

NOTES.

[Under this heading the Editor will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to discoveries and other matters of interest to the history and archaeology of the County. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to the Castle Arch, Guildford.]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SURREY.

The Ordnance Survey Department has decided to correct and amplify the archæological information contained in the maps of the Department as they come up for revision from time to time. To facilitate this work in Surrey, a Joint Committee¹ has been appointed by the Surrey Archæological Society and Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society to carry out an archæological survey of the County on lines proposed by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., Archæological Officer of the department.

The Survey will cover all archæological information that can be shown on the maps, the sites of ancient burial places, dwellings, etc., of important finds of flint implements, pottery, bronze hoards, etc., besides tumuli and earthworks of all descriptions. Mediæval buildings, etc., will be included and materials collected for a revision of the "Schedule of Antiquities in the County of Surrey," published by the Surrey Archæological Survey. The Survey will include the parishes of Barnes, Merton, Mortlake and Wimbledon in Brixton Hundred, but the other parishes in the Hundred, which are included in the County of London on the 6-in. maps issued by the Ordnance Survey Department, must be left to be dealt with separately.

The Committee appeals to local Archæological and other Societies and Field Clubs and to all individuals interested in Surrey and its antiquities for their co-operation and help. Its aim is to obtain field-workers in every parish, for it is only by a careful survey, covering the whole of the county, that remains which have hitherto escaped notice are likely to be discovered. The Chairman, or any Member of the Committee, will accordingly be glad to hear from everyone interested in the scheme.

¹ *Chairman and Convener*, Albany F. Major, O.B.E., F.S.A. *Representing this Society*; the Rev. H. P. B. Chubb, Eric Gardner, M.B., F.S.A.; J. H. Gibson, M.D.; Edwin Hart, *Representing the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society*; G. McD. Davies, M.Sc., F.G.S.; C. C. Fagg, F.G.S.; J. M. Newnham; G. Parkhouse.

THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM : RECENT ADDITIONS.

- SWORD (for the Chase or Ceremonial wear, not for serious warfare), 1580-1620 A.D. Found at Ruckmans, near Okewood Hill, in 1895. Presented by Captain F. H. Lyell.
- ANCIENT KEY. Presented by Captain H. M. Ellis, J.P.
- A very fine BASKET SPIT. (These Basket Spits enclosed the joint for cooking). Presented by Miss A. Seymour King.
- GUILDFORD TRADERS' TOKEN.
Obv. : Guildford 1668. A castle between two woolsacks ; in base a lion couchant ; the arms of the Borough of Guildford.
Rev. : R.F.M.F.S. 1668. A cross patonce between five martlets. The initials are probably those of the overseers. Presented by Major Willoughby, of Guildford.
- GODALMING TRADERS' TOKEN.
Obv. : Henery Bradfoulde = a stick of candles.
Rev. : Of Godalming 1657 = H.B.
- MANUSCRIPT of date 14. Charles II, being a schedule of persons exempted from payment of Hearth Tax. Henry Bradford is exempted for four hearths, but he is charged for five hearths in the Hearth Taxes of Charles II and in Charles I for four. Presented by Mr. A. Cox.
- A GENEVA BIBLE (commonly called the Breeches Bible), published 1560. Presented by Mrs. Gibson.
- ORIGINAL LETTER from the late George Meredith, the celebrated novelist. Presented by Mr. George Pepper, Surrey.

THE LIBRARY : RECENT ADDITIONS.

The following books have been presented to the Society's Library by the Misses Woods (daughters of the late Mr. Percy Woods, C.B., and are available for consultation or borrowing on the part of Members :—

Anderson, J. Corbet.

A short Chronicle concerning the Parish of Croydon, in the County of Surrey. Illustrations. 1882.

Baigent, F. J., and Millard, J. E.

A History of the Ancient Town and Manor of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton ; with a brief account of the Siege of Basing House, A.D. 1643-1645. Maps and illustrations. 1889.

Ballard, Adolphus (edited by).

British Borough Charters, 1042-1216. 1913.

Barret, C. R. B.

Surrey Highways, Byways and Waterways. Illustrations. 1895.

Bright, J. S.

A History of Dorking and the neighbouring Parishes. Illustrated. 1884.

A Handbook of Dorking. Illustrations. 1858.

- Cleal, E. E., assisted by T. G. Crippen.
The Story of Congregationalism in Surrey. Illustrations. 1908.
- Cruden, Robert P.
The History of the Town of Gravesend, in the County of Kent,
and of the Port of London. Illustrations. 1843.
- Greenwood, C. and J.
Surrey Described: being an enumeration of the Seats and
Residences of the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of the
County, alphabetically arranged, etc. 1823.
- Guilding, Rev. J. M. (edited by).
Records of the Borough of Reading. 4 vols. 1892-1896.
- Howitt, William.
Visits to Remarkable Places . . . Illustrations. 1840.
- Johnston, Phillip Mainwaring.
Old Camberwell: its History and Antiquities. Illns. 1919.
- Judges, E. A.
Some West Surrey Villages. Illustrations. 1901.
- Marsh, T. W.
Some Records of the Early Friends in Surrey and Sussex.
Illustrations. 1886.
- Matthews, J., and Matthews, G. F. (edited by).
Abstracts of Probate Acts in the Prerogative Court of
Canterbury, 1630-1649. 4 vols. 1902-1906.
- Penfold, J. W. (transcribed and edited by).
The Registers of Haslemere, 1594-1812. 1906.
- Ponsonby, Arthur.
The Priory and Manor of Lynchmere and Shulbrede.
Illustrations. 1920.
- Sharpe, Rev. John.
The History of the Kings of England and the Modern History
of William of Malmesbury. 1815.

The following have also been presented:—

- Hope, Sir William H. St. John.
Cowdray and Easebourne Priory in the County of Sussex.
Illustrations, Maps and Plans. 1919: (*by Lord Cowdray*).
- Lambert, Uvedale.
Bletchingley: a Parish History, together with some Account
of the family of De Clare, chiefly in the South of England.
Illustrations, Drawings, Maps and Pedigrees. 2 vols. 1921:
(*by the Author*).
- Some Records of the Ashtead Estate and of its Howard Possessors:
With Notices of Elford, Castle Rising, Levens and Charlton.
1873. (*by Mr. A. Piper*).

FREDK. H. ELSLEY.

BANSTEAD¹: THE WELL FARM FIREPLACES.

In the article on this subject in our last volume a suggestion was made that the remarkable fireplace with the letters "I. H. S." in the spandrels may have been removed from Canons. The discovery of a similar fireplace in the room below (without however the letters "I. H. S.") makes this theory, for which there is in any case no direct evidence, improbable, and further research enables me to offer another explanation.

