NOTES.

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

The Gosden Farm Gravel Pit near Bramley.—This pit has already yielded several teeth of *Elephas primigenius* (the Mammoth) and these are reported on the Geological Survey maps, as revised for 1929. I have found three myself and also remains of Irish Elk (*Cervus giganteus*). The present find of a flint implement

SECTION AT SOUTH SIDE OF GRAVEL PIT AT GOSDEN FARM SHOWING POSITION OF FINDS.

associated with a mammoth tooth is new for this sector, and, for this reason, is now recorded.

The gravel deposit at the bottom of which they were found is 7 feet thick and rests on the Atherfield clay which forms the floor of the pit. The diagrammatic section shows the nature of the over-

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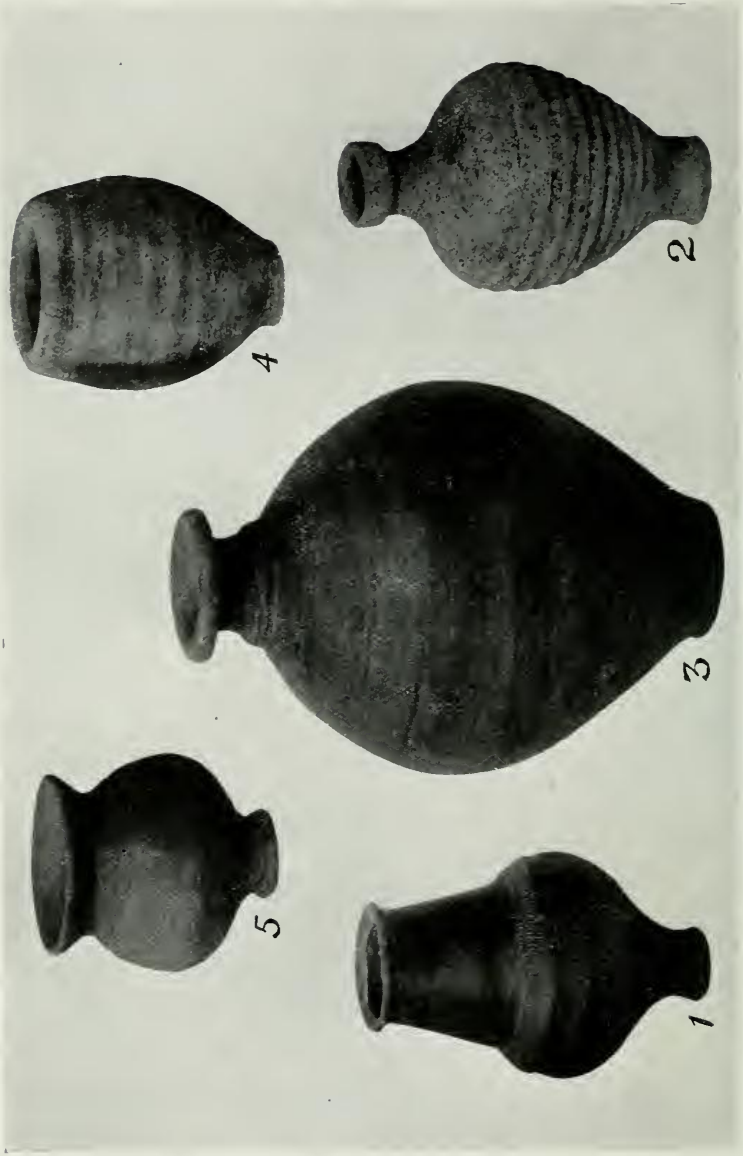
MAMMOTH TOOTH AND FLINT IMPLEMENT FOUND TOGETHER AT GOSDEN FARM GRAVEL PIT NEAR BRAMLEY

Scale one-half



ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT MITCHAM

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lying strata of sand and gravel. The whole deposit is part of the Pleistocene Low terrace situated on the west side of the river Wey.

This same deposit forms a small "outlier" just north of the river near Godalming where a cutting in the Peperharrow Road produced part of a mammoth tusk. A full discussion of these terrace gravels is to be found in *The Geology of Country around Aldershot and Guildford* (H.M. Stationery Office), wherein is figured (Fig. 11, No. 3) a similar "Chellean" implement from Terrace B in the neighbourhood of Farnham. "What appears to be a later development of this form (large implements with blunt points and thick butts) are some small pear-shaped implements, rather flat, and broad at the butt, with acute points. Generally they are free from crust, and have sharp, straight, cutting-edges. These average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and are usually unabraded."

