

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.

SOME NOTICES OF CROWN LANDS IN SURREY DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.

The three undated papers printed below are preserved in the Public Record Office in a bundle of accounts scheduled as Army Accounts, Wales, etc., being Bundle 139 of S. P. Dom. Commonwealth Exchequer Papers. As this is the last place in which one would look for information about crown lands in Surrey, it may perhaps save them from oblivion to be printed in the Society's *Collections*. Appended to the account concerning the Soap-house is the copy of a little paper bound between pages 73 and 74 of Land Revenue Enrolments, 113, on the same subject.

Charles Ghesté would appear to be the Captain Ghest or Guest referred to in November, 1650, by the County Committee for Surrey, as having been their solicitor in 1645, when all their books and papers were seized and taken from him by the Committee for Accounts. (*S. P. Dom. Interregnum*, G. 253, No. 84.)

E. STOKES.

AN ACCOMPT of the BARGAINES I have had of the State in Surrey wth the Entrustm^t by the Comittee and the benifitt I haue made there.

An Accompt concerning Camberwell Woods.

THAT I haveing a whole yeare to my great trouble and Charge both by horse and otherwise sought to p^rserve those woods but could not by reason of the multiplicity of the poore that laye uppon them And the woods lyeing Com^on being to fence round whereby the neighbo^{rs} extreemly suffered and complained of it I did thereupon move the Comittee that there might bee some appointed to viewe the woods and

to Consider what course would bee best for the benifitt of the State and Comon good, uppon returne whereof it was agreed they would bee no more fitt to bee p̄served for wood sbut to bee sett to be Imploied for Tillage whereupon Chapmen were sought for and offered it, none bidding above 20 Marke or 15*li* p Annū whereupon I Conceived it to bee of better vallue and uppon Considering with some whoe were willing to ioine in the takeing of it tould mee the most could be offered to be savers by it would be 20*li* p Annū w^{ch} accordingly I offered to the Comittee and a Fortnights tyme was given for a better Chapman w^{ch} was not found and soe lett to mee but to make yt good I was faine to propose it to 2 or 3 more to deale in it otherwise I durst not have medled. I have not gott one penny by it more then trouble and expence. And doe not expect to gett by it hereafter worth my paines labor and expence.

CHARLES GHESTE.

ACCOMPT concerneing CROAME FARME & the woods there.

THAT one Wynne beinge a Tenante for Croame Farme belonging to the Hospitall of Croyden at 42*li* p Annū and being a delinq^t it was sequestred. And it was enformed that there were fellable woods there worth neere 200*li*. Upon w^{ch} sequestraçōn and the appointing the Woods to be Cutt some of the Hospitall made their Addresses to the Comittee of Sequestraçōns enformeing that if the woods should bee sould, the Farme would not bring their Rent, but the Informers Aver^ded that it would bring a good Advance to the State besides. Whereupon it was referred to mee that about a halfe proporçōn of the woods should bee Cutt downe; and that I should see howe the Hospitall Rent might be made good to them and what profit might acerewe to the State thereby. Whereupon M^r Dickins Collector was Imploied in the Sale and about 50*li* uppon the Accompt wilbe cleered for Woods out of w^{ch} the Warren is to bee sett upp there. And 10*li* paid to the Hospitall for the Rent of the Woods. And 25*li* I have received ready to disburse for the setting upp the Warren to make the Rent hold the rest is in M^r Dickins' hands and theirs to whome hee hath sould the woods. I haue medled no further wth money and haue hadd a great deale of trouble and Charge about it. The Accomptes for the woods I could never yett gett pfected by M^r Dickins.

CHARLES GHESTE.

ACCOMPT concerneing the SOAPE HOUSE.

