

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 archæology of the County. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to the Castle Arch, Guildford.]

I.

THE OLD TAVERNS OF SURREY.

The following List of Taverns existing in Surrey, in 1636, is found in a small 12mo. volume by John Taylor (the Water Poet). The full title of the book is as given below, and the head title reads: "A Catalogue of Tavernes in ten Shires about London."

The / HONORABLE / AND MEMORABL, / Foundations, Erections
Raifings and / Ruines of divers Cities, Townes, Ca/ftles and
other Pieces of Antiqui/tie, within ten Shires and Coun/ties
of this Kingdome ; /

Namely, Kent, Suffex, Hampfhire, Surry, / Barkfhire,
Effex, Middlefex, Hartfordfhire, / Buckinghamfhire
and Oxfordfhire : /

With the Description of many famous / Accidents that have
happened, in divers / places in the faid Counties. /

Alfo, a Relation of the Wine Taverns / either by their figures,
or names of the per/sons that allow, or keepe them, in,
and / throughout the faid feveral Shires. /

by JOHN TAYLOR. /

LONDON : /

Printed for HENRY GOSSON, 1636. /

Thefe Tavernes (fome of them) were miftaken in the firft Booke,
and fome of them have been fet up fince the faid Booke was
printed, therefore to give fatisfaction, I have inferted them.

Dog or Talbot, in Long Lane.

Harrow, in Southwarke.

Horfe, neere the Bridge in Southwarke.

King's head, in Southwarke.

Salutation, in Bermondfeý Street.

SURREY.

- Farnham. The town hath 3 tavernes inhabited or allowed,
under John Folder, Anne Hoore and Anne Martin.
- At Hafelmere one, Robert Palmer.
- At Cobham, John Perior.
- At Godstone two, the Bell and the Greyhound.
- At Peckham one, the Greyhound.
- At Linguell (*sic*), Thomas Chapman.
- At Lederhead or Leatherhead, two, John Rogers, Thomas Clark
- At Byfleet one, John Baily.
- At Mowlfsey, Anthony Powell.
- Chertfey it hath or may have 2 taverns, Ellin Day & John Stare
- At Croydon 2, the George and the Greyhound.
- Guilford This towne hath very faire Innes and good entertainment at the Tavernes, the Angell, the Crowne, the White hart and the Lyon.
- At Wimbleton, the two Lyons and Wheat-fheafe.
- At Godalming (corruptly called Godly man) are two, under Henry Westbrooke and George Bridger.
- At Bagshot are two, the Bush, Scipio le Squire or Mr. Anthill, and Robert Baltin at the Lyon.
- At Barnes, Richard Hill at the Beare.
- Rygate the Tavernes may be two, but William Piftor hath the command, the Hart.
- At Little Moulesfey, Parnell Nitingale, White Hart.
- At Riple, Anne Stanton at the Dog.
- At Stretham, William Lads at the Antelop.
- At Barmestreet one, Julian Haberley.
- At Carfhalton one, Mary Rutleage at the White Lyon.
- At Lambeth and Lambeth Marsh, the Faulcon, the King's head, the White Lyon, the Three Squirrels, the Three Tuns, the Vine.
- At Egham, the King's head and Katherin Wheele by Elizabeth Clarke, and Margaret Guy.
- At Micham one, William Holland.
- At Tooting one, Elinor Serient.
- At Mortlake two, Miles Bourne at the Princes Armes, and Phoebe Tucker at the Maidenhead.
- At Waddon one, Chrifitian Weller.
- At Camberwell, John Stratfield and Jane Webb.
- At Bleechinglee, Anne Fince.
- At Waybridge, Kate Williams.
- Kinfton It hath many good Innes, and these Tavernes the Caftle, the Crane, the King's head, the Saracen's head, and the Hand in hand.
- At Merftham, Reignold Durkin.
- At Battersea, Henry Norton, Anne Boswell, the Mermayd.

SURREY—*continued.*

[Comber.

At Dorking, Toby Ridge, Edward Goodman and John
 At Ewell, two, Katherin Umbrevile and Francis Kendall;
 but one may ferve that towne, and doth (as I think)
 which is the signe of the Popinjay.
 At Newington, the Bull, and the King's Armes.
 At Putney 2, the White Lyon, and the red Lyon.
 At Wandsworth, Mary Gibfon, Sith Browne, and William
 Sherlocke.
 At Cobham, the Lyon, the George.
 The Golden Lyon neere Old Paris Garden.
 At Rederith three, the Mermayd, the Sun, and the Rose.
 Richmond . . . There are two Tavernes, the Lyon and the
 Princes Armes.

This County of Surrey . . . hath of Tavernes 71.

Upon comparing this List with those enumerated in a modern directory as to be found in the same towns and villages, it is remarkable how few inns bear the same name now as then, either from the fact that the house exists under a new name or has disappeared altogether; in the case perhaps also of some, what was then a leading house of entertainment at that time may have sunk into a third-class inn.

