



SAXON CEMETERY AT GUILDOWN,  
G. 224, showing skeleton *in situ*.

## 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 Castle Arch, Guildford.]

**Excavations on Limpsfield Common.**—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Cunnington reports that he and Mr. James Graham have excavated three or four of the saucer-like depressions on Limpsfield Common with entirely negative results. They look like pit dwellings, *viz.* circular depressions with a low surrounding bank 10 to 20 feet in diameter; but nothing was found in any of those dug into, and the solid, evidently "unmoved" subsoil was found 18 inches or 2 feet down. There are some 30 of these depressions on the Common.

**Roman Find at Banstead.**—A brass coin of Magnentius was found in Banstead in July 1931 by a workman during the construction of a new house about 300 yards south of the Drift bridge on the east side of the road to Burgh Heath. It lay about 15 inches below the surface. It is a good deal worn, but appears to be of the same type as that in the Croydon Collection shown as E(2) in *S.A.C.*, XIX, p. 4, *i.e.* it has the head of Magnentius to the right on the obverse, and the Christian monogram between A and  $\omega$  on the reverse, but it is rather larger. I have obtained possession of the coin and have placed it in the Guildford Museum.

HENRY LAMBERT.

**The Saxon Cemetery at Guildown, Guildford.**—Since the publication of the report on the excavations of this cemetery (*S.A.C.*, XXXIX) one further burial and a few more objects of grave furniture have been found.

The burial (G. 224) (Plate X) was an isolated one and some distance away (in a S.W. direction) from the area excavated and reported on.

*Description.*—Direction: S.-N.

Depth of grave: 1' 4".

Length of skeleton: 6' 0".

Head, pillowed; face bones and top of skull destroyed. Grave narrow, body being slightly tilted on to left side and shoulders hunched up. Bones in good state of preservation.

No grave furniture.

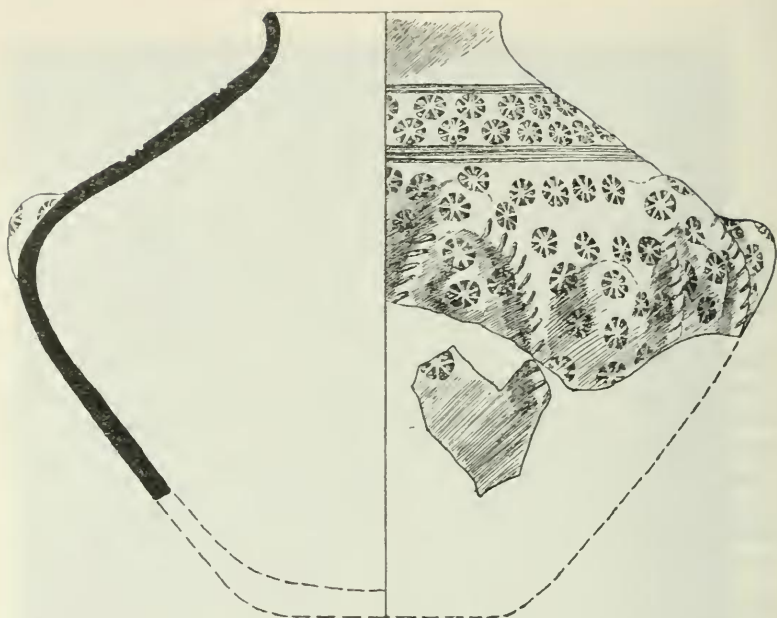


FIG. 1.

Large decorated urn. Reconstructed from fragments. Dark brown ware.

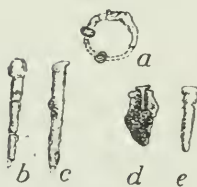


FIG. 2.

G. 77.

*a.* "Ear-ring"; iron, with glass and silver beads.  
*b-e.* Iron pins.  
*b.* with globular head.  
*d.* remains of cloth still preserved.

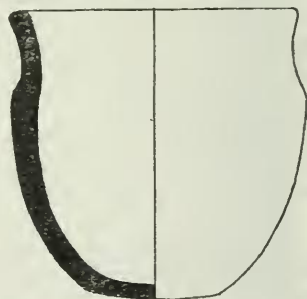


FIG. 3.

G. 216.

Small, coarse-made beaker.