This description applies to the implement under discussion which has sharp edges, is only slightly patinated, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad at the base.

The tooth and implement are deposited with the Guildford Museum.

O. H. North, Lieut.-Colonel, D.S.O., F.S.A.

Roman Pottery found at Mitcham.—In August, 1928, during gravel digging operations five Romano-British pots were found in a small area of ground along the south-east side of Willow Lane (the lane leading from Mitcham Common to the Eagle Leather Mills on the river Wandle) two to three hundred yards west of the Croydon-Wimbledon railway line. These pots are now illustrated.

They belong to the third or fourth centuries, and may be described as follows:

(1) and (2).—These were found with a burial—one at the left elbow and the other at the feet of the skeleton, which had been buried in a wooden coffin. (2) is a ribbed flask of buff gritty ware, with the remains of a light slip. (1), also with a slip, is a beaker of darker ware, patterned with small notches. These may be assigned to A.D. 250–300.

(3) was found near, but not connected with the burial. It is a plain dark bottle-necked vase, of the second half of the third century—a revival of an earlier shape.

(4) and (5) were found in a filled-up ditch or trench, with some animal bones and pieces of tile. (4) is a small roughly made white jar with rounded edge, of New Forest ware. (5) is a small light-coloured vase, with belly, neck and wide mouth. These also belong to the third or fourth centuries.

A small foot is a common characteristic of all five pieces.

The heights of the pots are as follows: (1) $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, (2) $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, (3) 8 inches, (4) 4 inches, (5) $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

I am indebted for the identification of the pieces to Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. Christopher Hawkes of the British Museum.

With the exception of a Roman jar found during the excavation for the Mitcham Gasworks, these are believed to be the first traces of the Roman period that have come to light in Mitcham. The spot where they were found is about half a mile from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

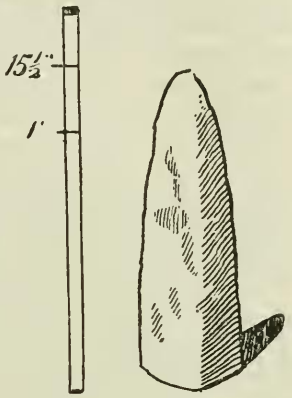
H. F. Bidder, D.S.O., F.S.A.

Leigh Hammer.—Leigh Hammer was the forge attached to the iron furnace at Ewood. In 1551 Henry Lechford leased eight acres of land known as Burghett and Grovelands to Richard Wheler and William Hawthorne at the rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre. In subsequent Close Rolls (Nos. 486, 506, 777, 934) these eight acres are described as having a forge and the necessary bays, pond, and watercourses. This lease was transferred to George and Christopher Darrell and extended to fifty years. They purchased the Ewood works in 1553 from Lord Abergavenny as recorded by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi in *Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. XVII, p. 30 (cf. *Victoria County History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 269). In the many subsequent changes of ownership the lease of Leigh Hammer always passed with the freehold of Ewood.

George Darrell sold his moiety in 1554, and died in somewhat reduced circumstances in 1567. Christopher also parted with his share, but repurchased the whole in 1574, probably with the help of a loan from the Crown, to whose trustees he was later obliged to re-convey all his interest. This perhaps throws a light on the special exemption granted to him in the Act prohibiting the use of timber for ironworks within a certain distance of the Thames (23 Eliz. c. 5, 1580–1). In his Will of 1581, in which year he died, he directed that all his manors in Surrey and elsewhere should be sold to pay his debts, Edward Pelham to have the right of redemption. This was not exercised. In 1582 the Queen confirmed the lease of three-fourths of the land and ironworks to Henry Darrell of Scotney, another brother. The Crown remained in possession until 1604. Both the furnace and forge had probably ceased at this date.

In making a survey this autumn (1930) Mr. F. H. Edmunds of the Geological Survey, found among forge refuse at Hammer Bridge, Clayhill Farm, Leigh, a slab of cast iron, some 12 × 9 × 2

inches. I had previously noted the slag, and on making a further search I discovered buried in the mud of the stream, which was low at the time, a cam for working the hammer. It is a piece of iron cast in an open mould, some 15½ inches long and 4 inches square at the base, gradually tapering to a point. Several of these were inserted in the stout wooden shaft of the waterwheel, and as the shaft revolved they lifted the hammer against a powerful wooden spring that forced it down after the cam had reached its highest point. So far as I know the only other example in existence in the Weald is a smaller one, of wrought iron and of quite different construction, at Robertsbridge Abbey. This was most likely used for working the bellows. Subsequently Mr. Watt found two other broken slabs that had originally been of the same dimensions as the slab found by Mr. Edmunds. By the courtesy of the late Sir Henry Bell, Bt., owner of the property, the cam and one of the latter slabs have been deposited at the Museum of the Holmesdale Natural History Club in Reigate. The perfect slab is at the Geological Museum, Jermyn Street.



