



HELMET FORMERLY IN THE LUMLEY CHAPEL, CHEAM.

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.

NOTE ON A HELMET LATELY IN THE LUMLEY CHAPEL AT CHEAM.

For many years a helmet was preserved in the Lumley Chapel adjoining Cheam Church. It is said to have been found in a brick grave in the churchyard about 60 or 70 years ago. It may be so, but at one time it must have formed part of a funeral achievement and hung over a tomb. From its date it may have formed a portion of the funeral achievement over the tomb of John, Lord Lumley, who died in 1609, and whose stately monument still remains in the chapel. Anyway, just before the war the helmet disappeared. The chapel is said to have been entered by night and the helmet stolen. Fortunately photographs are in existence. From these and from notes taken some years ago, Major Victor Farquharson, F.S.A., has kindly supplied the following detailed description of the helmet:

“This is a close helmet and was made for use. Date 1600 to 1610. It consists of the skull or crown (A) made in two pieces—the joint can be seen in the comb where the two halves overlap. Before 1600 this part of a helmet was always beaten out solidly from one piece of metal, so this inferior mode of construction helps in fixing the date, and also is a sign of the decadence of the armourer’s art.

“(B) is the visor, with slit for sight, and (C) the beavor, both apparently of thick make. The gorget is of two plates, (E) (F) the front ones, and (G) (H) the back. (D) is the chin-piece. The helmet is quite complete, except that the lower front gorget-plate has broken away from its upper plate and a small portion of it is missing.

“The visor and beavor seem to be of solid make, which gives the helmet an early date in its late class. Further on in the 17th century these parts became of thin make, as defence against the lance had not to be counted on to the same extent as formerly, owing to the increased use of firearms which drove out the lance to a considerable degree. What points of interest the headpiece

presents as a piece of armour lie in the fact that it is no doubt of English make, and that it has a series of rather curious, ornamented rivet-heads. These are also to be found in some of the finer suits of pikemen's armour and are of simple make, consisting each of a square of flat steel, with semi-circles cut out of the sides and a hole for the ordinary rivet to pass through the centre, where rivets secured a strap on the inside of the neck of the helmet to which the lining was sewn. The headpiece probably formed part of an achievement over a tomb, and would have been surmounted by a crest made of light wood. This crest would have been supported by an iron spike fastened to the helmet and passing through the crest. The rivet shown on the side of the comb may have served to fix the spike to the helmet. The hooks for holding together the moveable parts do not appear in the illustration as they would be found on the right side."

MILL STEPHENSON.

II.

RETURN OF CONVENTICLES IN SURREY.

In Vol. XIII of our *Collections* is a Return of Conventicles in Surrey in 1669, drawn up by Archbishop Sheldon's directions, in which Banstead appears as having none.

In examining recently the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian, I found the following note in a volume (D. 1443), described in the Catalogue as of the 17th century, and apparently from Sancroft's papers. It comes with two others at the end of an extract from an English Treatise on Conscience, with reference to the pleading it in defence of disobedience to lawful authority. The note runs:—

"At Bansted in Surrey a knott of Pur^{ns} calling themselves the Annointed one Wright being their Leader 264/. [an illegible word] that they lost themselves mongst the Anabaptists or familists etc." ("Familists" means the so-called Family of Loor.)

There is no date or explanation of the reference 264. The other notes refer to Cartwright and to Burket.

Whoever wrote the notes, it is clear that Richard Rawlinson did not. The Rawlinson MSS. contain, *inter alia*, the material collected both by Aubrey and by Rawlinson himself, on which Aubrey's History of Surrey was based, and among this material is a note (in C. 800) in Rawlinson's own hand of his visit to Banstead on 17th July, 1717, written in the garden of the Parsonage house, and expressing his admiration of the peaceful beauty of the place. The note contains the epitaphs which are printed in Aubrey's History, but curiously enough the epitaph of Thomas Lambert, on a ledger stone in the South Chapel, which is printed neither in Aubrey nor in Manning, appears, not in Rawlinson's list, but in the original Aubrey Collection. It was omitted,

evidently by inadvertence, by Rawlinson in the printing. The stone is now badly defaced, but the inscription, according to the MS., was "Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Lambert Yeoman of His Majesties Chamber in Ordinary to King James & to King Charles. He died the 18th day of April 1641, anno ætat. 52, of his service 29." Another version gives 19th April. (The Parish Register shows that he was buried 20th April.) But neither version is quite a literal transcription, as is apparent from the words which are still legible.