FIG. 4.

Foot-ring of Roman "Samian" ware bowl.

RECENT FINDS AT GUILDOWN CEMETERY.—( $\frac{1}{3}$  full size).

There was nothing to link up this burial, in point of date, with any of those previously found, though it seems probable that it is contemporary with the later ones and does not belong to the VIc. group.

Several more fragments of the large, elaborately decorated urn, of which numerous pieces had already been found (but all disturbed and close to the surface), have recently been found, and it has now been possible to reconstruct the upper part of this vessel (Fig. 1).

*Description.*—Large vessel (? cinerary) of coarse black-dark brown ware. Hand made. Plain, slightly out-turned rim. Decorated with impressed rosettes, a double-row of them, alternately spaced, forming a band below the rim and separated above and below by grooved lines. The body of the vessel indiscriminately studded with rosettes, apparently ceasing just below its maximum girth. The latter, ornamented with a row of protuberances, pushed out from inside, each alternate one having, in addition, a horseshoe-shaped ridge bearing "slashed" decoration, and, like the protuberances, formed by pushing out the clay from inside.

*Dimensions.*—Rim diameter,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Girth diameter,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Additional digging alongside the hedge (see plan with Report) which was found to have destroyed the skull and upper part of grave G. 216 has now produced a small food vessel (Fig. 3) that belonged to this burial. It was in fragments, but capable of restoration. It is a small coarse-ware hand-made beaker similar to some of the others from this cemetery. Height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "; rim,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Among the grave furniture accompanying the burial G. 77 were found, as recorded at the time (*S.A.C.*, XXXIX), several small fragments of much-corroded iron. It has now been possible to clean and examine these and they are illustrated here (Fig. 2).

*a*, the most interesting of them, consists of the broken fragments of an iron "ear-ring," originally threaded with beads, of which two remain. One of these is of black-coloured glass, but the other is of silver, and apparently silver beads are of very rare occurrence. I cannot trace any parallel from other sites. This bead is formed of a piece of silver wire, tapering at the ends and coiled spirally and is  $\frac{3}{16}$ " in diameter.

A similar ear-ring, but of bronze wire and having five beads, all of glass, was found with this same burial.

The other objects are 4 iron pins, of which *d* and *e* are probably from brooches. The pin, *b*, has a globular head, and *d* still preserves, in the form of iron rust, traces of the coarse-woven material into which it was pinned.

Inquiry at the Royal College of Surgeons reveals that the work of cleaning and mending the skeletons, preparatory to examining them in detail and the preparation of a statistical report, is advancing

steadily but that it is likely to be a year or two before this great work is completed and such a report can be prepared.

In the previous Report it was stated that no evidence of Roman occupation or stray objects of Roman date were found with any of the burials. Since then, during the cleaning of the skeletons at the College of Surgeons, a small fragment of Roman Samian ware (Fig. 4) was found among the bones from Grave 91. This consists of a much-burned piece of the foot-ring of a large bowl which was evidently lying on the surface when the grave was dug, and filled in with chalk and other material. Possibly a piece of a decorated Samian bowl of form Drag. 29 or 37.

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

**Saxon Burials at Ewell.**—The building of shops in the garden of Ewell House brought to light, in 1932, several burials in the Saxon cemetery believed to be on this site. Mr. E. A. R. Rahbula, F.S.A., recovered two iron spearheads, an urn and an iron shield-boss; also fragments of Roman pottery and roofing-tiles from the same site. These objects have been presented to the London Museum by the builders, Messrs. Uden & Co.; and are described by Mr. G. C. Dunning in *The Antiquaries Journal*, October 1932.

Mr. Arthur R. Cotton, F.S.A., discovered another Saxon burial in a part of this land now thrown into the Epsom Road; it included human bones and a gilded bronze saucer-shaped brooch. These objects have been deposited on loan at the London Museum.

C. S. WILLIS.

**Ancient Scratch Dial at Little Bookham Church.**—We are indebted to the Rector, the Rev. Arthur L. Drinkwater, for the following description of the interesting discovery made at Little Bookham, a full account of which appeared in the *Surrey Mirror*, June 23rd, 1933:

“A discovery of considerable interest has been made in this ancient church. The beautiful stone mullioned Norman windows at some remote period had been covered with limewash, and when this was being removed from one of the windows in the south wall an ancient Scratch or Mass Dial some seven and three-quarter inches in diameter and perfectly proportioned was revealed.