It appears from the Court Roll that John Lambert bought the house in 7 Henry VIII of William Muschamp and William Wareham, each of whom had a half interest. Muschamp's predecessor in title was George Wareham, and the two Wareham brothers acquired the property according to the Court Roll of 20th May, 20 Henry VII, on the surrender of "Magister Robertus Shirborn modo Meneuensis Episcopus." Now this was evidently the well-known Robert Sherborne, Dean of St. Paul's, who by forging a Papal Bull had just succeeded in being made Bishop of St. Davids (12 April, 1505—Meneuia = St. Davids), and who, after a decent show of indignation by the ecclesiastical authorities "de illa falsitate comperta in bulla Episcopi Menevensis" (see Letters of Henry VII, i, 246, in Rolls Series), was duly made Bishop of Chichester.

It is reasonable to suppose that this ecclesiastic may have been the builder of the fireplace.

HENRY LAMBERT.

BATTERSEA: BOLINGBROKE HOUSE.

A recent report in *The Times* that the remains of this fine historic house were presently to be pulled down seemed to make it necessary to secure some permanent record of its interesting features, and accordingly the Society's Honorary Photographer kindly undertook, with the assistance of Mr. H. C. Archer (to whom our best thanks are due), to secure photographs.² Four of his very beautiful results are here reproduced, shewing the staircase; the cedar panelled room, reputed to have been the favourite room of the first Viscount Bolingbroke and commonly called Pope's Room, after the name of the poet, whom Bolingbroke must certainly have entertained there; and the beautiful decorations of the ceilings.

Very little is known as to the history of the house: Lysons³ contents himself with saying that it was alienated (from the St. John family) in 1763, and that "a great part" of it was taken down in 1775; and later writers have followed Lysons.⁴ It has not been dealt with in these

¹ Another matter of Banstead interest is dealt with earlier in the present volume.

² The Society's thanks are also due to the present owners for the facilities for inspection given by them.

³ *Environs of London*, I, p. 31.

⁴ Cp. Manning and Bray, Vol. III, and V. C. H., Surrey, Vol. IV.



G. C. Druce, photo.

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE: THE STAIRCASE.



G. C. Druce, photo.

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE: "POPE'S ROOM."

[To face p. 98.]



G. C. Druce, photo.



G. C. Druce, photo.

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE: PLASTER WORK OF THE CEILINGS

collections.¹ The history of the manor is well known²: from the Abbey of Westminster it passed, at the Dissolution, to the Crown; later became part of the jointure of Anne of Denmark, then (1619) passed to the Prince of Wales and was then transferred to Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, who for some time lived in the Manor House; from him it passed to his nephew, Sir John St. John, then to that nephew's son, then to another nephew, Walter; from this last it descended to his son Henry (later ennobled), a strange person known, apparently, to irreverent members of his family as Old Frumps. At his death the manor and house descended to Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, the politician and philosopher who played so prominent a part in the reign of Queen Anne and later. Bolingbroke returned from France in 1743 to retire to this house, and died there in 1751. Some account of his connection with the place will be found in Mr. Sichel's study,³ together with extracts from his letters dated at Battersea.

It is much to be wished that the present occasion may be taken for a detailed enquiry into the history of what still remains of this interesting building.

H. J.

CHEAM.

In consequence of extensive demolitions at the north-west corner of the cross-roads in Cheam Village, one of the most dangerous spots for traffic in Surrey, the old cottage illustrated (facing p. 101) has been isolated. It abuts on the highway a few yards from the cross-roads in the direction of North Cheam—Cheam House, the Brewery, and all other old property has been cleared from this corner. There is a project for re-erecting the cottage a little farther north in a position more retired from the road. It has been used of late years as a cycle shop. Judging by the steep gable-pitch and big overhang, it probably dates from the latter part of the 15th century. It is much to be hoped that such an interesting and picturesque relic of old Surrey will be preserved.

G. C. DRUCE.

DORKING: THE CHURCH PLATE.

In the description of *Surrey Church Plate*, by the Rev. T. S. Cooper, published by this Society, it was not found possible to include that of Dorking. The present note may serve to fill that gap.⁴

¹ There is an account of the early history of the manor in S.A.C. X, but nothing about later times or the house.

² V. C. H., Surrey, Vol. IV.

³ Walter Sichel, *Bolingbroke and his Times*, pp. 365, 373, etc.

⁴ For the convenience of Members who may wish to post it into their copies of Mr. Cooper's book, a few copies of this note have been struck off on separate slips. They may be obtained by forwarding four pence to the Librarian at the Castle Arch, Guildford.

(1) Silver chalice, richly chased, with large knob in middle of the stem. Hexagonal base set with six stones (Brazilian topazes). Height, 8 ins. ; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. London hall mark of 1851. *Presented in 1868.*

(2) Silver chalice, chased, large knob in middle of the stem, circular base set with small stones (various) ; round cup, round knob, and round base. Height, 9 ins. ; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. London hall mark of 1856. *Presented in 1868.*

(3) Silver-gilt paten, chased, I.H.S. in centre. Diameter, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins. London hall mark of 1856. *Presented in 1868.*

(4) Silver-gilt paten, plain. Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Hall mark (?) 1876.

(5) Silver paten, plain, standing on a stem or foot. Diameter, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Engraved underneath with "Dorking in Surry,"¹ in running hand. Hall mark of (I believe) 1775, but nearly obliterated.

(6) A pair of small chalices with lids. Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Hall marks damaged, but I think of 1806.

(7) Chalice, plated. Height, 6 ins. ; diameter, 4 ins. Quite plain.

(8) A case containing a small chased chalice, and two small chased flagons (resembling coffee pots), one with gilt on the spout. All three are inscribed underneath with the words "In Memory of William de la Poer Beresford." (Lord William Beresford, died 1900). *Presented by Lily Duchess of Marlborough.* These are said to be Spanish ; they are pretty clearly not English.

H. E. MALDEN.

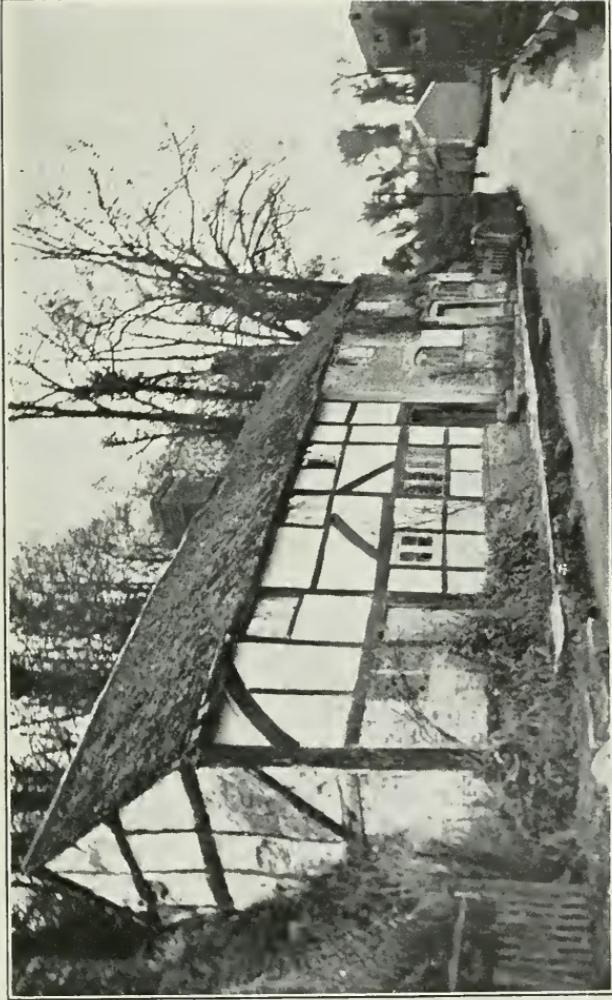
EASHING BRIDGE :

OLD COTTAGES ACQUIRED FOR THE NATIONAL TRUST.