H. LAMBERT.

[The "Knott" referred to in this note may not have been sufficiently numerous to form a conventicle when the return was made in 1669. In March, 1724-5, Bishop Willis, of Winchester, held a Visitation, the returns of which are preserved at Farnham, in which the clergy were asked, *inter alia*, what Papists and Protestant Dissenters there were in each parish. The return, under this head, for Banstead is, "A man and his wife, Anabaptists, one woman a Presbyterian." Were the two former the remains of the "Annoited"?—EDITOR.]

III.

DEEDS CONCERNING LAND IN SURREY AND SUSSEX.

The following deeds, &c., have been kindly presented by Mrs. A. J. Urlwin Smith, late of Ruffold, Cranleigh, to the Surrey Archæological Society. They are chiefly concerning land in Sussex, but include property in Dunsfold and certain information about some Surrey people.

1682 Oct. Lease and Release. Release—John Alcocke of Tillington,
18 & 20 Sussex, gent. of one part, & George Naldrett the elder of
34 Chas. II. Rudgwick in said county & George Naldrett the younger, son
of said John Naldrett the elder, of same—gent., of the other
part.

In consid. of £300 grant of mess or tenement^t barne &c. lands &c. in Pleystowe & Kirdford in county aforesaid, called Shortlands, 90 acres, late in the occupⁿ of John Younge or his ass^s—heretofore the estate of one John Lee of Selham in said county, clerk, and afterwards the estate of Thomas Alcocke of Tillington, Clerke, father of the said John Alcocke.—Free from dower of Sibilla wife of said John Alcocke.

20 March John Lewer of the parish of Kirdford, Sussex, one part, &
10 Anne. Thomas Lewer his son of said par: of Kardford, laborer, of
the other part.

In conson. of £30, grant to said Thomas Lewer & his heirs, of all that house & orchard lying &c. in Kardford

afores^d, bounded on the west side with the land caled Shortland, now in the occup. of William Penfold and the messuage, in the tenure of John Lewer, by him sold to his son Thos: Lewer aforesaid, and all the trees comons &c. to the said house & orchard belonging &c.

Covenant against claims of John Lewer & his heirs, and of Jeane Lewer wife of John Lewer, or from or under John Cock. [*Qy.* John Alcock.]

[1719-20]
1719 Feb. 20
6 Geo. I.

Copy.—Fiducia Raper of Hackney, Middlesex, widow, relict of Matthew Raper, of City of London, Mercer, dec., late called Fiducia Steere, the widow & relict of John Steere of Jayes, Psh. of Wotton, Surrey, gent. dec., before her intermarriage with the said John Steere, called Fiducia Lee, one of the daughters of John Lee of Playstow, Sussex, Esq. dec^d—& Lee Steere of Jayes, par: of Wotton afores^d, Esq., only son & heir at Law of said Fiducia, by said John Steere dec^d of one part, and Thomas White of Dunsfold, Surrey, Yeoman of the other part.

In considⁿ of £300 grant to Thomas White [now being in possession and by virtue of Lease for year, of previous day], of that mess. or ten^t farme lands &c. called Durngate and Shallands [*Qy.* Shortlands]—60 acres, in Dunsfold, Surr: & Kirdford, Sussex, now or late in the tenure or occup' of the said Thomas White or his ass^s, heretofore purchased by the said John Lee of & from John Diddlesfold & Mary his wife, and was by the last will of the said John Lee devised to the said Fiducia & Lee Steere & their heirs.

[1719-20]
4 & 5 March
6 Geo. I
1719

Lease & Release. Release between Thomas White of Dunsfold, Yeoman, one part, Thomas Lewer of par. of Kirdford, Sussex, sawyer, of the other part.

In consid^r of £60—grant of all those three closes called Shortlands & the coppice near thereto adjoining—23 acres—abuting on Shellingly Parke on the West, on the lands of Thomas Stent on the South—on the North other lands called Shortlands & on the lands of Lee Steere Esq. called Barkfold on the East, situate &c. in Kirdford, co. Sussex now or late in the tenure or occup' of the said Thomas White or his ass^s—which said closes or parcells of land and premises among other lands, were late purchased by the said Thomas White of & from Fiducia Raper & the said Lee Steere, together with all woods &c. To have &c. unto s^d Thomas Lewer his heirs &c. to the only use &c. of the said Thomas Lewer his heirs &c. for ever. Free from dower &c. of Mary now wife of Thomas White.—&c. &c.