For the Soape house and the little Close I found it att the beginning of Sequestraçōns enjoyed and made use of by one M^r White and M^{rs} Jordan. And being conceived to belong to the State I demaunded of M^r White by what Title he held it, who told me hee had right to it by Coppie of Co^rt for moneyes S^r Richard Weston owed him, And shewed mee a Coppy w^{ch} hadd an Extent of land in it whereon pte of it hee said the Soape house stood upon. And upon enquiry I

understanding Mr White hadd the repute of a man well affected I was something satisfied for the present, but after being enformed by severall psons that Mr White had noe interest in it And finding some unfaire carriage by Mr White in another thing I had cause to doubt And desired he might bee summoned in to the Comittee to make his Title appeare where when hee appeared hee disclaimed that hee could directly challenge, but only Alledged Sir Richard Weston owed him a great sume of money and hoped hee should be Considered. After w^{ch} the same laye Co^mon severall Monthes And Mr White nor any other sought to y^e Comittee to take it. Whereupon I acquainted the Comittee wth it and told them if they pleased rather then it should be Co^mon I would bee Tenn^{te} uppon fitt termes for the present yeare provided I might afterwards bee Continued uppon as good Termes as an other should RE VERA offer. Upon w^{ch} and Inquiry made of the Collecto^r then present howe it stood and it appeareing to be out of repaire and the ground to lie Co^mon, the Line of Fortifica^con being made through it And that it would bee a great Charge to repaire enclose and putt in Order, lett it me that yeare for 4^{li} and to Mounde or enclose and repaire the same wth a promise that the next yeare I should Continue it, att as reasonable rate as another would give. The w^{ch} Order they confirmed uppon severall Complaintes or Petic^ons of Mr White afterwards only alloweing M^{rs} Jourden a 3^d part of the 4^{li} p Ann^u in respect of a Child that was left uppon her hands by one Lawrence whome shee p^rtended had a Title to it, but could make none appeare since w^{ch} I have binn att Charge W^{ch} wth the Rent amountes to above 10^{li} or neere 20 Marke in repaireing Mounding and dressing the land. The proffitt I haue made of it is only the grasse of the ground being about an Acre or very little more and 11^s Rent and about 4 or 5^s of a Pigg keeper, who I was gladd to gett out by reason of the abuse hee made there wth hoggs And the layeing in of 2 or 3 load of haye. And by reason I could gett no Ten^antes there, I freely for the Publique service gaue waye to the Citty to laye the Turffe there and an Officer to have lodgeing for the service of the Excise It is nowe claimed by one Mr Pollard by Coppie uppon a valluable Considera^con and whether the right bee in him or the State it is or wilbe agreed to bee paid more rent for it for the tyme to come then hath ever yett binn offered. And w^{ch} is the trnth and all to my knowledge I ever made of it.

27 Jan., 1647.—Mr. William Lamburte of Fauxhall in the parish of Lambeth, within the Prince's libertie as lord of the manor of Kenington, parcel of the Duchie of Cornwall, dwelles in the house, parcell of Fauxhall, now called the Sophehouse, being lately builded for the same use, and after converted for a founding house for the Kinge. Before the buildinge of whiche house there were 13 or 14 severall tenements plucked downe, and a brave row of trees groweing towards the water side were cutt downe for the building of the said soape house; for the which, and for the other new brick house and garden called Fauxhall, and for certaine other groundes his now Majestie purchased the same [*sic*] of one John Abrahall of Ingston,

in the countie of Herefford, esquire, in the 5th yeare of his now Majestie's reigne, and paid 1,400*l.* for the same.

Afterwards the Lord Harbert, now Marquesse of Worcester and Earle of Glamorgan, purchased of Sir Richard Weston of Guildford in the county of Surrey, Knight, the said soape house to make a founding house for his Majestie's use, and paid for the said house to the said Sir Richard Weston (about 8 years agoe) 1,000*l.* or 1,300*l.*, which was received by one Mr. Broadstrete, servant or clarke to the said Sir Richard Weston, now dwelling at a grocer's house on the back side of St. Clement's Church, or right against the Marshall's Court.

Now comes in one — Duncombe of Clifford's Inne, whoe claimes the said soape house only by vertue of a mortgage of 500*l.* or 400 and odd pounds paid by the father of the said Duncombe to the said Sir Richard Weston before the sale thereof made by him to the said Lord Harbert long before after [*sic*] the first purchase thereof from the said Abrahall to his Majesty. (This was never questioned in old Duncombe's tym.)

The said purchase was made of the said hall called Fauxhall [&c.] by his Majesty for one Colonell Scott to make lether gunnes, and afterwards enjoyed by Colonell Weames for the same purpose, and never was questioned till the soape business came, which was about 14 yeares agoe.¹ [*Land Revenue Enrolments*, 113, 73A.]

II.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT WALLINGTON.

(See *Surrey Archæological Collections*, XX, 233.)