CAM FOUND AT LEIGH HAMMER.

ERNEST STRAKER.

Kingsland in Newdigate and Newdigate in Copthorne Hundred.—In the Domesday Survey, under the description of Merton, a royal manor in Brixton Hundred, the following paragraph occurs: "A man named Orcus holds two hides which always lay in this manor, and were in another Hundred. He held them in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed for two hides, and now for nothing. There is one plough in demesne, and two acres of meadow. It was always worth twenty shillings."

Where were these two hides? I suggest the strong probability answers in Newdigate, in Copthorne Hundred.

Newdigate lies in the Wealden area of Surrey where Domesday manors are not named. Ockley is the only manor on the Wealden clay named in Domesday. The centres of population on the sand and chalk had their outlying districts no doubt, reaching into the forest. We need not suppose that its Wealden area was not populated at all so early, but many things indicate a thin population

in it. The manors and parishes which were distinctly named and marked off later from the manors of 1086, appear by degrees in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Sometimes a local connexion of a Wealden place with another in the old settled area remains as a relic of the times when such settlements were the outliers of civilization. So in the one recorded Wealden clay manor, Ockley, were little islands attached to the far distant manors of East Horsley and Ockham. Kingswood on the chalk itself, an extension of Ewell, has its Wealden clay outskirts at Shelwood in Leigh. Land at Burstowe lay in the manor of Wimbledon, a more distant connexion still. This connexion of land in Newdigate with Merton I believe to be a similar case.

In the reign of Henry I Merton Priory was founded, and endowed with the royal manor of Merton. It does not matter whether directly by the Crown, or through the hands of Gilbert Norman, Sheriff of Surrey. In 1121 Merton was in possession of the manor of Merton with all its appurtenances, and henceforth this manor was "ancient demesne" of the Crown. In 1291 by Inq. ad q. d. 19 Edward I, No. 75, the Prior of Merton held a messuage and sixty acres of land in Newdigate and Richard de la Sterto held it of him.

Its value is one mark a year tendered at the Prior's Court at Ewell in Copthorne Hundred, *et est de antiquo dominico coronae Anglicæ.*

No further notice is found of a Merton holding in Newdigate, but the inference is almost irresistible that we have here the outlying portion of Merton manor "in another Hundred." That it is ancient demesne is by itself proof that it was to be found recorded in Domesday, and where is that outlying bit of Merton manor recorded if it is not here? The further conclusion is also most probable, that though the name is not recorded before 1574 the small holding in Newdigate, lying astride the highway between Capel and Newdigate and called Kingsland is this outlier of Merton. Kingsland, because the tenacious memory of the country-side remembered that it was the King's land in 1086, and having been such in King Edward's days is bound to continue such to the end of time. For that is what "ancient demesne" means, land which is recorded in Domesday as having been Royal land under Edward, is so still under William, and will retain this name whether alienated from the Crown subsequently or not.

"In another Hundred" Newdigate parish lies between the Hundreds of Wotton and Reigate. It is in neither, but in Copthorne. The suspicion is aroused that the De Mara family, whose manor,

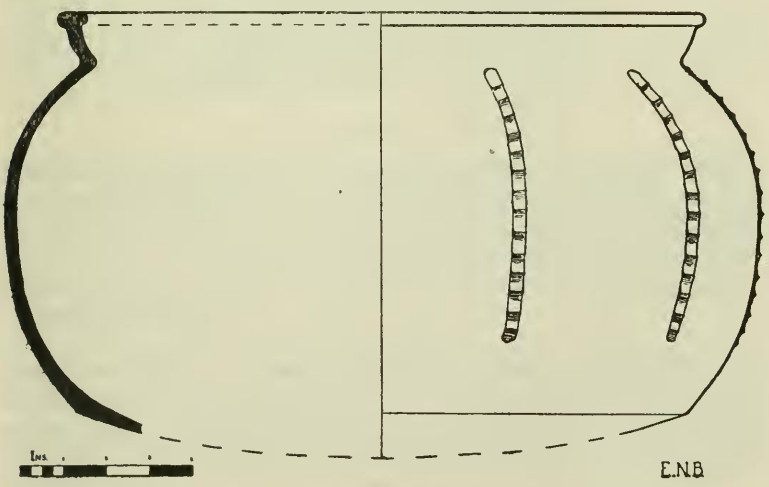
corrupted into Marshlands manor, was the original manor of Newdigate, but whose chief seat was Ashtead, in Copthorne, may have had something to do with Newdigate being reckoned in Copthorne. This family is not to be traced before the middle of the thirteenth century, but it does not seem improbable that their local connexions may have had something to do with the ascription of outlying Wealden lands of their manor to the distant Copthorne Hundred.

