

## REVIEWS AND NOTICES

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**The Statutes of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity at Guildford.**—Edited by Philip G. Palmer, 1927.—Statutes which only exist in manuscript are apt to be neglected, or kept only so far as the existing authority wishes, so it is good to have them printed, and made easily accessible. The publication of those of Abbot's Hospital, though prepared by Mr. Palmer, was effected after his death, and thus forms an abiding memorial of that enthusiastic Master. Mr. Palmer was a man of that humble, conscientious disposition often found among minor officials of cathedral churches. They imbibe and so exhibit the best spirit of the institutions they serve. Palmer had an exhaustive knowledge of all that concerned Archbishop Abbot and his Foundation. His pamphlet on the romance of the Archbishop's tomb, in which he illustrates the design of the monument by passages from Spenser's *Faerie Queene* is ingenious, though not perhaps convincing that this poem was in the mind of the builders. It points, however, a useful moral to the boys of Abbot's School.

The Statutes now printed were compiled in 1629, nearly ten years after the incorporation of the Hospital, and in Abbot's latter years. They are drawn largely from those of Whitgift's Hospital at Croydon, these in their turn being modelled much on the lines of others of the later Middle Ages. Mr. Palmer has found many errors in the printed copies hitherto existing, and has drawn his edition from the signed manuscript at Guildford, collated with a copy preserved at Lambeth Palace. The Statutes present few unusual features, but are clear on the matters to be observed and avoided with regard to election of officers and inmates, management of the chest and discipline, all of which regulations are wisely worded in view of the accumulated experience of the causes of decay in these institutions. Few alterations have had to be made by Order in Chancery, though it seems almost a pity, since in the present day, when the tendency is towards technical training, that the endowment to train boys for manufacture should have lapsed into an ordinary boys' school. There is one provision of which the purpose is difficult to see. No "dogges" may be kept, "for the better preserving of all the glass in the house." This causes us to think, without a clear issue as to the reason of the ordinance.

To go further into kindred matters, some antiquaries were recently puzzled why the arms of Abbot were impaled with those of Wadham College on his tomb, since the only association was that Abbot recommended a cook to this college in 1613 (*Letters of Dorothy Wadham*, 1609–18). It was Mr. Palmer who discovered that the arms on the monument had been repainted and this coat was in error. There is, however, another association between Wadham College and Abbot's Hospital in that the glass in the chapel in both was made by the Van Lings, and the subjects overlap a good deal. The glass at Abbot's Hospital was not made to fit the windows, and may have been baked in the ovens which were constructed at Wadham College. The figure of Jonah, with the whale gaily spouting fountains, appears in both, and at Wadham was placed in the east window in 1622, the design being taken from *Meditationes in Evangelia*, 1595, of which the plates are by Martin de Vos. Archbishop Abbot gave lectures on the Book of Jonah, which were received with much applause, printed in 1600 and again in 1613. Did these lectures suggest to Van Ling to introduce Jonah to the windows of Abbot's Hospital?

J. K. FLOYER.

**Godstone, a Parish History.**—By Uvedale Lambert, F.S.A. With Map and Illustrations. Printed for Private Circulation, 1929.

Our late member, Mr. Uvedale Lambert, whose monumental history of Blechingley was published in 1921, was engaged at the time of his lamented death on a similar work for the neighbouring parishes of Godstone and Tandridge. All that he had completed were the eight chapters dealing with the history of Godstone which form the matter of the present book. These, although in some cases they show a need of further revision, have been printed practically as he left them by his brother, our member, Sir Henry Lambert.

The work is therefore to be judged as a fragment only of what its learned author intended, but it is a goodly fragment and is sufficient to show that had he lived to carry out his full purpose we should have had for these two parishes a treatment on as grand a scale as that he had used for Blechingley. As it is we have here in the last six chapters the manorial history of Godstone pretty well complete from the Domesday entry to the early nineteenth century, together with such a mass of references to the parish in mediæval and later times as proves the width of the author's reading and his extraordinary industry in research and acquaintance with original manuscript sources. Nor is this all. In his first chapter he deals with the prehistoric and Roman remains

in the parish and here his own profound knowledge of his native country has been employed to good purpose in working out the vexed problems of the early earthworks and the course of the Roman road which runs through Godstone from north to south.