The attention of the Editor has been called by Mr. N. F. Robarts, in a letter dated 14th December, 1908, to several inaccuracies in the above account of these discoveries.

The fragment of a late-Celtic urn was not found in either the camp or ditch, but in a field outside the camp, and being of superior make to any pottery in the ditch was probably of later date.

All fragments of Romano-British pottery, which were very few, were in the humus, none in the ditch. Ware of this description and Roman coins have been found on the surface in the neighbourhood, and are apparently of later date and unconnected with the camp.

Mr. Robarts adds: "I do not know that anyone has suggested that the 'point' marks the site of Noviomagus; I certainly have not in either paper [communications to the Anthropological Institute and the Croydon Natural and Scientific Society]. As nothing Roman of importance has been found in the camp, and then only in the humus, to suggest the identity of the site with Noviomagus would be absurd.

¹ See *V. C. H. Surrey*, II, 412, 413.

The charred grain referred to as consisting of wheat, rye and good-king-henry, was referred to in my communication to the Anthropological Society the year previous to the discovery of the hearth in the ditch. Charred grain was found in a pot by the hearth, but this has not yet been examined as to its constituents."

III.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN PERIOR.

(See *Surrey Archæological Collections*, XXI, 113—124.)

In Vol. XXI, pp. 116 and 119 *note*, reference is made to a property called Hooklands or Hookeland in Wisborough Green, held by Joshua Perior the Grandson of John Perior, the charter-warden of Godalming, and conjectured to have been held by the charter-warden himself. A deed has since been discovered, dated 13 October 12 James [1614], whereby William Perryer of Godalming, Yeoman, granted Hookeland and all his other lands &c. in Wisborough Green to the said Joshua, one of his sons, of Godalming, Clothier. As William Perryer was the charter-warden's eldest son and heir, the conjecture seems to be well founded.

P. WOODS.

IV.

ARMS OF THE WESTONS IN WEST CLANDON CHURCH.

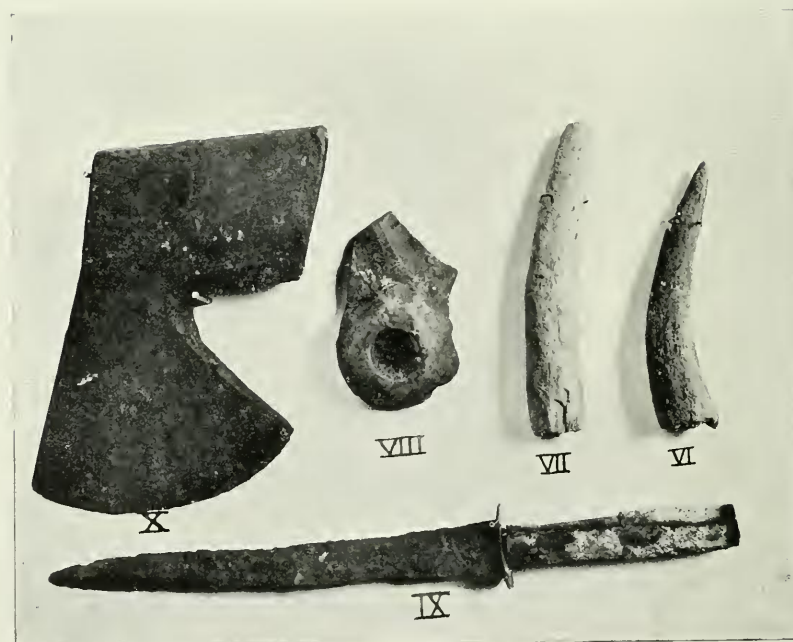
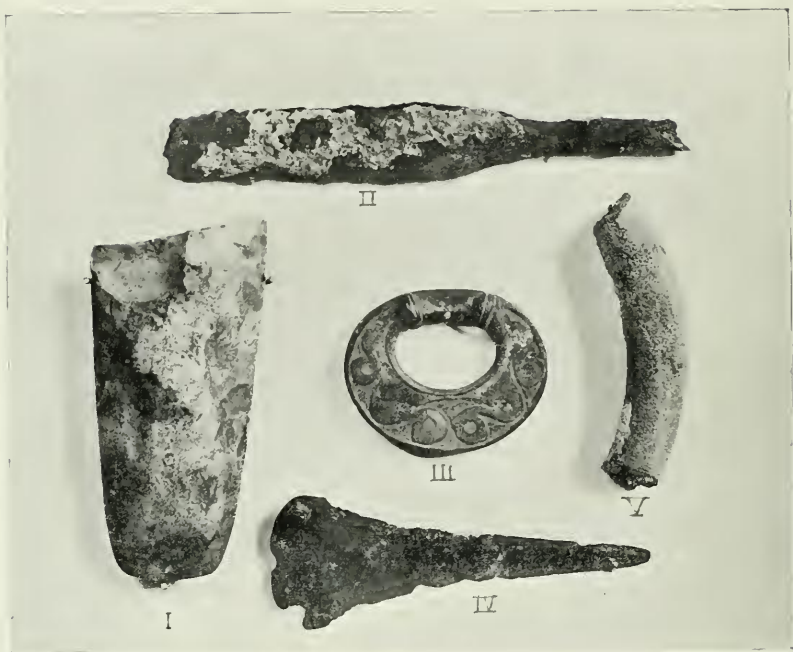
Mr. P. M. Johnston has received the following letter on the above subject, which at his request and with Mr. Weston's consent is here inserted :—