5 March
1718.

Thomas White to Thomas Lewer. Bond to perform covenants.

[1731-2]
1731 Feb. 15
5 Geo. II.

Thomas Lewer of the Par. of Kirdford, Sussex, Sawyer, one part—John Shudd of the Burrough of Haslemere, Surr.,

Yeoman, of other part—£50—Mortg. by demise for 1000 years of all those three closes or parcels of land called Shortlands & the coppice near thereto adjoining, 23 acres—together with the Barn thereon built &c.—abutting on Shellingly Parke on the West on the lands of Thomas Stent on the South, on the North other lands called shortlands and on the lands of Lee Steere Esq. called Barkfold on the East, &c., &c.

1731-2 — Bond of even date—(same parties)—to observe covenants, &c.

[1736-7]
16 Jany.
10 Geo. II
1736.

Original will of Thomas Lewer of Kirdford Sussex, Yeom :
I give &c. unto my son John Lewer my house & land commonly called Durngate—part in Kirdford and part in Dunsfold—in case son die without issue—then equally amongst my daughters that shall be then living, only my daug^r Theodotia shall have £5 more than her share comes to, & my daug. Mary shall have 40^s more than what her share comes to. Goods to be sold to pay debts &c. My son shall not take any rent or enjoy land till my youngest child attain 21—Moneys shall be to pay interest on a mortgage on said land, what remains to bring up children, &c. Son John to be executor—George Legg & William Legg, of Whitley, Surr., Yeomen Trustees to Children.

PERCY WOODS.

IV.

ALBURY OLD CHURCH.

Mr. P. M. Johnston has been able, by the kindness of the Duke of Northumberland, to make investigations round the old church at Albury. No indications of a prae-Christian occupation of the site have been discovered, but it appears that the north wall of the Nave belonged to an Anglo-Saxon church, and that the base of the Tower was a square Anglo-Saxon chancel, cased with an additional foot of masonry by the Normans, and turned into a three-storeyed Tower. The footings of the Saxon South wall of the Nave were also discovered below the 13th century arcade, and a handsome plinth going round the entire west end up to the South Transept. Encaustic tiles of the 13th century, with some plain tiles of an earlier date, were found.

The most curious discovery was of a large bath-shaped marble coffin, with inside it a leaden coffin, shaped to fit the head and shoulders of a very tall man. This was in the South Aisle, in a line with the slab to William de Westone, who died before 1361. The slab, much too small to cover the coffin, may have been originally above it, and been moved when formerly pews were put into this Aisle. The leaden coffin of Abel Alleyne, *circa* 1700, was also found.

There were a few fragments of mediæval painted glass in the ground. Investigations may probably be continued, and a further report will be awaited with interest.

EDITOR.

V.

A BEDDINGTON INVENTORY OF FURNITURE,
SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The Rev. Thomas Bentham, late curate of Beddington, has kindly put at the disposal of the Society certain MSS. concerning the Beddington estates of Sir Francis Carew. The late Lieutenant Thomas Bentham, B.Sc. Oxon, M.Sc. Dunelm, R.A.M.C., began to transcribe them before his death in the present year. The papers include Steward's accounts, and some miscellaneous letters, and relate to the affairs of Sir Francis Carew, the son of Sir Nicholas beheaded in 1539. Sir Francis was restored to his estates by Queen Mary, 1554, and died unmarried in 1611, leaving his property to his nephew Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, who took the name of Carew. Sir Henry Lambert in our last volume gave extracts from other accounts of the same estate, derived from a different source, and of a somewhat later date than these, for these, where dated at all, are of Elizabeth's reign, the others of James the First's. The following Inventory and valuation of the contents of a gentleman's house appear to be worth preserving. They are undated, have no heading, and are perhaps imperfect. They include only eleven rooms, make no mention of a kitchen, and break off in the middle of a sheet of paper. But they show the furniture of the chief rooms at all events, perhaps of the Beddington Manor House before Sir Nicholas rebuilt it, as he is said by Aubrey to have done. Miss Stokes has kindly tried to disentangle the scribe's arithmetic; but neither Miss Stokes nor the Editor, who has retranscribed the whole from the original, can make the occasionally interposed sum agree with the sum of the items.