Godstone resembles its neighbouring parishes of Blechingley and Tandridge in being long and narrow, running from the chalk hills on the north down to the Sussex border in the south, a feature which Mr. Lambert attributes to a design to secure for each parish a share of good and bad soil for cultivation and wastes for hunting. Godstone indeed has the distinction of being the longest parish in Surrey, although it is to a slight extent cut in two in its southern portion by a projecting part of the parish of Horne. Its original Saxon name of Wolcnesstede which is traced down through all its later derivatives to the sixteenth-century form Walkhamsted, Mr. Lambert claims with much reason to be derived from the fulling or "walking" industry which was such a feature of the district in connexion with the existence of the beds of fullers' earth in Nutfield and round about and with which the name of Blechingley also may have been connected, as he was previously at great pains to prove. The later name of Godstone, which seems to appear first in the fifteenth century as a place name in the parish, Mr. Lambert, putting aside the attempts of earlier historians to connect it with the 'good stone' of the neighbourhood, would derive from Goda (Godgifu or Godiva) the daughter of Æthelred and sister of Edward the Confessor (by a slip on p. 42 described as the Confessor's daughter) whose second husband was Eustace of Boulogne, the Domesday tenant of Godstone.

Of Count Eustace and his descendants Mr. Lambert writes in great detail and the history of the various families who afterwards owned the two or three manors in Godstone is very fully treated : the de Lucys, the St. Johns of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries who built the earthworks at Lagham and of whom we have here a folding pedigree, Sir Nicholas de Lovayne, the Sinclairs and Harcourts down to the Lees, the Evelyns, the Boones and the Claytons, which last family held the manor from the middle of the eighteenth century to the beginning of the present one.

The history breaks off with the announcement that the author next proposed to turn to the account of the parish church and its daughter churches but of this part of his subject all the materials that the book contains are the early views of the church and the portraits of some of the former vicars. Other illustrations include an excellent portrait of the author and there is a map of the parish on the scale of six inches to the mile in three sections. If anything in the way of criticism may be ventured, it is that it would have

been more convenient to have detached the map from the book and inserted it in a pocket in the end cover. Constant reference to it is necessary for a perfect comprehension of the author's arguments in dealing with the questions of the Roman road and the early remains and it is difficult to handle the several sections in their attached condition without damaging them.

M. S. G.

**An Historical Catalogue of Surrey Maps.**—By Henry A. Sharp, F.L.A. (Deputy Librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries). 1929. The Croydon Libraries Committee are entitled to much credit for their public spirit in printing this useful and interesting catalogue, which is published at a price (3s. 6d.) which puts it within everybody's reach, the object aimed at being, as the Introduction states, not pecuniary benefit, but to facilitate the intelligent study of the cartographic treasures which the Croydon Public Libraries possess.

It is not of course possible that a list of this kind should on its first appearance be quite complete, or be exempt from errors. No reference is made to the Map of Surrey of 1729 by John Senex. (This Map is very rare, but is included in the list printed at the end of Vol. III of *Manning and Bray*.) The Map of Surrey in Ellis's new and correct Atlas of England and Wales, the preface of which is dated 1819, is not referred to. That map is clearly based on Langley's new Map of Surrey which is tentatively dated in the Catalogue 1817 (?), but on my copy stated to have been published on April 1, 1817. Ellis omitted the view of Epsom Races and the star compass, but failed to correct obvious errors like Bankstead for Banstead.