"Cranmore, West Horsley, near Leatherhead,
Surrey.

"August 24th, 1908.

"DEAR SIR,

"On reading your paper about West Clandon Church in Vol. XXI of *Surrey Archæological Collections*, I find an error on page 97, which I hope I may be allowed to correct. It is with regard to figure 9 and the arms of the Westons given in your text as "a chevron between three leopards' heads." A few lines further you say "They are very grotesque and rude; they might just as well be lions or dogs." In the note (1) line 7, there is a blank between the words "three" and "heads erased" in mentioning William de Weston's seal. Again, reading the last two lines of the note, you say "The three heads which M. and B. (*i.e.* Manning and Bray) could not identify on the seal were doubtless leopards, the cognizance of the family." Now I wish to give my correction—



Objects found in the Thames at Runnymede.

“1st—I submit that the heads on your figure 9, representing the arms in West Clandon Church, are not leopards’ heads, but lions’ heads.

“2nd—The arms of the Westons are not leopards’ heads, but lions’ heads.

“3rd—The heads on the seal of the William de Weston mentioned 2 Hen. V, are lions’ heads.

“The Weston coat-of-arms with lions’ heads is to be seen in Ockham Church, painted on two detached wooden shields. I send you a sketch I had taken of one a few years ago, which please kindly return.

“The coat on our illuminated pedigree, which is in my possession, and was drawn up for a member of my family in 1624, gives lions’ heads.

“But I should like to point out that you are by no means alone in your error. In Manning and Bray’s *History of Surrey*, their text, Vol. 3, West Horsley, gives the heads as leopards’ in describing the Weston Arms, although in the plate at the beginning of the same volume, at the time of Charles I, the Westons, then of Ockham, are certainly allotted lions’ heads. Brayley’s *History* also gives leopards’ heads in the text, and draws them in the figure of the coat-of-arms.

“I am sure, however, you will allow these corrections, and I hope you will make some mention of them to the Archæological Society at an early opportunity. I should say that I have not seen the chalk carving in West Clandon Church, but from your figure 9 the lions must be extremely rude (though they are not putting their tongues out, as they should, strictly speaking). However, if it were merely a question of leopards, lions, or dogs, I should choose the lions—the head on the right of the shield shows a mane, and a very rough one, too.

“I am, dear Sir,

“Yours truly,

“HENRY M. WESTON.”

V.

OBJECTS FOUND IN THE THAMES AT RUNNYMEDE.

The objects described below and shown in the engravings herewith are the property of Mr. Geo. Gray, of Egham, and were found in the course of dredging operations in the Thames, at Runnymede, during the last ten or twelve years. By the courtesy of Mr. Gray I was enabled to show them to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, who kindly gave me the following descriptions:—

I.—A broken polished celt (Neolithic), size, 5 in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

II.—A Saxon (probably) spear-head (socket gone), size, 8 in. long—blade, 1 in. wide.