Early in 1902 an opportunity occurred of acquiring the beautiful cottages at Eashing, near the bridge which belongs to the National Trust. The Trust, recognising that these cottages were an essential feature in the view from the bridge and that it would be a disaster if they were not properly preserved, at the instance of the West Surrey Society agreed to contribute £100 towards their purchase ; another contribution of £100 was made from a special source, and the balance of £200 was secured by generous subscriptions and contributions from the West Surrey Society. The National Trust undertake to put the building into repair, and to accept the ownership.

We mention these details because they show that there are many people, headed by the Member for the division, who are ready with generous support to show that such homely and characteristic old houses are appreciated, and that they realise what a loss it is if they are swept away. That this may happen is in many cases only too possible. They are old ; they need repair ; the tenants are often poor and pay low rents, and the owners are often unable to face the cost of extensive

¹ With no *e* in *Surry*.



EASHING COTTAGES.

C. H. Parry, photo.



Emery Walker L.L.D. SC.

PLAN OF EARTHWORK AT EFFINGHAM

[To face p. 101].

repairs. Some are bought to be "done up," which may mean "done for," and at best they are disposed of to a class of people for whom they were not intended, and the poor are ousted; this fate is perhaps better than their destruction. But we may be allowed to rejoice that for once in a way the National Trust has been able to secure a very charming specimen of half-timbered work in a place where many will see and enjoy it.

C. H. PARRY.

EFFINGHAM :

PLAN OF A SURREY EARTHWORK NOW DESTROYED.

The accompanying plan of a lost earthwork at Effingham is published by the permission of Sir Mayson Beeton, of Weybridge, who found it bound into an extra illustrated edition of Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* in his possession, which originally belonged to Mr. John Nichols, the printer of the work.

Manning and Bray state¹ that at Effingham "on the Common near Marehouse, on the left of the road from Guildford to Dorking, General de Lancey discovered a small camp which had never before been noticed. The common having been enclosed it will now soon be lost. The banks, which are very low, inclose 4 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches of an irregular form." This was published in 1809, but the earthwork was probably destroyed by the Enclosure Act of 1802.

It is a little difficult to be certain of the exact site of the "Camp," but a careful measurement of the road which runs north on the plan from the Guildford-Dorking road, to where the small lane turns off to the east seems to place it in the corner field immediately to the east of Dunley Hill House. This field lies at the junction of the road that runs from Guildford to Dorking viâ Horsley and the road that leads from Effingham village due south to Abinger.

A very low bank can perhaps still be traced, just beyond the western boundary of the field, but it is not shown on the plan. Apart from this not a vestige can be found. The field is now pasture, but has been under the plough, and its undulating surface is no position for a defensive work. In fact, the plan hardly suggests this, and its long, narrow entrance looks like an enclosure built rather for some peaceful purpose connected with the shepherd than for war.

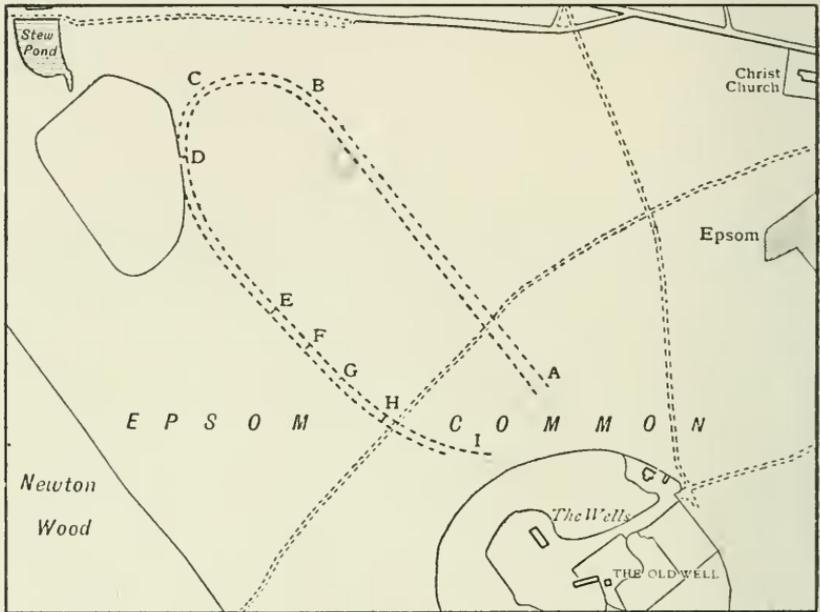
ERIC GARDNER.

EPSOM: AN OLD TRACK NEAR THE WELLS.

On the map reproduced herewith I have marked in the neighbourhood of "The Wells"—which is, of course, the house built on the site of the original Epsom springs—an oval track, as to the origin and purpose of which I have no information; though I have frequently satisfied myself of its continuity. The track is marked on each side by a ditch

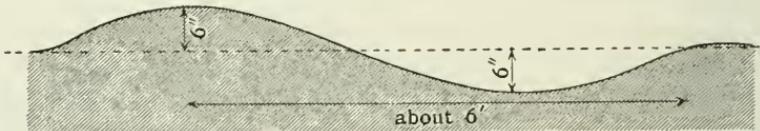
¹ Vol II, p. 708.

and bank, the ditch being generally visible as a shallow depression about a yard across, where it is faintest; where it is clearly marked I am satisfied that most of the earth has been thrown up on the outside, forming a low bank about six inches above the normal ground level.



The bottom of the ditch is seldom more than six inches below the normal level, and from the top of the bank to the lip of the ditch on the other side is about two yards.

A section of a well-preserved portion would be something like this:—



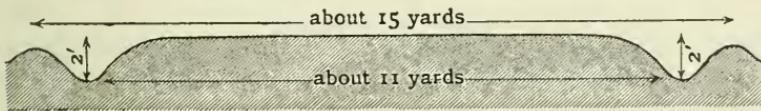
Where the bank is obliterated nothing is left but the depression. Generally speaking, the bank has been preserved only on the higher ground, where the gorse has helped to protect it. The width of the track is about 30 yards to begin with (at A), gradually tapering to about 18 at B; near C it is barely 11, and the remainder maintains a fairly normal width of 13 yards. The track is for the most part much more clear of bushes, etc., than the rest of the common; in fact, a cart track runs right along the section A—B, and goes straight on to the road on the north edge of the common. A path follows from B to C and turns aside to the Stew Pond. From the point where the track touches the boundary of the enclosure south-east of the Stew Pond (also once a pond) a less used path follows the track to the boundary hedge of "The Wells."