The pieces of furniture need little comment. A carpet as often as not, as in the second and third items, meant a tablecloth. But there were carpets on the floor, or rugs, as there are five in one room. It is interesting to see that there could be *old* Turkey carpets in England under Elizabeth. "Turkey work" meant a needlework imitation of an Eastern carpet, such as is referred to in the *Comedy of Errors*, IV, i, 104, as "Turkish Tapestry." But the imitation implies the originals, and there were English merchants trading in the Turkish Empire in 1513.¹ "Creepers," which appear with the andirons ("dogs") and tongs, were low "dogs" for small firewood. "Etamel" is, I suppose, the French *etamine*, embroidered canvas. "Caffa" is a rich silk cloth. How a "Danske" (*Danish*) chest differed from any other I do not know. It clearly was a cheap article. "Wodmall" is a coarse woollen stuff.

In the halle.

Imprimis a table wth a frame, a fourme, and the benches and the paynted cloth and the pictures.

Sum 13^s. 4^d.

¹ *Rymer, Foedora*, XIII, 353; XIV, 424.

In the parler.

- Item a longe table with a frame and 10 joynd stoules 10^s. 4^d.
- Item a longe greene carpet 16^s.
- Item a square tabel and a greene carpet to it 8^s. 4^d.
- Item 3 old Turkie carpets £3. 1^s. 0^d.
- Item 6 tapestrie couchins 18^s.
- Item 7 greene couchins 5^s.
- Item a court couberd with tow drawers and locks to them 16^s.
- Item a payre of virginalls with a frame 26^s. 8^d.
- Item 2 leather cheayres 2^s. 6^d.
- Item the wenscote 20^s.
- Item the brasse andiearns with the tonges and creepers 26^s. 8^d.
- Item 18 pictures 6^s. 8^d.
- Item the paynted clothes 10^s.
- Item 2 Venise carpets 5^s.
- Item 2 red velvet couchins 10^s. 4^d.
- Item for littel stoules whereof 3 be of needelworke and one of etamel imbrodred with blacke velvet 6^s. 8^d.
- Item 6 lether couchins 5^s.
- Item 2 needelworke couchins 2^s.
- Item 2 newe Turkie carpets £3.
- Item 2 yallowe needelworke couchins and 2 orindge-tauny needelworke couchins 6^s. 8^d.
- Item 2 curtins to the windowes in the parler with ringes and curtine rods 5^s.

Sum^m val^u £12. 3^s. 10^d.Sum^m £21. 17. 8^d.

In the great chamber.

- Item the bedsted 20^s.
- Item a downe featherbed with a bolster and 2 downe pillowes £5. 6^s. 8^d.
- Item 2 blanckets 8^s.
- Item one counterpayne of Tapstry £5. (*sic.*)
- Item 5 curtins of crimosin wosted and one vallence of needelworke with crimesin silke frindge 33^s. 4^d.
- Item one longe coushin payned with velvet and clothe of Golde and lined with purpel caffa 26^s. 8^d.
- Item 2 longe couchins of purpel velvet imbrodred 6^s. 8^d.
- Item a crimosin sattin cheayre 10^s.
- Item a great wenscote cheast with a locke and a key 10^s.

(This item is erased.)

- Item 2 pictures in oyle and other waterworke pictures 6^s. 8^d.
- Item the paynted clothes 10^s.
- Item a pair of andierns with the creepers tonges and fyershovell and a backe of iron 13^s. 4^d.
- Item 2 curtins of a cornix with iron rods and rings 6^s.

(This item is erased.)

Sum^m £28. 11^s. 8^d. (erased). Sum^m £25. 13^s. 4^d.

In the littell chamber.

Item the bedsted and the hangings of wodmall and a littell cheayre, 12^s.

In the farther chamber.

Item one joyned bedsted 8^s.

Item 5 curtins and vallence of red and yallowe saye 13^s. 4^d.

Item 2 fetherbeds and 2 bolsters with 2 pillowes £3.

Item one coverlet of Tapestry 16^s.

Item 2 blanckets 8^s.

Item 3 wenscote settels 3^s.

Item a wenscote presse 3^s.

Item a couberd of wenscote 5^s.

Item the painted cloth 8^s.

Item a danske cheast 3^s.

In the kitchin chamber.

Item a bedsted 2^s.

Item a fetherbed witt a bolster 26^s. 8^d.

Item a wollbed 3^s.

Item 2 blanckets 5^s.

Item the paynted cloth 6^s.

Item a Tapstry coverlet 5^s.

Sum £17. 13^s. 0^d.

In the middell chamber.

Item a wenscote presse 20^s.

Item the bedsted curtins and vallence 20^s.