- III.—An enamelled terret for guiding reins over horse's back.
Early British. This, I was told, is a very good specimen,
and has now been acquired for the British Museum.
Size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in.
- IV.—Early Bronze Age dagger with rivet, about 1500 B.C.
Size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 in. at base.
- V.—Pottery handle, Mediæval. Length, 4 in.
- VI.—A deer-horn tip (tine), Early British. Length, 4 in.
- VII.—This was thought to be a pottery copy of an object similar
to No. VI. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- VIII.—Vent of a mediæval cistern. Size, 3 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- IX.—A 17th-century dagger. Length, 10 in.
- X.—An iron axe-head, comparatively modern. Size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. from
edge to back. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. top to bottom of shaft.

FREDERIC TURNER.



BRONZE CHISEL
Found at Thorpe.

VI.

BRONZE IMPLEMENT
FROM THORPE.

The bronze chisel shown in the accompanying illustration was found some years ago in a gravel-pit at Thorpe, by Mr. Joseph Thatcher, and given to the Rev. Leigh Bennett, Lord of the Manor, by whose grandson it was kindly lent to me. Mr. R. A. Smith informs me that it is an early bronze implement, with a slight stop ridge, which can be seen in the photograph.

Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.

FREDERIC TURNER.

VII.

FIND OF OLD POTTERY AT GUILDFORD.

On Saturday, March 27th, 1909, the workmen engaged in laying the air-main through the Castle Grounds dug up a small quantity of pottery close to the lake. The coarse unglazed ware, partly covered with mottled green glaze belongs to the 13th century. The piece of red ware appears to be the base of a wine measure, and is similar to some perfect ones found at the Angel Hotel, High Street, now in the Museum. It has the same flutings at the base, is probably of local manufacture, and belongs to the 14th century. There is no similar specimen in the Guildhall Museum, London. The remainder is of the same character as that found in an old ashpit in the cellar of Messrs. Carling, Gill and Carling, High Street, Guildford, a few years ago during alterations. The pottery is very fragmentary. The whole has been deposited in the Museum.

FREDK. H. ELSLEY,
Librarian and Curator.

VIII.

A FIND OF SLING BOLTS AT WONERSH.

In April, 1909, during trenching operations at Derry's Wood, Wonersh, near Guildford, the residence of Mr. J. M. Courage, the workmen came upon a large quantity of "sling bolts," about enough to fill a gallon measure. They were lying loosely together, three feet below the surface.

I submitted three specimens to Mr. Reginald A. Smith (of the Mediaeval Department of the British Museum) who writes:—

"There is little doubt that they were used as sling bolts, though their exact date is uncertain. Early British and Continental specimens of similar burnt clay belong to the pre-Roman (late Celtic) period, as examples are frequent from Glastonbury and Hod Hill, Dorset; but I have never come across any others of this angular form, the normal type being of olive form, about the same length."

It is computed that the age of these pellets is about 2,500 years. Since these were discovered, a small piece of pottery—evidently the rim of a Roman amphora—has been dug up.

Mr. J. M. Courage has presented six specimens of the Sling Bolts to the Museum.

FREDK. H. ELSLEY,
Librarian and Curator.

IX.

FIND OF A CINERARY URN, VASE AND SAUCER, AT
PUTTENHAM.

In November of 1908, whilst some workmen were employed in trenching in the "Old Rectory" grounds at Puttenham, near Guildford, they came upon a large cinerary urn, together with a saucer and vase. In the cinerary urn with the bones was a bronze brooch.

The size of the urn is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 8 inches; the sizes of the other vessels being $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5. They are all of lightish grey ware, with no ornamentation, and belong to the late Celtic period.

Some of the earth I examined under the microscope and found it to be largely composed of calcined bones; and being subjected to a chemical test it proved to contain beyond doubt a large amount of bone dust.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A. (of the British Museum), pronounces the "finds" to be "late Celtic of the first half of the first century. The brooch found in the cinerary urn, with the bones, shows Roman influence, and the presence of the accessory vessels, viz.: the vase and saucer, proves cremation."

The urn illustrated was much broken, and has been beautifully repaired under the superintendence of Mr. Smith.

My thanks are due to Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A. (the owner), for allowing me to see these "finds" directly after their discovery. The large urn has been kindly presented to the Surrey Archaeological Society by Mr. Verity.