It is much to be regretted that the compiler of the List did not observe one uniform rule of mentioning the name of the Tavern rather than sometimes adopting this plan, and in other instances merely giving the name of the person or persons who kept it, thus making it additionally difficult to identify the house.

Of those in SOUTHWARK and BERMONDSEY (though in Surrey, reckoned as a part of London), the Harrow is still found in Stoney Street, Borough Market; the King's Head at 45, Borough High Street; and there is a Salutation at 21, Coin Street, Stamford Street—the two first may not be even on the site of the originals of that name, and the last obviously is only a reminiscence of the old one.

FARNHAM. Of the three at this place, The Bush and the Lion and Lamb, the first certainly, and the second probably, represent two of them. Amongst the Corporation Records of Farnham for 1604 (2nd Jas. I), the four inns of that date are mentioned by name, exclusive of ale houses.

"Dewes which hath been acostomly payed to the baylleffs of the borough and towne of Ffaernham, beyond the memory of any man that now liveth, as aniall rents always retained, as ffoloweth :—

"For the 4 Inns	...	...	...	42 ^s 3 ^d
That is to saye	of the George	...	...	7 ^s 0
	of the White Hart	...	...	7 ^s 0
	of the Antelope	...	...	7 0
	of the Swann	...	...	7 0"

(Vide *Farnham and its Borough*, by Rev. R. N. Milford.)

HASLEMERE. Perhaps the King's Arms is the house kept by Robert Palmer at the time when Taylor wrote.

At LINGVILL (*sic*). If Lingfield be meant, then the old inn close to the parish church.

LEATHERHEAD. Probably the Bull and Swan are the two mentioned in 1636 by names of their proprietors only.

BYFLEET. The Blue Anchor. (?)

Of GUILDFORD. All four enumerated in the List are still found by name in that town. The Crown, in North Street, is now a public-house.

Of WIMBLEDON. Neither of the three in the List are now known.

Of GODALMING. Probably the King's Arms Royal, The Angel or The Red Lion, all in the High Street.

At BAGSHOT. Neither of them by name.

At BARNES. Not known.

REIGATE. The only one mentioned by name is now called The White Hart.

LITTLE MOULSEY. Not known.

RIPLEY. The Dog is now called the Talbot, *i.e.*, the Talbot Dog.

STREATHAM. The inn named does not exist, or if it does, it is under another name.

CARSHALTON. The Greyhound succeeds to the White Lyon. In all likelihood taken from the arms of the Gaynesfords, whose brass with their arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three greyhounds courant, sable, is found in the church there.

EGHAM. The King's Head and Catherine Wheel are still found there.

TOOTING. Probably, The Leather Bottel, The Angel or The Plough.

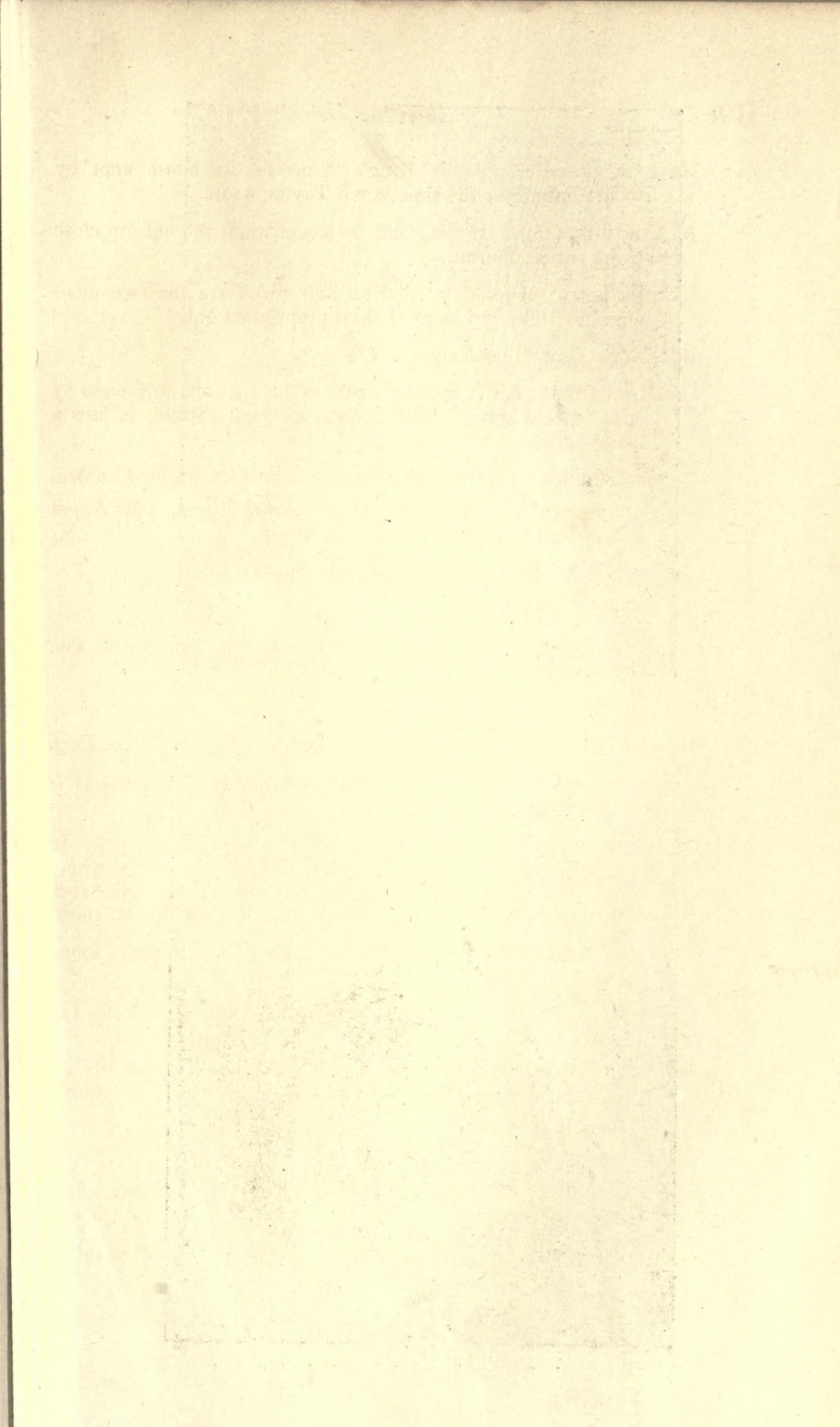
MORTLAKE. Not now found, unless The Ship Inn represents the Maidenhead—a woman's head and shoulders being a favourite ship's sign.