Between D and H the track runs on fairly level ground, which must be about 30 to 40 feet lower than the ground at A—B (where the ground rises to about 240 to 250 above sea level). Soon after crossing the footpath near H the track begins to curve again and climbs steeply up the hill to I, where both ditches appear to be lost. It is possible, however, that the oval was completed, as the ground between A and I has been cut up by shallow excavations two or three feet deep, similar to excavations on other parts of the common, where, I believe, clay or gravel has been dug out.

At five points on the track, D, E, F, G and H, a trench appears to have been dug across the track, ending in the boundary ditches, the earth being thrown on the forward (*i.e.*, the south-east) side of the trench. In each case the ditch appears to have been about three feet wide and two feet deep, and the banks of corresponding size, though they are now much flattened.

As regards the origin and object of the trenches, I am inclined to think an effort was made to lay out a drive from "The Wells," possibly to some sort of ornamental water. The large pond, now dry, was clearly as artificial as the two still existing to the north. But the cross trenches are a puzzling feature. These, I am satisfied, are not continued beyond the outer trenches. There is a vague tradition of a race-course on the common, but the track is too narrow to compare with a full-sized race-course, and the cross trenches too irregular in distribution for jumps.

Since writing the above I have re-discovered another small earthwork which I first noticed before the war, but had not been able to find again. This is a circular mound, ditch and bank about 15 yards in diameter, which stands just beside the track I have previously described, on the highest point of the common. The gorse which previously concealed it has recently been trampled down. The ditch is in much better preservation than those marking the track. The following is a rough cross section :—



The bottom of the ditch is at least two feet below the level of the bank and mound, and these are about a foot above normal ground level.

The circular ditch touches the ditch bounding the track on the south side, close to the point where the track, having run in a straight line from "The Wells," begins to turn to the left towards the Stew Pond. The earthwork lies outside the track.

It would be interesting to know if any reader is acquainted with these workings or can explain them. A. A. HOPPER.

Mr. H. E. MALDEN comments on the above as follows :—

The information is new to me. I never saw the oval track and the bank by it, but it sounds to me strikingly like the old race-course on

Tunbridge Wells common. I do not know what state that is in now, but when I knew it best, which is 50 years ago, it was much as Mr. Hopper describes this. It is not too narrow for their favourite form of races, matches, and heats between two horses or three. Anyhow, the Tunbridge Wells course was no wider. The earthwork is the grand stand. The transverse ditches were dug after the course was disused to stop casual people galloping round it; they were dug at Tunbridge Wells too, and rails put up along them; maybe there were rails at Epsom which have fallen down. The transverse ditches were not there to be jumped; a made steeplechase course is quite a modern innovation. They either ran flat races or went across country. I rather think that some of the Tunbridge Wells rails had disappeared when I saw it last. The earliest race-course in the Epsom neighbourhood was on Banstead Downs, a long, straight track which, so far as the imperfections of old maps allow one to see, started on Banstead Downs and ended above Tattenham Corner. The "orbicular course" was new in the early 18th century (Toland). It was the present course, carried on to a complete oval from the present winning post to the old low level starting post neighbourhood, but out in a wider sweep. I fancy it was meant to be two miles round. It is quite likely that there would be an "orbicular" course close to the Wells, for matches which it would be less troublesome to attend there than those up on the hill. Indeed, Toland's expression, "the new orbicular course," may imply that there was an old orbicular course; though I always took the new orbicular to be in contrast with the old straight course.

GUILDFORD.

By appointing as its High Steward the Earl of Onslow (President of this Society) the Town Council has restored an official connection between the Onslow family and the Borough of Guildford which extends back two hundred and fifty years.

The first Onslow to occupy the position of High Steward was Arthur Onslow, who, in 1673, presented to the Corporation the "faire Chaine of gold double-linked with a medal of massey gold whereon His Majestie's armes are curiously engraven," which is still used by successive mayors. He resigned in 1686. He was succeeded by Sir Richard Onslow—the first Lord Onslow—who died in 1701. The first Earl of Onslow to be High Steward was George, who served from 1776 until his death in 1814. Our President's father held the office from 1875 till his death in October 1911. The new High Steward was duly installed at the Town Council Meeting on Tuesday, October 31st, 1922.

FREDK. H. ELSLEY.

HASLEMERE: FLINTS AND OTHER RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

A considerable number of flint arrowheads of different varieties has been found from time to time on sandy sites in the Haslemere district, but very few have been found on the wealden clay. Through

the courtesy of Mr. Herbert Tate I have seen a finely-worked one recently found on his estate at Chaleshurst, near Chiddingfold. It is $1\frac{3}{10}$ inches long and one inch across at the base. The end of the tang is chipped straight, and the short barbs are similarly chipped, the point of each being at the outer side.

A beautiful adze-like flint implement, found by Mr. H. T. G. Watkins on Hindhead Common in 1918, has been recently presented by him to the Haslemere Museum. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $1\frac{3}{10}$ inches in width at the rounded apex, and expands to $1\frac{9}{10}$ inches across at the base. It is slightly curved in the direction of its length, and chipped in such a manner as to form a central ridge. The sides are sharp, with a wavy outline caused by chipping. The expanded butt-end is polished on both faces to produce a semi-circular cutting edge, and the polishing extends about half-way up the central ridge. Flint adzes with well-defined expansion at the cutting edge are, I believe, of very rare occurrence in Britain.

A large series of photographs (with the negatives) of old houses in Haslemere and neighbouring parishes taken in the eighties by the late Mr. J. Wornham Penfold, also maps, plans, etc., collected by him, have been presented to the Haslemere Museum by Miss Ryde. One of the maps is William Morley's ground plan of the Borough of Haslemere, alluded to in "Bygone Haslemere." There is also "An Explanation of the Plan or Map of the Borough of Haslemere in the County of Surrey taken in the Year of our Lord 1757 by W^m Morley Sen^r & Jun^r, Land Surveyors." This map was not in the Penfold collections, and its existence was unknown to the writers of the *History of Haslemere*. A few weeks ago Mrs. Hawkshaw, of Hollycombe, Liphook, found it among papers belonging to her father, the late Mr. Stewart Hodgson (formerly of Lythe Hill House, Haslemere), and gave it to the Museum. It is styled "A Plan or Map of the Borough of Haslemere in the County of Surry, survey'd by W^m Morley Sen^r & Jun^r 1758." (Obviously the date should have been 1757.) This map is of particular interest, because it does not indicate the direct road towards Grayswood, nor the improvement in the road at the top of Shepherd's Hill, both of which are shown in the "William Morley" map of 1758. It is therefore probable that the present direct road from Haslemere to Grayswood was made in 1757, or in the winter of 1757-58.

E. W. SWANTON.

THE IRON INDUSTRY IN SURREY:

WORKINGS AT HORLEY.

