

## GENERAL NOTES AND DOCUMENTS.

### THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SURREY.

#### *Ashtead.*

Mr. Anthony Lowther, who is helping the Joint Committee on the Survey, has found Roman remains in Ashtead Forest, which suggest that there is a Roman site there of some importance. No proper excavation has been possible so far, but a superficial examination at five or six visits has brought to light fragments of roof, floor and flue tiles, including a complete floor tile some  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " square, besides a great quantity of pottery of various kinds. No foundations have been traced at present, but the relics found seem to point to a habitation site, though one would not expect to find a Roman dwelling on the London Clay of the forest. The remains extend over a considerable area and are near the camp shown on the O.S. maps and not far from two spots marked as sites of Roman pottery finds. It is hoped that it will be possible for the site to be systematically examined.

#### *Blechingley.*

Mr. Edwin Hart calls attention to the existence of two moated sites in this parish, which are practically unknown. One of them, in the North Park near the foot of the chalk escarpment, has never been recorded and is not marked in the O.S. maps, while the other, which is in the South Park down in the Weald, is only mentioned in Mr. U. Lambert's recently published History of Blechingley. The former, roughly square, is in a little copse to the East of Place Farm, on level ground sloping from it to the East and South. The moat itself, now dry, and a bank within it which surrounds the enclosure, are wooded, but in the centre is open meadow. Foundations of a 16th century wall have been found in the South bank, but whether this continued all round the enclosure has not yet been ascertained. Foundations of a building have also been found adjoining the moat on the South, but its plan and extent have not yet been traced. At the South-east corner of the moat the overflow was extended to the South for some distance and partly walled, possibly to form a large fishpond.

The southern site lies a little to the North-west of Lodge Farm in the South Park on open ground sloping sharply to the West.

This moat is also dry, except for a pond banked up at the North-East angle, and owing to the slope the upper part must have been extraordinarily deep, or the moat divided into two levels, if it was intended to hold water. In shape it is roughly quadrangular with the North-West angle rounded off to a very marked degree. A well marked oblong enclosure adjoins it on the West. The foundations of a stone building with large fragments of the local *paludina* limestone and other local stone, have been found within the enclosure, but their extent is still unknown. The finds include medieval pottery and the only object which can be definitely said to be of prehistoric date is a very fine Bronze Age hone. There is no history or tradition, documentary or oral, to account for these moats. The field in which the second is situated is called Chapel Plat. Mr. Lambert, whose book was published before the remains of buildings were discovered there, suggests that the moat was the site of a former castle with chapel attached.

*Waddon.*

Mrs. C. J. Richardson reports the discovery of a prehistoric site at Waddon, a hamlet in Croydon. The site is actually in Beddington parish, but adjoins the boundary between that parish and Croydon. It is on rising ground close to the Wandle, at the north end of Aldwyk Road, an unfinished road which cuts through a sandy hill overlooking the Wandle. Much soil on each side of the road has been removed and the resulting hollow shows in section two or three feet of sandy soil resting on an irregular surface of Thanet sand. Attention was drawn to the site by numerous worked flints, which appeared to have come from the surface soil, and some digging at a promising spot resulted in the discovery of a definite hearth at a depth of two feet, resting on the Thanet sand. The hearth consisted of a mass of burnt flints, among which were fragments of coarse, hand-made pottery, bones and teeth of animals, and flint flakes. The animals represented are horse, ox, sheep, pig and red deer. Near the hearth, but at a slightly higher level, were found fragments of blackish wheel-made pottery, said by Mr. Reginald Smith to be 'British.' Broken pottery was found at all levels in the surface soil and appears to be of various periods from Neolithic and Roman.

A fairly constant level of flint flakes and cores was found at the junction of the Thanet sand with the surface soil. These were iron stained and incrustated with sand and probably represent the oldest industry of the site. Apart from these the ground seemed to have been much disturbed all over and it was difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between different layers. Worked flints were found at all levels and include cores of different types, scrapers and

trimmed flakes, a good burin and two 'pigmy' implements. Many of the flints found appear to resemble Aurignacian types, notably a beautiful end scraper found by Mr. Prescott Row on a site not far from the hearth. Mr. Row has also found fragments of a cinerary urn, hand-made and of coarse pottery, which have been partly pieced together and appear to belong to a vessel of Roman type. Mr. Reginald Smith is inclined to put this down as a native attempt to copy a Roman sepulchral urn.

There is a marked similarity between this habitation site and the one found by Mrs. Birch at Wallington both in their situation on the left bank of the Wandle and in the general character of the remains discovered.