Item a payre of Andierns creepers and tongues 5^s.

Item the hangings 16^s.

Item a fetherbed and a bolster 26^s. 8^d.

Item 3 blanckets 8^s.

Item a checkered couerlett 5^s.

Item a wenscote cheast 6^s. 8^d.

Item a holberd 1^s.

Item a trundel bedsted 2^s.

Sum £9. 10^s. 0^d.

In the maydes chamber.

Item 2 bedsteds 4^s.

Item a fetherbed 2 bolsters 2 blanckets and a red couerlet 40^s.

Item a wollen wheele 6^s.

Item a littell french wheele 1^s.

In the servants chamber.

Item 2 bedsteds 3^s.

Item a fetherbed and a bolster 25^s.

Item a fetherbed a bolster a flockbed and a matteris 2 couerlets and 4 olde blanckets 20^s.

Item a danske cheast 2^s. 6^d.

Item a tow handed sworde 1^s.

In the entery before the parler.

Item 2 settels of wenscote with lockes and keyes to them 3^s.

In the howse of office.

Item a wenscote pres a closestoole with a frame an olde wicker cheayre and a serine 10^s.

Sum £8. 0^s. 8^d. (erased).

Summ totall £52. 16^s. 0^d.

THE EDITOR.

VI.

A BIT OF OLD GUILDFORD.

It gives us much pleasure to chronicle that the Corporation have purchased No. 133, High Street, for £4,000 (No. 134 was purchased some time back). The premises are opposite the Guildhall, and are one of the chief features of the High Street. They bear the date 1536, whether contemporaneously affixed or no. It is the intention of the Corporation to preserve these fine old buildings as far as possible in their present state for all time. The Corporation felt that they ought to save these buildings from falling into the hands of the speculator. By this purchase some very difficult questions with regard to light and air and wayleaves which would otherwise have arisen in connection with the Tunsgate scheme for Municipal Offices have been removed.

John Aylward, who secured his freedom to trade in the town as a clock-maker by presenting the handsome Town Clock (dated 1683), which projects from the Guildhall, occupied No. 133, and there carried on his business as a clock-maker for many years.

FREDK. H. ELSLEY.

Erratum, Vol. XXXI, p. 136, *Vicars of Banstead*. For John Mattheve was Vicar in 8 Henry VII read 8 Henry VI (1429-30).

In Vol. XXXI, pp. 112-113, *Monumental Brasses in Surrey*, mention is made of the brass and arms of Henry Smyth of Peper-Harow, with a note on the arms on his brass, and those ascribed to him in the *Heralds' Visitation* of 1623. He is described in the *Visitation* as son of Thomas Smyth, of London. The *Visitation* says that Thomas

was the son of Christopher Smyth, of Haythorp, Lincolnshire. It is an outrageous falsification of genealogy by Henry Smyth himself probably, with the connivance or carelessness of the Heralds, to help him to a coat of arms and gentle blood. Henry Smyth, of Peper-Harow, by deed of June 1st, 28th Eliz., covenanted, with his wife Jane, for the sale to Thomas Payue, of Ipynge, of Heythornes, which descended to him after the death of Henry Smith, his father, late Citizen and Mercer of London, to be conveyed in fee simple free from the claims of Henry Smyth himself, of Henry Smyth his father, and John Smyth his grandfather. The Bargain and Sale was enrolled in Chancery, Oct. 13th, 1586, and the deed itself is in the possession of Mr. Percy Woods, C.B., of Guildford. Henry Smyth the father had died in 1577, seised of Harteshorne, in the parish of Witley. (I. P. M., 19 Eliz., Vol. 179, p. 72.) John Smyth the grandfather appears in the Survey of Witley Manor, 1—3, Ed. VI, as holding Harthorne in Witley.

When Henry Smyth died on Sept. 11th, 1577, his son and heir, Henry, was aged 26, by the Inquisition. When Henry Smyth of the brass died on May 12th, 1626, he had lived 77 years. The former date makes him born in 1550 if his 27th birthday was after September, the latter date makes him born in 1549 if exactly stated; but both statements are of a kind which is usually loosely given, and if born in 1550 he was in his seventy-seventh year. The agreement is too close to make it likely that the further very improbable solution, that there were two Henry Smyths of Peper-Harow, each married to a wife Jane, can be entertained. The Smyths of Riall, Peper-Harow, held the estate till 1837.

EDITOR (from a note by Mr. Percy Woods).