The following case, which I came across accidentally, seems worth recording, as it points to a much earlier date for the Surrey iron industry than has been assigned to it in the *Victoria History of Surrey*.¹ The case is to be found in the *Coram Rege* Roll of 45 Edward III² at the

¹ Vol. II, p. 263

² No. 443, ro. 15 *Rev.*

Record Office. John Neel and others were then charged with digging up the highway in Horley and creating a nuisance, by maintenance of John Wacche (his name is also spelt Wecche). Neel at the trial said that there was a certain waste, which was parcel of the manor of Banstede, in which waste was a mine of iron (*mina ferri*), and there was no highway there, only a path. He bought 200 cartloads of ore (*carras fodini*) from John Wrotyng, the King's bailiff of the manor, for 50 shillings. (This is evidently John Wortyng, the bailiff in 1363-9, who had a lease of the manor in 1369. See my *History of Banstead*, p. 123.) Neel had at his own cost dug and removed the cartloads, as he was entitled to do. Wacche said that he was himself steward of the manor, and that Neel had bought under licence from himself as steward. Thomas de Shardelowe prosecuted. Afterwards Walter Picard, Walter Wyse, Gilbert Scorfayn, Richard Ditton and John Gavelere were indicted for the trespass, but it was shown that they were only servants-hired by Neel to dig. Finally, in 46 Edward III, Neel and the rest, through their attorney Stephen de Holbourne, admitted the alleged digging of the highway, and the sheriff was ordered to distrain them to repair the highway completely at their own costs. And they were in mercy and afterred by the justices, Neel and Wacche at 2s. each, and the rest at 1s. each.

The highway was no doubt not only unmetalled but unfenced, and cases of digging up a mediæval highway could probably be found in all or most counties of England.

HENRY LAMBERT.

WEST HORSLEY :

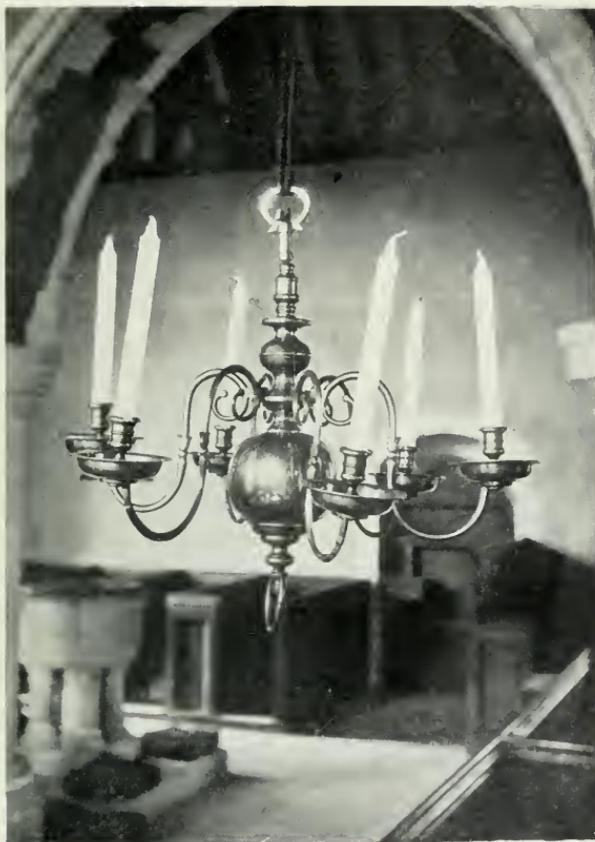
CHANDELIER IN THE CHURCH.

In Vol. xxxiii. p. 120, of Surrey Archæological Collections there appears a note with illustration of a chandelier in Weybridge Church, by Dr. Eric Gardner. There is another which, although not so fine as it is only a single-tier chandelier, possesses an interest which appears to be wanting in the Weybridge example. It hangs in the nave of West Horsley Church, and has a date, the names of the maker and place where it was made, the names of the parties for whom it was made, and the nature of the gift. The inscription is upon the bulb, and runs as follows :

MARTIN KAIZINX POUR PARVENIR AV ROIAVME SANS
 FIN I ESPER EN DIEV : and commencing below the A of
 MARTIN :

ET ANNE CHACOVSON ESPEVZE.

Below these inscriptions is the date 1652, and beneath it comes this :
 FAI A NAMUR PAR PIERRE ROCK MAISTRE FONDEVRS.
 DE CUÍVRE ET POTÍX.



G. C. Druce, photo.

WEST HORSLEY CHURCH: CHANDELIER.

[To face p. 106.]



OLD COTTAGE AT CHEAM.

G. C. Druce, photo.



COFFER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AT KINGSTON.

H. Gay, photo.

These pious folk apparently had the chandelier made as a gift to the church of their village and for the benefit of their souls, and somehow or other it found its way over from Belgium to this country, but how it arrived at West Horsley I do not know.

G. C. DRUCE.

KINGSTON: A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY COFFER.¹

The iron chest here illustrated, with its curious lock in the lid, has been lent to the Kingston Museum by the courtesy of the Society of Friends, and there can be little doubt that it is the original chest of the Kingston Society which was purchased about 1680 for the preservation of their more valuable deeds. It is believed from the workmanship of the lock that the chest was not new even then. It carries us back to the time when George Fox, the founder of the Society, held his first meetings in the house still standing in the High Street, Kingston-upon-Thames. Among the records of the Society various references are made, from time to time, to the old chest and the deeds preserved in it. One of these occurs in the year 1745. For some years the chest was in the care of Mr. Rastrick, solicitor to the Society. During the reconstruction of the Meeting House it was in the care of the late Alderman Bedford Marsh, J.P., who was the treasurer of the society, but since about 1890 it has been kept at the Meeting House in Eden Street. It is sincerely to be hoped that this interesting treasure will never be allowed to go away from Kingston, with which it has such close association. This iron chest of seventeenth-century workmanship is 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, 13 ins. broad, and 14 ins. deep. There is a dummy keyhole in front, the real keyhole being in the centre of the lid on the top. It is strengthened by three iron bands which encircle it, from front to back, and three more bands around it, the upper band serving to conceal the pin hinges of the lid.

The lock, a fine specimen of iron work of the time when the locksmith was a craftsman of considerable importance, occupies the whole of the lid. The key is missing, and this probably accounts for the opening which has been forced through the bottom of the chest. Inside, attached to the left side, is a treasure compartment also of iron, measuring 5 ins. wide and 8 ins. deep. The whole chest is very massive and strong.

The use of such coffers or chests to preserve records, deeds and treasure was common in the Middle Ages both in parish churches, and by trade and other guilds. Some fine examples of thirteenth-century Surrey wooden chests still remain in the churches at Chobham, Godalming, West Horsley and Stoke D'Abernon. Their use became compulsory in 1538, when Henry VIII ordered parish registers to be kept in parchment books, "and for the safe keeping of the same book, the parish shall be bound to provide of their common charges, one sure coffer with two locks and keys," one key to be kept by the vicar,

¹ This note is taken from a description contributed to the *Surrey Comet*.

the other by the churchwardens. Unfortunately many of these church chests have since been lost. George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, who established the Society in Kingston in 1656, was born in Drayton, Leicestershire, in 1624. He began life as a shoemaker in Nottingham, but in 1650 he started preaching his religious views, and advocating social purity, industry and simplicity of life. His Society received the name of "Quakers" from Justice Bennett, at Derby, when George Fox told him to "quake at the word of the Lord." Among his followers Edward Burrough was the first to be imprisoned at Kingston while preaching there in 1656.