*Wallington.*

The remains of an earthwork have been found by Mrs. J. E. Birch on the banks of the Wandle, near Wallington Bridge and close to the boundary between the parishes of Beddington and Wallington. There is a large circular depression in the enclosure not far from the river bank. A reference to an earthwork, apparently the one in question, is quoted in *Historical Notes on Wallington*, by the Rev. J. Williams, 1873; but no authority is given and the work is not mentioned in the Victoria County History or shown in the maps of the Ordnance Survey Department. The site is a spit of Thanet sand, between chalk and gravel. The Wandle forms the northern boundary of the work and a well-marked vallum and ditch runs down to it on the West. Excavations in 1922 showed no definite boundary on the South, where the inhabited area seems to have been protected only by marshy ground, while the Eastern boundary was apparently a water course, now dry. This is still the boundary between the parishes of Wallington and Beddington. A section across the frontage to the Wandle showed a well-defined bank towards the river. The old higher water-level was well marked and there was a projection which seemed to have been a dipping place, some large bedded flints forming a stance. This section produced very few pot-boilers, no early pottery, only a trace of bones, but one square piece of Rhenish tufa. Excavation in the large circular depression, some 72' in diameter, within the work reached the native sand at a depth of 7'. The first 3' consisted of modern tip: the remainder yielded a little mediæval and some early black and red, coarse pottery, a few pot-boilers and worked flints, one of which has been pronounced Neolithic. A section through the Western vallum and ditch produced on the lower level bones in small clumps, mixed with pot-boilers and one bone implement, much used, with a longitudinal groove. Nearer the surface were found mediæval glazed ware and traces of iron were also found and the small, forked bronze terminal of a leather strap with a sheath, also of bronze. These

were identified by Mr. Reginald Smith and pronounced mediæval. Other sections were opened making eight in all, and produced finds of the same mixed character. These included a flint factory, several rubbers, one of Diorite, a spindle whorl, a piece of a Roman bracelet of bronze, fragments of Roman tile, more tufa, and fragments of pottery, both pre-Roman and Saxon. All the ground showed traces of disturbance and there was never less than 3' of made ground above the original surface.

Work was continued in 1923, when the most important discovery was what appears to be a section of a Roman road. It is composed of a layer of flint and gravel, some 10 in. thick and about 13 ft. across, bedded on sand. It seems to point towards Beddington Church, but its direction has not yet been definitely ascertained. Probing disclosed the presence over a large area of a hard substratum, apparently similar in character. This appears in places to be a continuation of the road, but in other spots possible foundations are suggested. Little or no work has been done in 1924 owing to unfavourable weather, but the site ought to be thoroughly investigated.

Another discovery by Mrs. Birch at Carshalton is described earlier in this volume. She has also found the site of a mediæval chapel (post-Domesday) and beneath it the remains of a structure, apparently, of wattle and daub, possibly a kiln. A few yards from these, in different directions, she found two pit-dwellings.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

*NOTE.* Reviews of Books have been unavoidably held over in the present number but it is not out of place here to mention two small works by the writer of the above report, which should have been noticed in our last number. These are two addresses<sup>1</sup> delivered by Mr. Major in 1920 and 1921 and still, we understand obtainable. The first sets forth a reconsideration of the possibility of arriving at some definite conclusions about the winning of Surrey by the Saxons in the light of fresh material which has become available since 1913, including the article by Mr. Thomas Codrington on Surrey Water-ways which appeared in these Collections<sup>2</sup>: it is interesting to find that the War period provided Mr. Major not only with time for the arrangement of ideas but also with some assistance in excavation. The second, which carries out in more detail an examination of the evidence as to early Saxon occupation already

<sup>1</sup> *Surrey, London and the Saxon Conquest: with an Appendix on the Course of the Roman Road through Croydon and The Saxon Settlement of North-East Surrey*: Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, 1920 and 1921: with maps, 1s. 6d. each.

<sup>2</sup> S.A.C., xxviii.



AN OLD SURREY PRINT  
Bears Den Hall



sketched in the first, is concerned largely with the evidence furnished by place names: from which point of view it may be read in conjunction with Mr. Bonner's article in the present volume.

We must hope that perusal of these small books may lead to Mr. Major's receiving yet more help in the excellent Survey work which he is directing on behalf of this Society and the Ordnance Survey.