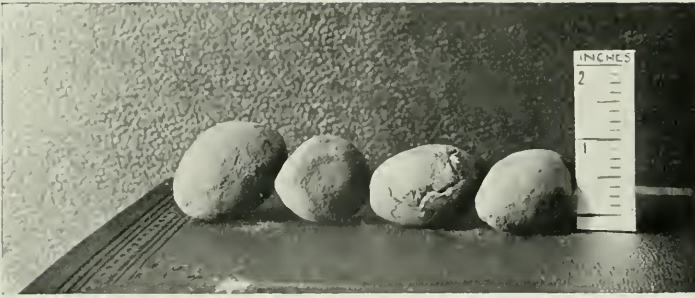
FREDK. H. ELSLEY,
Librarian and Curator.

X.

CENSER-TOP, FOUND AT STOKE-D'ABERNON.

While digging a grave in the churchyard of Stoke d'Abernon, towards the western boundary, in 1907, the sexton, Mr. Thatcher, found the top of a bronze censer. I was unable to see this until July, 1909, when the courteous vicar, the Rev. R. S. P. Blackburne, allowed me to temporarily take possession of the interesting relic, in order to make the drawing from which the accompanying reproduction has been made.

The censer-top is in very good preservation, except on one side, where the chain-loop and a piece of the circular lower part to which it was attached have been broken off, leaving an irregular gap. This lower part is $\frac{1}{8}$ th in. thick at the rim, working off to $\frac{1}{16}$ th in. in the upper part. The general appearance suggests that the censer was cast in a mould, the perforations, originally 46 in number, being drilled by

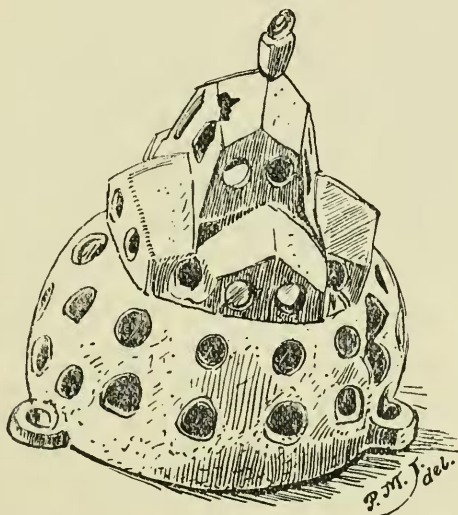


SLING BOLTS FOUND AT WONERSH.



CINERARY URN FOUND AT PUTTENHAM.

hand. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the rim and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. The top ring has a very small hole, originally $\frac{1}{8}$ th in. in diameter, and is almost worn through on one side with use. The three outer chains must have been double the stoutness. The crown, or upper part, is cruciform in



**Top of a bronze Censer,
dug up in Stoke d'Abernion
Churchyard, 1907**

plan, resembling the conventional model of a church, with a low-pitched gablet on each face, and a similar gablet to the square "tower" that rises above, the facets of the latter being drawn together upward to form a low roof or spire, somewhat after the well-known Rhenish pattern found at Sompting Church, Sussex—the solitary example in England of a pre-Conquest spire. This resemblance and the general character of the work induce me to suggest for this curious fragment a date as early as the 11th century. Considering that more than 100,000 censers—to give an approximate figure—must have been in use in England alone up to the middle of the 16th century, it is not a little remarkable that only a dozen or two, whole or in fragments, have survived the Great Pillage. So far as I am aware, the only other example from a Surrey church is one of supposed 13th-century date, found beneath the floor of Limpsfield Church about 30 years ago, which is, I believe, in the possession of the Leveson-Gower family. An early bronze censer-top was found some years ago at the Abbey Church of Pershore, Worcestershire.

This censer-top from Stoke d'Abernon may be compared with the censer in the hand of an angel, painted over the chancel-arch of Hardham Church, Sussex, illustrated in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. LI, and in *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol. XLIV. The painting is of about the year 1100.

This seems a fitting place for a correction and an acknowledgment in regard to my former papers on Stoke d'Abernon Church. In the last I ascribed the excellent work of restoring the Jacobean pulpit to one or two prominent parishioners, whereas I am now informed that it was practically a parochial matter, and the Vicar himself was one of its most active advocates. To the latter also should be given the credit of first noticing the very faint painting of the Crucifixion on a pillar in the nave.

PHILIP M. JOHNSTON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.