In 1663 the Kingston Society purchased land for a burial ground in London Road, behind the premises occupied by Mr. Day, the florist, and the chapel which adjoins. The first interment took place there in 1665 and the first Kingston "Quaker wedding" took place in 1664.

The members of the Society were generally people occupied in trade, and we find their names among the principal traders of Kingston who, between 1648 and 1679, issued bronze trade tokens. Specimens of these seventeenth-century trade tokens are to be seen in the Kingston Museum, and some of them bear the names of important Quakers—among them are John Fielder, with the weavers' arms, indicating his trade; Stephen Fielder, with the chandlers' arms; John Hollis, with the butchers' arms; and Stephen Hubbard, with the cordwainers' or shoemakers' arms. All these men were fined, beaten, or otherwise punished "to keep them out of the Meeting House."

In a work entitled "Early Friends in Surrey and Sussex" it is stated that when a member of the Society had been guilty of a "moral delinquency" he was put out of the Society, but he could be reinstated if he repented and signed documents "condemning his evil actions" and "acknowledging his outgoings" and then posted these documents in the markets at Brentford, Guildford and Kingston. This was done in 1669, and at Dorking in 1678.

To the people of Kingston the old chest which kept the records and treasure of the Society of Friends for some 250 years is an object of unique interest. If it is allowed to go elsewhere its identity is sooner or later lost, and it becomes simply a specimen of an old chest with a curious lock, like those already in South Kensington Museum. Our local museum is the best place in which to preserve this treasure, where it may tell its own story.

W. E. ST. L. FINNY.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES: THE BRIDGE.

The bridge at Kingston has had so long a history that a few notes may be interesting apropos of its recent widening.

An ancient wooden bridge existed about 50 yards downstream from the present site. It was under the charge of a Master and Brethren, and endowed with a small estate. There was a bridgehouse and Chapel. In 1219 the bridge had fallen into decay and was transferred, with the estate, first to the keeping of two wardens appointed by King Henry III,

and afterwards to the bailiffs of Kingston. The income from the estate was never adequate for the maintenance of the bridge, and the wardens relied upon tolls or upon private benefactors such as John Lovekin, 1368, Clement Milan, 1498, and Robert Hammond, 1565. An acknowledgment of the gift of Robert Hammond was inscribed on the old bridge as follows:—

“ Robert Hammond, Gentleman Baliff of Kingston heretofore, he then made this bridge tolle free for evermore.”

No other bridge existed between Kingston and London until the opening of Putney Bridge in 1729. King Henry VIII ordered his artillery to be brought over Kingston Bridge lest London Bridge should be damaged by its weight.

In 1825 the first stone of the present bridge was laid by the Earl of Liverpool, then Prime Minister, Edward Lapidge being the architect, and in 1828 it was opened by the Duchess of Clarence, afterwards Queen Adelaide. This bridge was freed from tolls in 1870. In 1914 it was widened¹ on the upstream side at the expense of the County Councils of Middlesex and Surrey. No opening ceremony took place on this occasion owing to the outbreak of the War.

MONTAGUE SHARPE.

MITCHAM: SAXON BURIAL GROUND.

A number of further graves have been opened in the above burial ground during the last two years. The objects found are remarkably consistent in their character, which may be described as West Saxon of the middle years of the sixth century. Some amethyst beads may denote traffic with Kent.

In the grave of a woman was found the contents of her reticule—a needle-case, a pair of bronze tweezers on a ring, two keys, two coins (Roman) pierced for suspension, and a curious fragment of a large square-headed brooch, identical in design with one found at Fairford in Berkshire. The animal motive in the decoration of this fragment seems to be of the transitional type, between realistic and conventional, or fragmentary.

Another very interesting find was a gilt saucer brooch with a bold design of a face, very little conventionalised, with a heavy moustache on the upper lip and two plaits of hair twisted over the ears and brought round to the chin. The morphology of these plaits and twists can plainly be seen in a Danish copy of a Roman head; only the head was then the head of a girl, and naturally had no moustache.

¹ The arrangements for the widening were in the hands of a joint committee of the Middlesex and Surrey County Councils, whose names are shown on the west and east side panels. The engineers were Messrs. Basil Mott and David Hay, M.Inst.C.E., and the contractors, Messrs. Walter Scott and Middleton.

Two fine pieces of glass have been recovered that were found by gravel diggers during the War. One is a beautiful green flask, probably Roman, of most graceful shape—an ovoid body standing on a broad foot, and ending in a narrow neck with a broad lip. Two handles join the neck with the shoulder of the body, and a thin thread of glass is twisted round in a spiral from top to bottom by way of ornament.

The other piece is shaped like a flat finger-bowl. Both are broken and incomplete, but enough remains to give a very good idea of the character of the pieces.

A mile away from this burying ground some exploration has been carried out on the site of Merton Priory Church; concerning which a note appears elsewhere in this volume.

H. F. BIDDER.

AN ACCOUNT OF CHURCH AND OTHER GOODS
AT NEWARK PRIORY.

For the following transcript from a document in the Public Record Office¹ the Society is indebted (as it has often been before) to Mr. Theodore Craib. It is the first account of the kind which has come to light in connection with this Monastery. H. J.

NEWARK.

Herafter certeyne receiptys and paymentes by me Thomas Legh, doctour of lawe and commissioner ther the xvth day of Januarye in the xxxth yeir of Kinge Henry theight as well of all thornamentes of the churche, and stuf of housholde, as of all the corne and cattall, to his graces use, as more att large may appere by the particulers of the same in the originall.

Fyrste the ornamentes of the churche with all the stuf and utensylles of household as may apper in the originall by the particulers souldre fore

xxxv*l*. xiijs. viij*d*.

Item corne, hay and cattall with all the husbandrye gear, as likewise may appere by particulers in the originall sould for

lij. iijs. viij*d*.
iiij^{xx} vij*l*. xvijs. iiij*d*.
wherof

Payed and laid furthe for rewardes firste to the poor v*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*. Item to viij chanons every on of them xls. some xv*l*.

xxij*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*.

Item to xlj servauntes and hynes for ther quarter wages and lyverays as may apere in the originall by particulers

xviiij*l*. vjs. viij*d*.

¹ Exchequer, T.R., Misc. Bks. 154.

Item for cates and horsmete expended in the house in tyme of the dissolvinge the same and for the expenses of the commissioner in executing the Kinges commission ther

vij*l*.
xlvij*l*.

Remainders—

And so ther dothe rem[ain] of the saide sailles and by a specialtie in handes of Sir Antonye Brown knight ande fermer ther due at the feaste of [*blank*] whiche shalbe in the yeir of our Lorde M.ccccc

xxxix*l*. xvij*s*. iij*z*.