H. J.

### AN OLD SURREY PRINT.

The accepted explanation of this print, here reproduced from a copy in the possession of Lt.-Col. F. A. Heygate Lambert, F.S.A., is that it was made about 1720 as a skit upon Charles Christian Reisen, gem-engraver and artist, and one Skelton, an upholsterer, who lived together at Putney in a cottage named by them or their friends Bearsden Hall. It is so explained in the catalogue of the British Museum Print Room. Charles Christian Reisen was the son of a Norwegian engraver who came to London, *via* Scotland, in 1666, arriving in the Thames at the singularly inopportune date of the second day of the Great Fire. The son was born in the parish of St. Clement Danes in 1679. He was introduced to Prince George of Denmark, but found a more discriminating patron in Harley; and became famous in a small way. He was much employed in engraving seals, and was given commissions from Denmark, Germany and France. His only public notoriety in England arose from his being examined as to the authenticity of a seal, in the proceedings against Bishop Atterbury for treasonable correspondence in 1722, after the supposed date of this engraving. But Reisen was a well-known character in artistic circles, a man of humour and sarcastic wit, an oddity in appearance and manners, speaking a mixed jargon of English and Danish. Sir James Thornhill drew a caricature of him and Matthew Prior wrote underneath it

This drawn by candlelight and hazard,  
Was meant to shew Charles Christian's mazzard.

He may be represented by the sinister side of the Janus' head under the picture of the house. About Skelton I know nothing. Reisen, if he lived at Putney, died in Covent Garden in 1725, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, on the north side near the steps of the church.<sup>1</sup>

This explanation is not quite satisfying. It leaves the 'Bear,' 'crabtree,' borne away by a kite, and most of the detail, unexplained. Reisen and Skelton seem rather insignificant subjects for so elaborate a skit. The 'Receptical for Fox's eggs' seems to suggest a political

<sup>1</sup> Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painters*, vol. vi., p. 289.

skit against the Whigs at a date considerably later than 1720; and the style of the whole engraving is more like that of 1780-1800. Is the mountain in the background St. Anne's Hill, Chertsey, where Fox lived? But the heads are neither of them portraits of Charles James Fox. We must thank Colonel Lambert for his contribution; but I think that there is still scope for the ingenuity of our Members in finding an explanation.

H. E. MALDEN.

### THE FUNERAL EXPENSES OF SIR THOMAS CAWARDEN.

The following transcript from a document among the Losely MSS. was made by the late Mr. Theodore Craib, who did so much excellent work for this and the Record Society, and was found among his papers together with that of a fragment relating to Chobham (printed below) after his death.

Sir Thomas Cawarden, a biographical sketch of whom was contributed to these *Collections*<sup>1</sup> by Mr. Craib, was a particularly important personage for the Surrey historian in that he laid the foundation of the Losely collections. He died in 1559 and was buried at Blechingley. The expenses of his funeral here detailed come to over £126.

Suche charges as grewe the daye of the obseques of Sir Thomas Cawerden Knight decessed vid.

Inprimis the blackes	lxix li xixs ijd.
Item for velvet and sylckes and bridydes satten	xls. vd
†. Item to the paynter	vj li.
†. Item to Barthelmew Scott for money dis- bursed at that same tyme as aperith by byll	lviijs. iiijd.
†. Item to Richarde Leyes for moneye by hym disbursed the same tyme as aperith by byll	xxviijs. ijd.
†. Item to Mr. Vyron preacher	xxvs. iiijd.
†. Item to Mr. Marlan herald of Armes	liijs. iiijd
† Item to the parson of the cherche for execu- ting of the funeralles	xijd
† Item to the cherche wardens for breking the grounde of the sepulker or grave he was buried in	vjs. viiijd.
† Item to the parson for a dead mortuary	xs.
† Item in ready money destributed to the poore the daye of the funeralles by the handes of Richard Leye and the parson of the churche in the presens of the churche wardens	iiijli xijs.

<sup>1</sup> S.A.C. XXVIII., p. 7.

†. Item to John Broke and Wylliam Isted for dygyng the grave &c.	ijs. ijd.
†. Item to the Sexton Clerke and Ryngers	ixs. iiijd.
†. Item for the lone of blacke cottons	xiijs. jd ob.
†. Item for the waste of cottons borrowed	iijs.
†. Item payed to Mr. Moore by thandes of Thomas Hawe for xxvij yardes blacke cotton which he sent from Gylforde to hang abowte the corps and wagon, whan the same was brought to Blchyingly from Horsley	xvs. ixd.
Item for provision of from London	v li. vijs. viijd
Item two tonne of beare	iiijli.
Item iiij quartars wheat	ii j li. xiijs. viijd
Item ij oxon	v j li. xiijs. iiijd.
Item iiij vealles	xiijs. iiijd.
Item iiij muttons	xxvjs. viijd.
Item viij pigges	vs. iiijd.
Item iiij dd. pigeons	vijs.
Item vij dd. coneyes	xxjs.
Item iiij dd. chekons	vjs. viijd
Item sugar spices and frutes	v li.
Item wyne di tonne	iiij li
Item to Thomas Bowcher for ij loodscoles	xxs.