WEYBRIDGE. Possibly the Greyhound.

CAMBERWELL. The White Hart may represent the Tavern kept by Anne Finch.

KINGSTON. All the inns mentioned in the List seem either to have changed their names or else have disappeared altogether.

MERSTHAM. The Feathers. (?)





The Monument to Chief Justice Foster in Egham Church.

face p. 199.

At DORKING. The Chequers, The Red Lion, and The White Horse, are probably the inns of which the persons mentioned in the text were the proprietors.

EWELL. The Popinjay is not now to be found.

PUTNEY. The Red Lion and White Lyon, both in the High Street.

WANDSWORTH. One of the three hostelryes referred to was in all probability The White Lyon. In 1578-9 the then Churchwardens Robert Clarke and Christopher Wylson "Payed" "for the White Lyon to Richard Kinge Cunestable of the" "hundred xijd." (*See Wandsworth Churchwardens' Accounts from 1574-1603, by Cecil T. Davis. Surrey Archæological Collections, Vol. XVIII, page 111.*)

At COBHAM. The White Lyon is still in existence.

With regard to RICHMOND neither of the names are to be found in modern directories.

A. RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

II.

THE MONUMENT TO CHIEF JUSTICE FOSTER IN EGHAM CHURCH.

Early in the last century the parish church of Egham, the chancel of which was built in 1327 by John de Rutherwick, Abbot of Chertsey, had become far too small for the needs of the parish, and was, besides, in a ruinous state. A new edifice, built in accordance with the taste of the time, took its place, and the most important of the monuments were removed from the old and put up in the new church. Needless to say, that appearance of works of art in a building totally devoid of artistic taste and feeling is most incongruous.

Among the monuments so removed was a fine bust of Chief Justice Foster, 1589-1663, in an oval niche with a Latin inscription below and a shield of arms above. This was placed on the east wall of the new church in a prominent position. About ten years ago, in conformity with modern ideas, it was decided to remove the organ from the west gallery. A portion of the north gallery was cut away and the organ placed in the north-east corner of the church rendering the whole of the Foster monument invisible and inaccessible. In February 1905 it became necessary to clean and repair the organ, and I at once asked for and obtained permission to take a photograph. The permission would not have been worth much had I not secured the

goodwill of the organ builder. The dust was great, but the difficulties greater. No full face view could be obtained, owing to the swell box of the organ being in the way, nor could the inscription be seen at all. Fortunately I was able to take a rubbing of this latter. It reads as follows :—

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

ROBERTVS FOSTER Miles filius minimus natu
THOMÆ FOSTER Militis vnus iusticiarior' de communi
Banco tempore Domini Regis Jacobi ac ipsemet iusticiarius
de eodem Banco Regnantibus Carolo primo & Carolo secundo
Deniq; Banci Regij Iusticiarius Capitalis
Obijt 4^{to} die Octobris Anno D'ni Millesimo
sexcentesimo sexagesimo tertio Ætatisq; suæ 74.