Plaite receyved and delyvered to M^r Williams Master of the Jewell house as apperethe by his byll indented.

Fyrste a basyne and ewer iij standinge masers, ij saltes with on cover, xxij spones a knif the hafte of the same covered with sylver plaite, iij chalices, a crosse enamelled, ij small belles, a paxe, j encensor, a shippe for encense, ij cruettes, vj small relickes of cristall covered with silver an other of cristall with copre and gilte, iij litle crosses of wode covered with silver plait

ccc*x* onz. whereof { gilt cxli*j* onz.
white clxix onz.

Item rem. all edifices and buyldinges, iij belles in the steeple, a clocke with all the leade, glasse yron and stones

Item rem. att Sente barnes in the hande of the fermer ther vj oxen and xij kyen which muste be maid standinge to the Kinges use at the fyne of his yeir conteyned in his lease

Item rem. ix quarters of wheatt for the ferme sent barnes. Item xl quarters of Rye and c. quarters of otes for the parsonage of Okinge

Debtes

Item debtes owinge to the house nowe due to the kinge by Harry Fell for the prebend in Yourke due att Lambmes laste paste

xvj*l*. vj*s*. viij*z*.

Item all the quarters rente due at Cristmmas laste, save onelie xlvj*s*. viij*z*. y^t was receyved of John V[er]gys of Jury whiche (as they say) dothe amounte to the sum of iij^{xx}*l* or above

ii^{xx}*l*.

Item we have putt Sir Antonye Browne knight in possession of the said house to the kinges use the xvth day of January in the xxxth yeir of his gracys reangne

Debtes y^t the house doithe owe

Fyrste to the righte honorable my lord privey seale

x*l*.

Item to M ^r William Peter	xxs.
Item to John Brownham, fishmonger of London	vij <i>li</i> . xixs. v <i>d</i>
Item to Badesden, fishmonger of London	[blank]
Item to John Norberye	v <i>li</i> .
Item to the parson of Shire	ii <i>li</i> .
Item to Roger Purdon	xxs.
Item to John Polsted	vij <i>li</i> . iijs. iiij <i>d</i>
Item to John Purdon	xvijs.
Item to John Mannyng	xvijs. v <i>d</i>
Item to Hethe the paynter	iiij <i>li</i>
Item to William Bygnall	xxs.
Item to John Mylles	xxs.
Item to Edmond Emote of borrowed money for kepinge the house duringe the tyme of vacacon	xviiij <i>li</i> . xxx <i>d</i> .
Item borrowed of Richard Alderton	xij <i>li</i> .
Item to the commissioner for his fees ande expenses in executinge the kinges com- mission for elecon as itt shall please the kinge to alowe him	none
Item to M ^r Price regester for his fees	x <i>li</i> x <i>s</i> .
Item for the proctores fees for askinge the con- firmacon	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Item owinge to M ^r Sentulo due att the death of every prior a horse, bridle, and sadle, and a parre of sylver spoers price v <i>d</i> .	
Item due to him att the elecon of every prior	xxvs.
Sume of all the debtes over and besydes the fees of the commission for the elecon as is aforsaid, and over and besydes the dett owinge to the fishmonger Badesden whiche as yett is nott knowen for certen, and also over and besydes the horse, brydle, sadle and spoers of M ^r Sentulo amounteth to	iiij ^x v <i>li</i> . xix <i>d</i> .

Pensions

Fyrste to Sir Richard Lypyscom, prior,	x <i>li</i> .
Item to Sir William Thetcher	v <i>li</i> .
Item to Sir John Rose hathe for his pension, a service in a churche apropiat to the house	
Item to Sir William Blundell	v <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i>
Item to Sir Nicolas White	v <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i>
Item to Sir Richard Wode	v <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i>
Item to Sir Thomas Snellinge	v <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i>
Item to Sir John Martyne	v <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i>
Item to Thomas Garland	v <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i>

Sum lxxix*li*. [sic]

OATLANDS.

For the following transcript from Treasury Records¹ at the Public Record Office the Society is once more indebted to Miss E. H. Fairbrother.

CHARLES R.

Earle of St Alban.—Whereas by Letters Patents Under our Greate [Seale] of England bearing date the Last day of March in y^e 22th yeare of our Reigne, we were graciously pleased to grant unto John Staley and Martin folkes all that our House or scite of a house Gardens, Orchards & Courts with y^e appurtenances heretofore called Oatlands house then demolished and all Lands upon which y^e said house then demolished sometimes stood, and all that our parke of Oatlands with the appurtenances in our Countie of Sury and y^e paddock there and all that Meadow Lying in y^e Comõn mead of Weybridge in our said Countie of Surry and all y^e Lands & Grounds heretofore called or knoune by y^e name of Oatlands parke and all houses Structures Lodges & buildings and all Inclosures pales Waters Easements and other Comodities whatsoever to the same belonging or then or then [*sic*] to fore parte or parcell thereof to hold to the said John Staley and Martin folkes from Mich^s then last past for y^e terme of Thirty one yeares at & under y^e yearly rent of Twenty shillings as in and by the said Letters patents relation being there unto had may appeare which said sume & estaite so granted to y^e said John Staley and Martin folkes is by severall meane assignements thereof come to & vested In our Right trusty and well beloved Cousin Henry Earle of St Alban, who hath humbly besought Us to Grant unto him a further Terme of Eleaven yeares to comence After the Expiration of his present Terme to make up his now remaining yeares therein the time & terme of Thirty one yeares to be computed from Mich^s Last past where In we are Graciously pleased to Gratifie y^e s^d Earle : Our Will and pleasure therefore Is that you forthwith prepare a bill for our Royall Signature to pass Our Greate Seale of England conteyning a Grant or demisse to y^e said Earle of y^e s^d house Scite parke & premisses in the said Letters Patents conteyned, and of every of them with their appurtenances for y^e Terme of Eleaven yeares to comence from y^e expiration or other sooner determination of y^e said Terme of Thirty one yeares by y^e said Letters patents granted at and Under y^e said yearly rent of Twenty shillings payable from the Commencement of y^e s^d Terme at our Lady Day and Michafmas by equall portions : Which Demise being certified by our Surveyor Generall at a reasonable fine to be worth nine hundred pounds Is to pass without fine in Consideration of y^e Long and faithfull servis done & performed unto Us by y^e s^d Earle and of y^e rents & Covenants on y^e Lessees part therein to be specified & expressed, and you are to insert in the same such Covenants provisoes Clauses & Nonobstantes as you shall think fitt or necessary, as well for our Service as to make such our Grant most

¹ T. 52/8, p. 180.

firme and effectuall in the Lawe, and for soe doeing this shall be yo^r Warrant; Given at our Court at Windsor the thirteenth day of June 1681 In y^e 33th yeare of our Reigne. By his Ma^{ties} Comand