H. E. Malden.

Mediæval Pottery found in Compton Churchyard.—In the early part of 1930 the ground between the vestry and north aisle of Compton Churchyard was opened up with a view to discover whether any remains of foundations of an anchorite's cell might be found there. No such foundations were met with.

In the course of the work, however, and at a depth of about one foot from the surface, in the angle of the walls of the chancel and north aisle, some fragments of pottery were found.

Most of these fragments formed part of a bowl, some 15 inches across the rim, with an applied vertical pattern on the side, composed of nine narrow strips which had been impressed at intervals with some rounded object while the clay was soft. This domestic vessel may be of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, but vessels of this type are difficult to date with certainty since no coins nor associated objects have been found with them.



Other sherds, including the lower portion of the handle of a jug, of buff ware, ornamented with "digs" made by a sharp pointed instrument and showing traces of green glaze, have been rather loosely assigned to the fourteenth century. The whole of the pottery is therefore mediæval and probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

A sixteenth-century Jeton, or Trading Token, made at Nuremburg, and a boar's tusk were also discovered.

The remains of the bowl and other objects are preserved in a case in Compton Church.

E. Neil Baynes.

Dr. Peatling's Ancient Stained Glass in the Churches of Surrey.—With reference to St. Mary, Newington, the following is taken from MS. Bodl., Tanner 127/306.

A letter from Sackeuille Wade to the "Secretary to his Grace of Canterbury att Lamb-hith house", dated March 3. 167⅔, concerning the advowson of Newington, has:—

"——. Crispe" [Tobias, cl. A.M.]
"being possessed" [of the living]
"begins to quarrell with one
"Stevens" [Thomas, cl. A.M.] "who
"he found Curat there &
"would have cut him short of
"his former allowance Stevens
"& he not agreeing was
"turned away wherevpon Stevens
"in a discontent came to me &
"desired me to search how the BP. of
"Worcester came to present to
"Newington & told me that he beleeved
"the Patronage thereof was in the
"Archbishop of Canterbury for that
"he did see the armes of the Archbishops
"of Canterbury
"in the Church windowes there——"

Also, the fact of Newington being then one of the Archbishop's ten Surrey peculiars might account for the Canterbury arms in the church. The advowson had passed to the Bishop of Worcester on 3 June 1547 (Pat. Roll, 1 Edw. VI, 4, 27.)

The closer Dedication of the church is acquired from an old Will.

Geo. W. Waine.

The Watering Pond at Whitewaysend.—At Whitewaysend, near Runfold, the road up to the Hog's Back leaves the line of the Pilgrim Way, bearing away to the left. In the angle made by the two roads there is a small wayside watering pond of some interest.

At the present day the pond, which is often dry, gets most of its

water from the road on to the Hog's Back. A second supply is obtained after heavy rain from the dry valley at the foot of the chalk escarpment. Down this valley water comes from as far as Seale. The pond when over-full empties through a culvert under the main road, and the water takes an irregular course through the hop-ground, and finally reaches the river Blackwater.

Here we have an ancient head of the Blackwater bringing water from the geological weald, but now almost dried up and derelict.

The pond and stream just mentioned mark the Farnham-Seale parish boundary, and the boundary after passing across the pond continues for more than 200 yards up the dry valley until it turns at a right angle southward opposite the end of Blighton Lane. It seems to me probable that at the time when the boundary was fixed the stream down the dry valley was still in existence. Had there been no stream, the boundary would have been taken along the Pilgrim Way. At the beating of the bounds of the parish of Farnham in the early years of last century, of which a contemporary record is in existence, a boy was induced to crawl through the culvert under the road, and afterwards followed the boundary through the pond.