The inscription is wrongly quoted in Brayley and Britton's *History of Surrey*.¹ They, however, give the arms correctly : Quarterly (1) and (4), argent, a chevron vert between three buglehorns sable (Foster) ; (2), argent, on a bend sable, three martletts or ; (3), argent, on a bend enrailed sable, three stags heads or.

The bust itself is a beautiful piece of 17th century work, and is in a fine state of preservation. The cap and dress are coloured as worn ; the chain is gilded.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Pilcher, our honorary local secretary, and myself, that the organ should be moved a few feet so as to allow the monument to be seen, but owing to lack of funds and want of interest this could not be done.

There is no portrait of the justice in the National Portrait Gallery, nor can I find any trace of an engraved portrait except the outline given in Manning and Bray.

According to local tradition, and also the various histories of the county, the Foster family have given the name to the fine old Elizabethan mansion known as Great Fosters in this parish. This, I find, is not so, for in the Feet of Fines, Mich. 4 Edw. VI, we find, " Inter Richardum Pexalls armigerum et alios querentes et Willelmum Warham deforciantem de manerio de Inworths alias Fosters cum pertinenciis in Egham, com. Surr' ; also in a Chancery suit of the reign of Queen Elizabeth between Edward Owen and Thomas Boutell, " A messuage and divers lands thereto belonging called Fosters Farm " ; conclusively proving that the house bore the name of Foster before the family of that name came to Egham. Foster, as the name of the owner or tenant, is first mentioned in the Feet of Fines of Michaelmas term, 15 Charles I.

FREDERIC TURNER.

¹ Vol. II, p. 264.

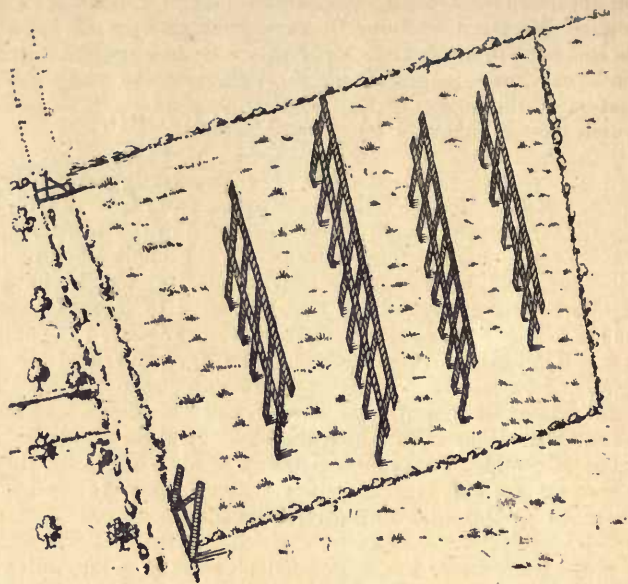
III.

"RACK CLOSE," GUILDFORD.

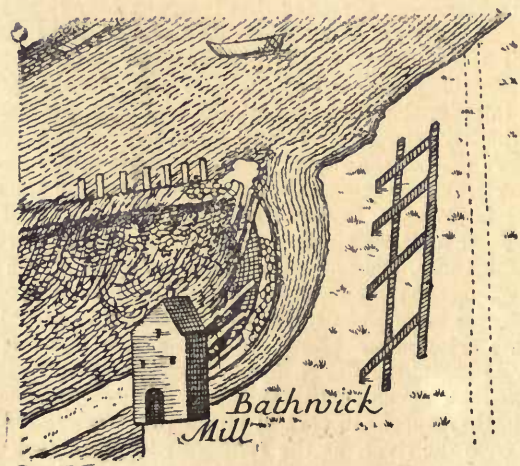
There is a certain enclosed piece of grassy land situate near to the High Street of Guildford, having its entrance from Quarry Hill, known as Rack Close, and some controversy has raged in the town respecting the origin of this name. The entrance to the chalk caverns is from this piece of land, and the same wild stories which have been connected with the caverns have been attached to Rack Close. The caverns are said to have been connected with the Castle by underground passages. They have been spoken of as dungeons, and as torture chambers, and various stories have been invented respecting the uses to which they have been put. As a matter of fact, it seems clear that they were excavations from which the chalk used for building many of the houses in Guildford was obtained, and in all probability they were used as stores for the Gascon wines which Henry III is known to have kept in Guildford. Partially, no doubt, they were of natural origin.

The name Rack Close has suggested all sorts of wild stories of the use of the rack for torture, and it has been difficult to persuade the ordinary Guildfordian that these legends are absolutely baseless. There is no doubt that the plot of ground derived its name from the fact that in it were erected the large wooden racks on which the Guildford blue cloth was extended that it might be exposed to the air and sun, and recently some evidence has come to light bearing upon this origin of the name which, it may perhaps be well, should find permanent record in the pages of the Surrey Archaeological Society's proceedings, in order that, once for all, the origin of the name may be settled, and the wild stories discredited for ever.