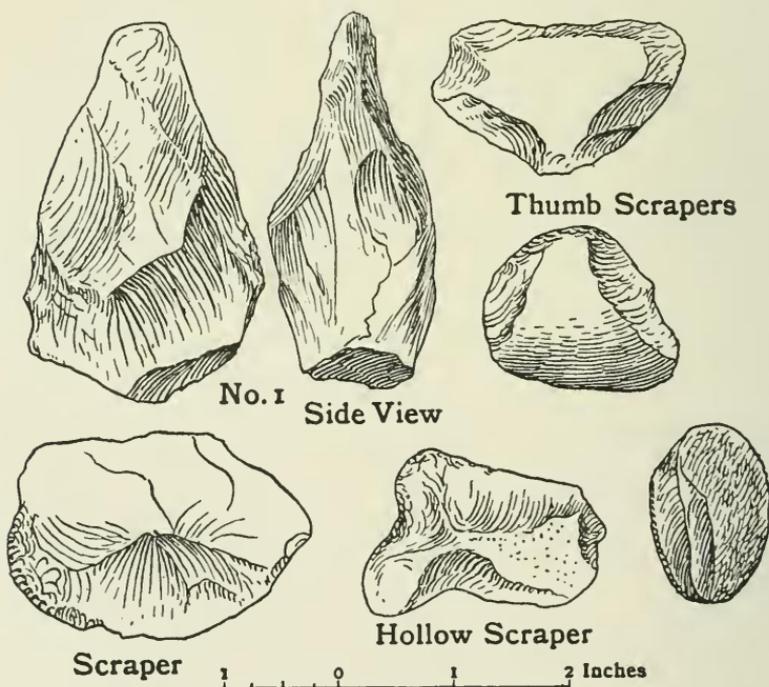
HYDE.

To our Attorney or Sollicitor
Gen^l.

REIGATE.

By the generosity of Mr. Randal Vogan the old Town Hall, built, according to Brayley, in 1780, has been presented to the Corporation for the use of the town. Mr. Somers Somerset, the former owner, has made it a condition of sale that the building shall not be pulled down for 21 years,¹ and it is hoped that it may now be regarded as permanently safe.

H. J.



FLINTS FOUND AT STREATHAM.

A friend of mine has an allotment on an estate called "Wellfield" on the south side of Streatham Common, and this past year he found

¹ This note is taken from a description in the *Surrey Mirror*, in which a tribute is also paid to the generosity of Mr. Somers Somerset in the matter of the purchase price of this interesting building. An article upon another matter of interest at Reigate appears earlier in this volume.

evidence of early man there, in the shape of several worked flints, which he considers are late-Neolithic. In the annexed sketches No. 1 is an implement, and the others are evidently scrapers. There were also a few other worked flakes.

J. F. PHILLPOT.

WEYBRIDGE AND BYFLEET: TRACES OF OLD IRONWORKS.¹

Some recent fires on Weybridge Heath above the station have cleared the undergrowth, and revealed a series of more or less parallel trenches, somewhat like the furrows on arable land, but irregular and varying in depth. They are the remains of old iron workings, where ironstone was obtained locally, and although probably not more than about 150 years old, public memory is so short that their nature and origin are almost forgotten.

They can be seen on the further side of the railway covering the heath as far as the old general post-office. In the other direction they are lost in the gardens of the houses at the south-west corner of the heath, but reappear on St. George's Hill, and, roughly following the edge of the golf links, they skirt the western and southern sides of the hill and make their way towards Silvermere.

They flank both sides of the road going to Redhill, and, spreading out fanwise through the grounds of Fox Warren Park, cover much of Wisley and Ockham Commons, and finally die out on the left-hand side of the Portsmouth Road going to Wisley, immediately past the 20th milestone from London, just where the vegetation and scenery change so abruptly, and the open heaths of the fir-clad Bagshot sands give place to the oaks and undulating fields of the London clay.

The trenches are strictly limited to the geological formation of the Bagshot Beds, which consist of a lower stratum of Bagshot sand covered in places by the Bracklesham clay. Between these two strata lies a deposit of ironstone varying from a mere staining of the soil to a definite plate several inches thick; and wherever this ironstone by the conformation of the strata comes within working distance of the surface there the ground is seamed with trenches, and the ore is found to have been extracted.

Beneath the untouched ground, beside the trenches, deep down, the ironstone still exists, and many householders on Weybridge Heath have been obliged to drill this impervious stratum beneath their houses in order to keep their cellars dry. The formation is fully described in *Memoir of the Geological Survey, Windsor and Chertsey*, by H. Dewey and C. E. N. Bromehead.

¹ This note is reprinted from the *Surrey Advertiser*, Sept. 24th, 1921. Another note upon iron-working in Surrey appears above under HORLEY.

LOCAL IRONWORKS.

The ironstone, which contained only 23 per cent. of iron (not a very high yield), was conveyed by pack ponies to various mills in the neighbourhood. In Weybridge it was smelted at the mill by the mouth of the Wey navigation canal, now the oil mills; in Byfleet at two mills on the Wey; and there was yet another mill at Downside, in Cobham. In the neighbourhood of all of them remains of iron slag can still be found.

The industry seems to have been a flourishing one, for an Act of Parliament of 1803 (44 Geo. III, cap. xxv), recites the conveyance in 1760, *inter alia*, of the two "iron mills at Byfleet used in the iron and steel manufacture," and notes that the mills with their warehouses, etc., were of greater annual value than the manors of Byfleet and Weybridge with their lands and park.

More than 30 years before this these mills had been "brass wier mills," and brass wire and large pins are dredged up in the Wey even now. No details of Downside Mill have yet come to hand, but Weybridge Mill, also a "brass wier mill," in 1760, had apparently been fitted with machinery to deal with iron by 1779, for a lease of that date prohibits its use for any business that would "require a great hammer to be worked by water," a proviso inserted in the interest of the owners of the canal, whose water it would use.

Shortly after it passed into the hands of Mr. J. Bunn, who certainly smelted iron there, and in 1812 two trade tokens of a shilling and a penny were issued, the latter having on the obverse a view of the mills with four large chimneys and a waterwheel, inscribed beneath "The Weybridge Mills," and on the reverse "One penny payable at Weybridge, I. Bunn and Co."

AN OLD WEALDEN INDUSTRY.

It is known that iron was obtained in the weald of Surrey in 1553, but the industry is probably older. That of the neighbouring counties of Sussex and Kent certainly is, and goes back to Roman times, if not earlier. It is difficult to realise now that our south-eastern counties were once the principal iron-producing districts of England, though Kipling's delightful story of Hal o' the Draft should help us to remember. When iron was first worked in the Wey valley is not known. The district was fairly thickly populated in the prehistoric iron age, and man probably got his iron locally, but he left no traces of his work which can be identified. There is no mention of any iron working at Weybridge or Byfleet in the exhaustive Cromwellian Survey of 1650, and, on the whole, it is probable that the trenches we now see on St. George's Hill and Wisley Common date only from the middle of the 18th century, and cover a period of about fifty years. They are the last remaining traces of what was once a great but was then a dying industry.

ERIC GARDNER.