Another point of interest is that the pond lies at the south-west corner of Windsor Forest. The Forest was bounded by three rivers: the Thames to the north, the Wey to the east, and to the west the Loddon or Blackwater, as represented by the head now almost dried up. To the south the boundary was the road along the Hog's Back from the Wey to the Loddon.

I believe the precise southern limit of the Forest was the bank and great hedge which we see, still preserved in part, on the north side of the Hog's Back road.

J. H. Gibson.

The Armorial Window at Cranleigh Church.—An account has been given in the Parish Magazine of the armorials blazoned on the chancel panelling. A brief description of the armorial window at the western end of the south aisle, recently presented by Sir Gerald Chadwyck-Healey, may be of interest.

This window might be called "The Patron's Window," because most of the armorial achievements with which it is adorned relate to past and present patrons of the living.

Starting from top to bottom, the arms displayed in the small upper opening, surmounted by an Archbishop's mitre, are those of the See of Canterbury, the province to which the parish of Cranleigh belongs.

In the main central light, immediately below the arms of Canterbury, are the arms of the Diocese of Winchester, to which Cranleigh belonged prior to the recent partition.

Below the arms of Winchester come those of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester and founder of Winchester School and New College, Oxford. The introduction of these arms into the design is in allusion to Cranleigh's connexion with the latter, through Thomas de Cranley, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, who was Rector of Cranleigh in 1381. He was born at Wickhurst in this parish, and was so highly esteemed by William of Wykeham that the latter appointed him Warden of New College, Oxford. He died in 1417 and was buried in the college chapel.

The arms in the lower portion are those of Sir Gerald Chadwyck-Healey, the present patron of the living.

Passing from the central to the left-hand lights, we find in the small upper opening a device which is easily identified as the Tudor Rose, which combines the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster. This alludes to the union of the rival Houses through the marriage of Henry of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, to Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of Edward IV.

Below this come the Royal Arms, as borne by Edward IV. The king was patron of the living during the minority of Edward, Earl of Warwick, and in 1481 presented it to William Austin, Abbot of Tichfield Abbey, Hants.

The bottom of this light is filled by the arms of the late Sir Wilfred Peek, who was patron of the living prior to its purchase by the late Sir Charles Chadwyck-Healey.

On the clear glass, above the Royal Arms, is the Sun and Crown badge of the House of York, with the cipher of Edward IV below. Shakespeare alludes to this badge in *Richard the Third*, Act 1, Scene i:

> "Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious summer by this Sun of York."

We now come to the right-hand lights. The device in the small upper opening is a Yorkist badge in which the Sun and the White Rose are combined.

Below this come the Royal Arms as borne by Henry VII. It will be noticed that one of the supporters is the Red Dragon, in allusion to Henry's Welsh ancestry. Like Edward IV, Henry VII was patron of the living. It had reverted to the Crown through the attainder of John, Lord Clifford, a former patron, who was killed at the Battle of Towton in 1461. Henry VII presented the living to James Preston, D.D., in 1485, and on the latter's resigna-

tion in 1489 bestowed it upon Richard Caryngton, whose memorial brass is in the floor of the chancel.

The arms below these Royal Arms are those of Sir Edward Bray, of Shere-Vachery and Cranleigh, a great-nephew of the famous Sir Reginald Bray, K.G., the friend and counsellor of Henry VII. The Brays are still Lords of the manor of Shere. They are one of the few land-owning families of Surrey whose connection with the county dates back to Tudor days. Sir Edward Bray, who inherited his great-uncle's Surrey estates, was patron of the living in 1572, when he presented it to John Hurlock. The Bray Arms are also on the chancel panelling and are of great heraldic interest. The eagle's legs, displayed on the shield, allude to the eagle's leg badge of the House of Stanley. Margaret of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, married Lord Stanley as her third husband, and Sir Reginald Bray was controller of her household. It was the timely intervention of the Stanley contingent at the Battle of Bosworth that led to Henry's victory over Richard III. The crest of the Brays—a "hemp bray"—is an example of what is called "canting" in heraldry. That is to say, the device is a punning allusion to the name. A bray was an instrument used for pounding or bruising a thing. The process is mentioned in Proverbs xxvii. 22:

"Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

On the clear glass, above the Royal Arms, is the portcullis, the badge of the Beaufort branch of the House of Lancaster, which Henry VII bore in right of his mother, Margaret Beaufort. Below it is the cipher of Henry VII.

Springing from the base of the centre light is the stem from which branches issue bearing the Tudor and Yorkist badges, in allusion to the fact that both Houses sprang from the same stem.

A. H. Bingley.