On Gilmore's map of the city of Bath, dated 1694, there are depicted in various places, curious cross-barred structures, having the appearance of very large farm gates, standing upright in the centre of fields and enclosures. Four of these structures appear on an enclosure originally known as Rack Close, and now called Milsom Street, and an illustration of them is given on next page. They were cloth racks, on which the cloth made in Bath was exposed to the sun by the clothiers after it had been dyed, the cloth being secured on these frames or racks by stitching, to prevent it from shrinking unequally as it dried. The racks are very seldom marked on seventeenth century maps, but in this particular map of Bath, they appear in several places (*see illustrations*), in each case not far from the river, as the fulling and dyeing took place close to the banks of the stream. Their presence affords the strongest possible evidence for the origin of the name of the plot of land in Guildford, and incidentally they also prove the continuance of the cloth manufacture in Bath, to a much later date than has commonly been accepted.



The Racks in Rack Close, now called Milsom Street.



A Rack in a Meadow by the River near Bathwick Mill.

FROM GILMORE'S MAP OF BATH, 1894.

I am informed that there is a similar plot of ground, called Rack Meadow, at Worstead, deriving its name from exactly the same origin.

I am indebted to my friend, Mr. Sydney Sydenham, for the loan of Gilmore's very rare map, and for the permission to make use of the information on the subject of Bath industries which he had accumulated, and which has enabled this note to be written.

GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON.

IV.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BLECHINGLEY.

In the course of the repairs to the exterior of the church lately carried out, some interesting features have been disclosed by the removal of the coat of rough-cast which had been applied over the whole surface of the walling and dressings.

In the south aisle indications of the heads of pointed segmental windows of low pitch are visible above the windows which were inserted about a half-century ago, and the lower part of a buttress, midway between the porch and the south chapel, has been laid bare. The front of the porch, which is wholly of ashlar, had been hacked very deeply to obtain a hold for the rough-cast. A few of the stones had to be removed for renewal, and it was found that they had originally formed parts of cylindrical piers of Norman date. In the south wall of the south chapel one complete Early English lancet and the half of another have been uncovered, and below these is a small opening or low-side window of quatrefoil form.

Below the modern lancet windows in the east wall of the chancel, two jamb stones remain of the Early English window. These jambs have wide splays on the inside with the original plaster remaining on them, but the splays, though laid bare in the course of the work, are now again necessarily buried in the later walling.

Between the string under the east window and the ground, a portion of the surface of the chancel wall was of roughly shaped and loosely set ashlar, the other parts of the wall being of rubble stone. This roughly chopped ashlar proved to be made up of fragments of wrought and moulded work of various dates, the properly worked portions being turned inwards. The fragments included pieces of Late Norman work, moulded string with round nail-head ornaments, an attached shaft with cable twists a continuous square-headed nail ornament occurring between the cables, and a jamb stone with two small attached shafts with cushion cap. Of Early English work, portions of moulded jambs arches and labels of windows, with remains of colour decoration in places upon the surface. The decoration upon the jamb stones consisted of red lines forming the usual block pattern. There were also a few pieces of Decorated and Perpendicular window tracery.

This rough ashlar work must have been of late date, perhaps of the end of the 18th century; but from the fact that Norman and Early English mouldings were found mixed up with stones of the 14th and 15th centuries, it would seem to indicate that the earlier stones had been re-used by the 15th century builders, as had been done in the front of the porch, and that the more recent builders had found the stones together in some portion of the church now removed, and had utilized them for repairing the walling under the east window.

There is one stone, found in the wall of the chapel, which has perhaps more interest than the others, on account of its greater amount of ornamentation. It consists of a portion of an engaged shaft with a capital attached. The capital has no necking, but the outline grows out from the shaft with an easy curve and, changing its flexure, assumes a bulbous form. On the front of the bulb is carved a man's head with stiff straight hair, and beard of corresponding character. On either side of the head is a group of three leaves of stiff Early English character. The top of the stone has the mason's setting-out lines grooved in the stone. The abacus has been in a separate piece of stone or marble. The carving of the head and foliage is very hard and mechanical, and gives the impression of having been done by a mason, rather than by a trained carver.

All the stones having any mouldings or carvings upon them are preserved in the church and parvise.

I have not attempted to work out the history of the church by defining the various changes in plan and design which it has undergone from time to time in arriving at its present form, but there is in the building itself, and in the fragments of stonework of various periods which have lately come to light, sufficient evidence to show that the church from an early date must have been one of considerable importance and have been richly treated in its architectural details.

CHAS. R. BAKER KING, A.R.I.B.A.

V.

THE CHURCHES OF LETHERHEAD, MICKLEHAM, FETCHAM, AND ASHTEAD, AS THEY WERE FORTY YEARS AGO.

