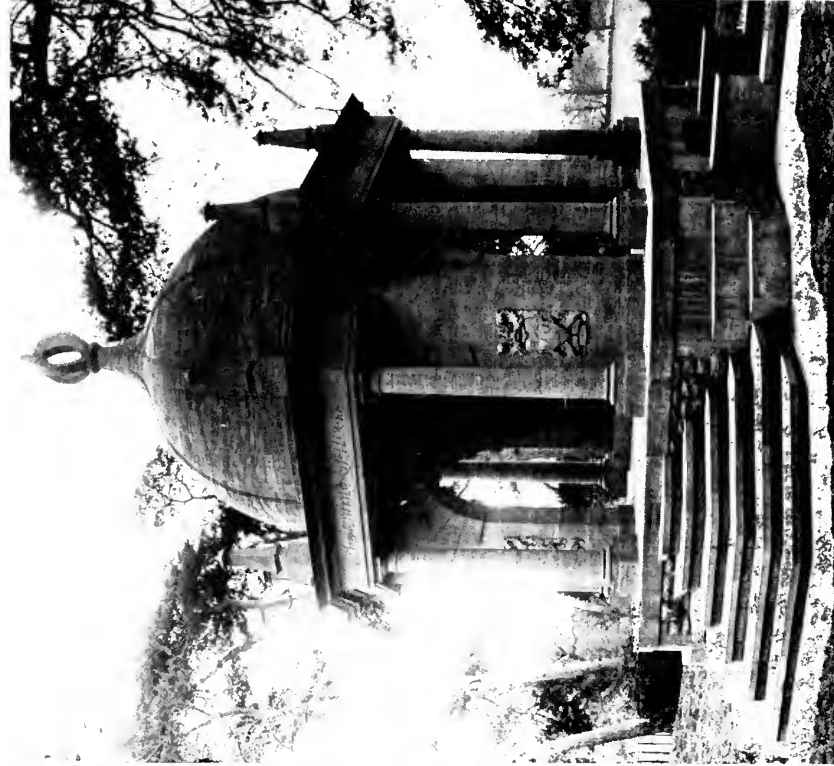
Ambrose Glover's Collection of MSS.—From time to time someone has asked what befell many ancient charters, title-deeds, etc., accumulated by the Reigate attorney and antiquary Ambrose Glover (1757–1840), many of which had been held by Richard Barnes, his predecessor in the legal practice. In

³ Crown Estate Commissioners. Rack No. 55, plan 13.

⁴ Kingston Corporation Muniments. C.II 4b.



(a) HATCHFORD MAUSOLEUM FROM THE SOUTH, SHOWING THE SAMUELSON TOMB (p. 92).



(b) THE SAME, FROM THE EAST.

early volumes of the *Sy.A.C.* and *Sx.A.C.*, in *M. & B.*,¹ and elsewhere, are references to this collection, and some details of sundry documents which formed part of it. Glover handled title-deeds of properties scattered over a wide area, extending to and beyond the county border. A recent quest for information as to the possible survival and whereabouts of a deed known to have been held by him prompts the writer to supply these notes, which he hopes will provide a helpful reference and perhaps save further unrewarding searches.

At Glover's death his practice and legal documents passed to his son-in-law, Thomas Hart (an early member of the Surrey Archaeological Society). Hart died in 1876 and, as far as the writer can ascertain, no clear account is forthcoming as to the disposition of the collection following that event. A story not generally known, and coming from a trustworthy source, seems worth recording here. It was told to the writer by Mr. W. M. Bushby, who is an octogenarian member of the Holmesdale Natural History Club, and well known in Reigate as possessing a wealth of knowledge of that locality. He gave the following account, which he heard from his father, Mr. Thomas Bushby: In 1878, when the successors to Hart's practice were clearing his office on moving to other premises, an accumulation of old deeds and papers was taken therefrom in barrow-loads to the nearby market place for disposal by burning. Mr. Thomas Bushby was in the vicinity when his friend Dr. Gilford, of Redhill, came along. The latter, recognizing the likely antiquarian value of some of the documents, asked the man in charge if he might have some of them. Having proffered a half-crown, he was told he might take the lot if he so desired, whereupon he rescued certain items. Among these were William Bryant's survey of Reigate Old Borough and his records of Church Charities, etc. Later, Mr. Thomas Bushby had these MSS. on loan from Dr. Gilford for reference.

The nature of other items thus retrieved cannot be stated. It appears that after the death of Dr. Gilford his historical MSS., or some of them, went through the sale room. After changing hands several times, two volumes of the Bryant MSS. (last held by the late Dr. W. Hooper) were acquired by the Surrey County Record Office at Kingston. Another volume appears to have been obtained by the Minet Library in 1924. The Surrey Record Office and Mr. Gerald C. Mole (of Mole, Rosling and Vernon, successors to Hart's practice) state that they hold records of the Reigate Turnpike Trust, of which Glover was Clerk, but they, and also the Surrey Archaeological Society, have confirmed to the writer that they can give no information as to the survival and present whereabouts of any other MSS. from the collection. Over the years some of the more important documents may have found their way to the British Museum; but if any are held there, the task of identification with Glover remains. Details of Grants by John de Warenne, and other early deeds known to have been held by Glover and Hart successively, were passed by the writer to the Keeper of MSS., who has stated that none of these appear to be mentioned in the published *Index Locorum* of Charters and Rolls (up to 1901), or in the published Catalogues of Additions to the MSS. (for later acquisitions), and apparently there is no reference in the records to Glover's ownership.

A. BUCKLAND KENT.

¹ *Sy.A.C.*, VI, 256; *Sx.A.C.*, V, 245; *M. & B.* III, xlvii.