H. J.

## PRE-CONQUEST CHURCHES IN SURREY.

A NOTE UPON THE ANTIQUITY OF WEST HORSLEY CHURCH AND  
OTHER CHURCHES.

There was a Church at *Orslei*, which may be taken as *West* Horsley—not East—and 1085-6, when the Domesday Survey of Surrey was made. This fact is presumptive evidence of a Saxon Church occupying the present site, i.e. a Church dating from before the Norman Conquest of 1066: but for how many years prior to that fateful year must remain pure guesswork, in default of any positive evidence, documentary or structural.

In place of mere surmise or speculation, it would be much more to the point to remove the stucco from the western quoins of the Nave—that is to say where the aisles join on to the Nave, which in early days was aisle-less—and if those quoins should prove to be of long and short stones alternately (as was the case in Stoke d'Abernon Church before the destructive restoration of the 'sixties), then one could definitely say 'Here is the West wall of a Saxon Church.' Recent investigation has proved that the nave of Witley Church,



Surrey, which had hitherto been classed as of Early Norman date is Saxon work, of probably the first half of the eleventh century. The nave of Stoke d'Abernon Church was in all likelihood older than this, and may have been erected in the 10th or even the 9th century, while its chancel, though disguised by extensive alterations in the 12th, 13th and later centuries, can be assigned with some plausibility to an even earlier period.

Here, at all events, are two local Churches with genuine Saxon features still to be seen, and similar features which would add enormously to our knowledge and to its antiquarian and historical interest are there for the finding at West Horsley, if intelligently sought, at nominal expense. An ounce of pure fact is worth a ton of pure fancy.

Of course there must have been scores of simple timber Churches of pre-Conquest date in Surrey, many of which would survive into the 12th century or later, like the still-remaining nave of Greenstead Church, near Ongar, Essex, which is constructed of split tree-trunks, placed upright and tongued together—an unique survival in this country of what must have been the common type of Saxon or Danish Church, where stone was scarce or non-existent, and men built with the material which was nearest to hand. But, all the same, Surrey can still show us in the fabrics of her ancient Churches plain evidences of a stone architecture that must have flourished contemporaneously with the wooden type.

There may be others, besides the following which I have investigated, which would yield proof of a pre-Conquest origin as stone buildings. Many of them have been grievously mishandled in 19th century restorations; but with the exception of Hascombe, which has been entirely rebuilt (It had a double-splayed window and an apse), either the existing walls, or fragments of carved work, still evidence a Stone church of the pre-Conquest period:

Carshalton	East Horsley
Cheam	West Horsley
? Beddington	Guildford, St. Mary's
Ashted	Godalming
Fetcham	Wotton
Reigate	? Shere
Stoke d'Abernon	Albury
Kingston	Wonersh
? Banstead	Compton
Betchworth	Witley
? Tooting (round tower, destroyed)	Hascombe (destroyed).

It is not a little remarkable, considering that Surrey is not *par excellence* a stone county, and that its ancient Churches are

some 145 only in number—that remains of about twenty *stone-built*, dating from before the Norman Conquest should have survived.

———— PHILIP M. JOHNSTON.

### THE RECORDING OF ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

May I put in a plea for the preservation of records, not indeed strictly archæological, but perhaps of no less importance? The nineteenth century will be remembered in history as the Century of Settlement and Colonization. No Power displayed greater activity in that work than Great Britain and it is no exaggeration to say that there is scarcely a family in the country from which a member did not go forth as a soldier, sailor, explorer, trader or settler.

Now many of those who did so brought home or sent home curios of all kinds and with the passage of time these articles are becoming of very great ethnological and historical value. We must largely depend on collections made during the nineteenth century for evidence of the methods of life of non-European races. The explorers of the eighteenth century were able to bring but little home for obvious reasons. To-day but little remains owing to the importation of European goods and European methods of life. It is important therefore not only to preserve articles of ethnological value themselves, but also to make a careful record of their history. I have had some correspondence on this subject with Sir Frederick Kenyon, the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and he has been good enough to send me a letter to parts of which I would venture to draw the attention of our members.

‘The practical suggestions which I would make to the owners of ethnological specimens are as follows:—

1. To record, on labels firmly attached to the objects, all that is known as to their origin and the date and circumstance of their acquisition.
2. In case of doubt, to consult the officials of the British Museum (Ethnological Department) or a good local museum. The objects may be of unsuspected interest.
3. If the owner does not wish to retain the objects, to consult the British Museum as to their most suitable destination. In some cases this will be the National collection, in others a local museum.

Of these, No. 1 is the most important. Ultimate destination may be settled at any time, but the record of facts, if once lost, is lost for ever. If the Museum can be of any use to you, or to other interested persons, in this matter, we shall always be very glad to do what we can.’

ONSLOW.