The following Notes upon the four Churches which were visited by the Society in its Annual Excursion of 1904, were made by a then young ecclesiologist in the year 1866 or earlier. As they describe the Churches before their last alterations, some of which are not for the better, *e.g.*, the round Frenchified tower at Mickleham, they may possibly prove not without interest.

LEATHERHEAD, with the unusual dedication of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, still an unrestored church, consists of nave with aisles, north porch and two transepts, which extend very little beyond the walls of the nave. The west tower, oddly enough, is much out of the axis of the body of the church, there being a deviation of 3 feet 6 inches to the north-west. From the numerous repairs and alterations in the last century, the church has a broken but rather picturesque appearance. The roof is covered with flags of Horsham slate, and three irregular dormers with carved bargeboards project from it on each side. The north transept, of flint and stone, in chequer-work, dates from about the middle of the 14th century: the opposite transept has been refaced, and a modern window of Perpendicular style put in. The east end also has a new window of Decorated design. There are blocked doorways in one or two places, and the porch and its doorways are quite plain. The tower, repaired and plastered all over in the year 1766, is in a sad condition of neglect. It has four stages, each rather low, with a newel stair at the north-east, and an embattled top. At the alteration just referred to all its old windows were removed, and hideous ones put in their place. There are eight bells.

That the obliquity of the tower is of no modern act, is proved by the irregularity of the north and south arcades, the south side having four arches, while that on the north has only three. These are, however, the oldest and the best things in the Church, their columns being circular and rather massive, and the easternmost one having a beautiful flowered cap. They belong to the Transitional period. The tower arch, of great width, is Perpendicular, but it is hidden with an organ and a gallery. The chancel arch is plain, and those opening into the aisles from the transepts are small, and only chamfered off from the walls—the south transept being much the narrower. Each are raised two steps above the nave floor, and the chancel two more. All the roofs are flat and plastered, except that of the chancel, which is wagon-shaped. Here is a piscina and sedilia with marble shafts (restored). On either side are Decorated windows, each of two lights. One of the transept windows has coloured glass, of all dates, jumbled together without design, yet much of it is said to have been brought from France, and inserted by a former vicar. The nave windows, with one exception, are all bad and modern. The font is Perpendicular, an octagon, of the common pattern, with quatrefoils and roses on each side of the bowl. There is a brass (without name or date) and smaller ones beneath to six children, besides a matrix for a female. An upright brass plate with poetry by Churchyard, and a helmet above it, commemorates R. Gardner, 1571, and there is another monument to R. Dalton, 1681. The screens remained in their proper place till lately, when the central one was sold, and the other portion carried to the west, and glazed, to keep off the draughts.

MICKLEHAM, St. Michael, a mile south of Leatherhead, in the valley of the Mole, may be called a Norman church with many later alterations. Until the year 1823 it was a genuine thing, a nave and chancel with a

north chapel, but since then aisles have been added, and a bad ugly vestry built on the north: the church then changed its character entirely, at least within; much fanciful pseudo-Norman in plaster was inflicted upon it in the shape of square piers and over-ornamented arches between the nave and aisles; a stained roof was added, a screen and chancel stall-work, not a bit of which is really good. Exception must be made for the pulpit, brought from Belgium, with carved figures in high relief and really a fine thing, presented to the church by the Rev. A. Burmester, the rector since 1813. The real Norman work remaining now, is the west doorway (within a porch), the chancel arch, which shows the double chevron, bead and the dog tooth ornament, and a plain billet on the eastern side, with a flat soffit, and in the chancel are four Norman windows with internal shafts and caps, connected by a string, cut with a billet which is carried over the tops of the windows also. The east window, a Decorated design, has good tracery, and has some old glass. The font is of Sussex marble, square on five shafts, of the common type, but the shafts set closer together than is usual, with six plain arches cut on each side the bowl. The north or Norbury chapel, now fitted as a pew with a fireplace, has tablets to the Locks, Fanny Burney's friends, and brasses to W. Wyndham and wife, 1515, and from the mouths of the figures is the prayer for mercy on a scroll. A helmet hangs in the chancel. The tower at the west end is very low, and with its spreading buttresses looks massive: but as it rises but little above the roof, the need of such buttresses seems hardly apparent, unless it was formerly much higher. It supports now only a stumpy shingled spire and holds three bells. During divine service, the communion plate is always upon the table. In spite of the false architecture within and without, it is impossible not to like Mickleham Church.