The statement on p. 38 that the 25 in. to 1 m. Ordnance Survey is a large reproduction of the 6-inch survey is of course wrong. The facts are that a 6-inch survey was made of Ireland between 1825 and 1895, and in the case of England some northern counties were begun on the 6-inch scale in 1840. In 1854 the 25-inch was begun. Surrey was surveyed on the 25-inch ( $\frac{1}{2500}$ ) in the field. It was published on that scale and also on the 6-inch. But the 6-inch was only an office reduction, the original large-scale survey being on the scale of  $\frac{1}{2500}$ . Before that the only Ordnance Survey of Surrey was the 1-inch.

But though it is inevitable that some errors and omissions should exist, they do not detract seriously from the value of a catalogue which must be of great interest to all Surrey archæologists.

H. L.

**The Black Death at Farnham.**—The *English Historical Review* for October 1929 contains an interesting article on the Black Death in the Hundred of Farnham, by the Rev. E. Robo. It is based on a study of the accounts of the Bishop of Winchester, and covers the whole Hundred or Manor of Farnham, except the Borough of Farnham and Waverley. The plague seems to have reached Farnham in the autumn of 1348 and to have died out after September 1350. Some of the details are striking, such as the difficulty of disposing of the large number of animals received as heriots, ten plough horses in 1348–9 being sold for 13s. 8d., and cows and wethers fetching less than half their average prices. In 1349–50 it was stated that in forty cases there were no relatives left, or no heir by blood would take up the land. But the general conclusion arrived at is that there was nevertheless no dislocation of the manorial system, agriculture suffered no apparent change and the great economic alteration noticeable at a later date was not the immediate or permanent result of the Black Death—there was no new commutation of labour services. Work on the demesne went on as usual, and the vacant holdings for the most part found tenants again. It is tentatively suggested that no more than one half of the population and yet more than one-third must have died of the plague.

H. L.

**The Charm of Surrey.** By Gordon Home. (Black, 7s. 6d.) Mr. Gordon Home emphasizes that Surrey has much to endear her to lovers of Nature and Architecture. He briefly refers to many places of historical and architectural interest, and reminds us of some of the still remote little villages which remain unspoilt by the modern builder. The book is illustrated with pencil sketches by the author.

**A Few Notes on Banstead Downs.** By Harold Bawtree. (William Pile, 1s. 6d.) A fourth edition of this interesting little pamphlet has been issued. The contents have been revised, and a certain amount of fresh matter introduced.

### THE EXCAVATION FUND

I have, at the desire of the Council of the Society, already approached Members of the Society personally, by letter and generally through the Press for contributions to supplement our Excavation Fund.

I venture again to appeal to Members of the Society for their generous assistance. Since I wrote my letter to the Press the Treasurer has received over £50 for the Excavation Fund; but much more is needed and it is needed urgently.

All over the south of England development is proceeding apace. More and more speedily are the open spaces being covered with buildings and the ancient landmarks disappearing. Take the case of St. George's Hill and the British Camp situated there—had the Society possessed a Fund and an excavation policy years ago that site might have been scientifically excavated before it became ripe for building development.

Much has been done in the way of excavation in Surrey, but much still remains to be done, and I earnestly and sincerely hope that Members of the Society will continue their generous support to the excavation fund that they have given in the past.

ONSLOW.

### INDEX OF ARCHITECTURAL RECORDS .

A Committee representing the Royal Archæological Institute, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the London Survey Society and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has been formed to explore the possibility of compiling a central card index of prints, drawings and other architectural records. It is felt that this should be of great assistance to those engaged upon the repair of old buildings, to writers of architectural, archæological or topographical works, and to students generally.

If it should meet with success it is not unlikely that it would be developed to include some means of storing such records in a central and safe place, should they be loaned, offered or bequeathed.

It is proposed to limit the scope of the Committee's work to buildings at least a century old and to those of England only, but it is hoped that parallel action will be undertaken in Scotland and Wales.

It is realized that an immense amount of such records are in private hands, and it would be useful to the Committee if owners would give particulars of their collections now, for with this knowledge the Committee will be better able to form an idea of the extent and scope of the enterprise.

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