FETCHAM Church is beautifully situated in a park, and with its deep sloping roofs and its ivy mantled tower, on the opposite side, peering above all, set against a background of fine timber trees, make it one of the most picturesque churches in Surrey. It consists of a nave and north aisle only, under a single roof, which falls from a high pitch to within six feet of the churchyard, which is kept like a garden. There was formerly a south aisle, which has been destroyed, leaving its columns and arches exposed on the outer side. These columns are Norman, and in the lower stage of the tower are also small Norman windows. How long the Norman work remained intact we can judge from the insertion of some Early English lancets, which appear on the north as well as at the west, where also some Roman tiles have been worked in. The interior, lately "restored," looks too fresh to be altogether pleasing. There are two good windows, one at the west, Decorated, of three lights, and another of two lights in a small north transept of two lights with glaring tracery, the latter unrestored. The south windows inserted in the blocked Norman arcade are all very poor; but the porch has an Early English doorway of good design. Between the nave and its aisle are two wide arches, which have octagonal columns without caps. The chancel, which may be called Early

English too, is rather lofty for a small church, but plain : here is a piscina with a square head, a restored sedile, and an aumbry. In the transept is another piscina with a triangular head, and a shelf. The Tower arch is modern Norman, and the windows have modern stained glass. The font is modern also and poor. There are monuments to H. Vincent with a coloured bust, 1631 ; to Antony Rous, 1631 ; and slab on the floor, to P. Warburton 1655, and Jane Glover, 1664.

ASHTED Church, of flint, dedicated to St. Giles, stands also in a park, occupying a site close to a Roman camp, as may be supposed from a Roman road which passed near it, as well as from many fragments of Roman brick built into the walls of the church. The ground plan is rather singular, for while on the south there are the usual features of tower, nave and chancel, there are on the north some irregularities, viz. : a transept dating from 1862, a chapel opening into it from the east, and an "engaged" vestry. The roofs both of nave and chancel, which externally is of the same height as the nave, are covered with Horsham flags. The tower, which is of four stages, is plastered over, and appears much wider from north to south than on the other sides. This is in consequence of the belfry turret at the south-east being brought out flush with the east face of the tower. The top is embattled, but the work is modern. The west door, however, is the original one, retaining its old hinges and nail heads, but the stone work about it, as well as the windows in general, Perpendicular in style, are, to use a misused term, "restorations," which they probably are not. On the north side, however, an Early lancet has been suffered to remain, and about it are fragments of Roman tiling. The church as a whole has had very careful, perhaps too careful a treatment, at the expense of losing antiquity : for instance, all the pewing and the roofings are of cedar, the scent of which is fragrant on entering the church. The roof of the chancel and its stall-work, richly carved with figures of the Evangelists, are all in that wood ; the only thing apparently not cedar but oak is the Communion Table, which is supported by Caryatides. The window above it is filled with 15th century glass, representing the Crucifixion, &c., brought here from Herck in Flanders. A modern window on the south has English glass, in imitation of the old, but far inferior to the other. The font, which is Perpendicular, has quatrefoils on each side of the octagonal bowl, and a high canopy of cedar cut tabernaculewise. There are two monuments worthy of mention : Lady Diana Fielding, with a bust, 1733, and to H. Newdegate, 1629. An archæologist might find his time repaid in tracing the encampment, and an artist could find many worse things to sketch than the fine surroundings of Ashted Church.

W. BOLTON, F.R.S.L.

VI.

RAKE HOUSE, WITLEY.

In my paper on this house in Vol. XVIII of our *Collections*, I discussed the date and origin of the arrangement of a large central chimney block with an outer door opposite to it and a room on each side.

In Vol. II, p. 166, of the *Transactions of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology*, is an illustrated account of the well-known house of the Sparowe family at Ipswich. One wing of this has a chimney block and entrance similar to that at Rake, and the mantel to the room bears the date 1609; that at Rake was dated 1602. One may safely conclude that this arrangement came in about the year 1600.

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.

VII.

RECTORS OF MERSTHAM.

When I compiled the list of Rectors of Merstham printed in Vol. XVII of the *Surrey Archæological Collections*, I was not aware that Adam Aske was to be identified with Adam of Usk. Having had my attention drawn to the fact, I supplement my paper by an account of his remarkable career, condensed from the sources mentioned at the end of the article.

ADAM ASKE, LL.D., 1411—rather Adam of Usk—a distinguished lawyer and writer of a Latin Chronicle of English History from 1377 to 1421, was born at Usk in Monmouthshire about 1352. Through the favour of Edmund Mortimer, third Earl of March, who held the lordship of Usk, he was appointed to a law-studentship at Oxford, and in due course took the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor. Having entered into Holy Orders he was presented, 11th September, 1383, to the rectory of Mitchel Troy, exchanging it, 1385, for that of Babecary in Somerset. In 1387 he was residing in Oxford, probably as lecturer in Canon Law. For seven years, 1392–99, he practised in the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was present in some capacity in the last Parliament of Richard II. In 1399 the Archbishop conferred on him the rectory of Kemsing with Seal, near Sevenoaks, in addition to the rectory of West Hanningfield in Essex, to which he had been instituted by papal dispensation about two months before, and which he exchanged the same year for Shire Newton in Monmouthshire, and that again for Panteg, being from 1396 to 1408 also rector of Castle

Combe. Some of these appointments involved him in litigation, and in the case of Kemsing the final decision was adverse to his claims. In the revolution of 1399 he joined Archbishop Arundel, one of Bolingbroke's principal adherents, and accompanied the invading army in its march from Bristol to Chester. By his influence his native place escaped the punishment with which it was threatened for the resistance of its inhabitants. After Richard's surrender, Adam was appointed one of the commissioners for the deposition of the king; and he gives an interesting account of a visit he paid to him in the Tower. His reward was a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Abergwili, to which was soon added another, in the Church of Bangor, on the nomination of the Prince of Wales. The new king seems to have had a high opinion of his ability as a lawyer, for in 1400 Henry submitted to him a case whereby he sought to avoid restoration of the dower of Richard's young wife, Isabella of France, at whose departure to her own land Adam was present. He tells us that he drew up the petition of Sir Thomas Dymock for the championship at the Coronation, and that he was retained in the well-known suit of Lord Grey of Ruthin against Lord Edward Hastings. So far he had been a successful man. But he had now to leave the country as an exile. It has been said that he forfeited the royal favour by the boldness with which he remonstrated with Henry on the faults of his government. Incredible however as it may appear, there can be no doubt that, with his servants Edward Usk and Richard Edoyn, he was convicted as a common thief of having stolen at Westminster a black horse, with saddle and bridle, value 100 shillings, and 14 marks (£9 : 6s. 8d.) in cash, the property of Walter Jakes. At Rome, where his offence was perhaps unknown, he was favourably received, appointed Papal Chaplain and Auditor, and employed in deciding various suits. The Pope gave him the Archdeaconry of Buckingham and the livings of Knoyle, Tisbury and Deverill, Wilts; but as they were withheld he, at a later period, bestowed on him in their stead the Archdeaconries of Llandaff and Caermarthen, with the church of Llandefaillog and the prebend of Mlanbister. While at Rome he states that the Pope, "but for his enemies' envy and slander," would have appointed him to the bishopric of Hereford, and subsequently to that of St. David's, had not the king remained inexorable. In 1405 Adam shared the misfortunes of his patron, remaining some days in hiding disguised as a Dominican, "stripped even to his shoe latches," until in the dress of a sailor he escaped down the river to the Pope at Viterbo. An illness followed. The next two years he passed at Bruges, waiting in vain for the pardon which Henry refused to give. There he met the Earl of Northumberland and Thomas Lord Bardolf, who invited him to join in the projected rebellion. Adam wisely declined; but the king became yet more angry on hearing of his intercourse with the rebels. At length, 1408, determined to return, he eluded the English vessels, and, reaching Wales, took to the hills among Owen Glendower's followers, sorely tormented with many and great perils of death and capture and false brethren, and of hunger and thirst, and passing many nights without sleep for fear of the attacks of foes." From Owen's camp he

escaped by night to Pontypool, where he passed more than two years, "like a poor chaplain, only getting victuals for saying mass, shunned by thankless kin and those who were once my friends, a life sorry enough, and how sorry God in His heart doth know." At last his troubles ended. By the intercession of David Holbach he received a pardon 20th March, 1411. "Thence into England, with trembling heart but with a cheerful countenance, I passed to visit my lords and ancient friends; and I took count of benefices and goods lost beyond recall. In Parliament was I along with other doctors; and little by little, with the help of God, I enlarged mine heart and my countenance and my spirit. By my lord of Canterbury I was restored in his court at Canterbury, and I was preferred to the good church of Merstham, and, like another Job, I gathered to myself servants and books and garments and household goods. Wherefore blessed be God for ever and ever." In February, 1414, Archbishop Arundel died, "through whom I was hoping promotion to greater things, even as he had promised." In 1415 Adam was present in convocation, and exerted his influence to relieve from taxation the benefices of Wales as being impoverished by war. In 1423 he became rector of Tregruk, now Llangibby, in Monmouthshire, by exchange for Hopesay, which in 1414 he had obtained in exchange for Merstham. By his will, proved 26th March, 1430, he desired to be buried in Usk Church, before the image of the Blessed Virgin, where a brass still exists, consisting of a long strip of metal engraved with an inscription in two lines—undoubtedly a portion of his epitaph in Welsh. The chief value of his Chronicle consists in its personal interest. See *Chronicon Ade de Usk*, edited, with translation and notes, by Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B.; *Dictionary of National Biography*.

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VIII.

IRONSTONE IMPLEMENTS IN SURREY.

We have recently had on view (on loan) in the Haslemere Museum, a very interesting ironstone implement which was found in the railway cutting adjoining the Keltic urnfield, in or about the year 1850. It is 4 inches long, and 2 inches wide, with a circular hole which tapers from each towards the centre of the stone. Ironstone implements are very rare; there are only four references to such in Sir John Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*. For description and plate of this implement, see Vol. X of the *Transactions of the South Eastern Union of Scientific Societies*.

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