It might seem needless to remark that a dial which depends upon the sun for its utility must be placed facing south, and yet while the majority are in this position many can be found that face in other directions; the dial is placed nearly always where it would be met with at once by a person approaching the church. How then does it come about that the Little Bookham dial is *inside* the church? The explanation is quite simple. The present church is only a small part of the original building; the first edifice dates from the eleventh century and consisted of a nave of four bays with a south aisle and a small chancel separated from the nave by an arch. The south aisle collapsed or was destroyed by fire. The Scratch Dial was originally in position on the outside of this south aisle. Instead of rebuilding the south aisle it



ANCIENT SCRATCH DIAL  
Little Bookham Parish Church

was decided to fill up the remaining arches and for this purpose many of the stones of the original (destroyed) aisle were used. In this way the present south wall was built in the thirteenth century and this explains why the dial, originally on the outside of the south aisle, is now inside the church. The present position of the dial is about ten feet from the ground and it is interesting to point out that, [as will be seen from Plate XI], the lower part of the dial is missing: the mason chipped the lower part of the dial away to make the stone fit into its present position!

The gnomon or style that cast the shadow was a peg which stood out at about a right angle from the stone. The style hole in the Little Bookham Dial is  $2\frac{1}{8}$ " deep and  $\frac{3}{8}$ " across, funnel shaped and clearly cut.

The Little Bookham Dial has important features which are not mentioned in Father Horne's list of types of 203 dials. Many of the plates given by Father Horne show a circle of dots around the circumference of the dial, and this is the case in the Little Bookham Dial where the circle gives 35 dots, but, in addition to this usual outside circle, the Little Bookham Dial shows a second circle of dots immediately around the style hole. Father Horne, in writing about the Little Bookham Dial, says that the dots—both the outer and the inner—are rather unusual and that they may be merely mutilations and not part of the original dial at all."

Mr. Drinkwater gives a full description in the *Surrey Mirror* of the history and explanation of Scratch Dials, for which he acknowledges his indebtedness to Dom Ethelbert Horne, whose book, *Scratch Dials: their Description and History*, is the authority on the subject.

**Ancient Glass in Buckland Church.**—There are several references to the stained glass in this church in the late Dr. Peatling's book on *Stained Glass in Surrey Churches*, edited by Mr. Eeles and published by the Society, particularly on pages xix and 10. On the latter page there are extracts from Aubrey's *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*, which refer to the ancient fourteenth-century figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and also to a figure of "the Blessed Virgin with Jesus in her arms" said to be "under the Steeple," but which (according to an extract from Manning) was lost prior to 1799, and was (according to Cracklow) still missing in 1824. These extracts appear in Dr. Peatling's book without comment, and it was therefore with some diffidence that in January 1931 I wrote to Miss Heath (then Secretary of the Society) and pointed out that in the extreme top of the heavy tracery of one of the modern stained-glass windows on the south side of the aisle there was concealed a figure of the Virgin with the Child in her arms, which appeared to my eyes to be ancient glass, and might conceivably be the figure referred to by Aubrey and subsequently lost. On receipt of my letter the matter was referred by Miss Heath to Mr. Eeles for investigation, and as a result, as I understand, of consultation between him and Mr. Philip Johnston a report was made by the latter, which, after stating that "It is safe to say that the ancient glass in three of the windows is some of the very finest in Surrey or the South of England," goes on

to describe the figure of the Virgin as "the *exquisite* fifteenth-century Virgin and Child in silver stain." There seems therefore to be no doubt that this is the figure, subsequently lost sight of, which was mentioned by Aubrey as being under the steeple.

As a result of the interest taken in this report by the Buckland Parochial Church Council the two fourteenth-century figures of St. Peter and St. Paul have for their greater safety been removed from the two separate windows, in which they have been placed for many years, and both of which were made to open for light and ventilation, and have been re-leaded and placed together in the north window of the aisle opposite the door, while the figure of the Virgin and Child has been rescued from the tracery of the modern south window, and placed by itself in the north window over the pulpit.

It seems to be a matter for congratulation that the rediscovery (or rather re-identification) of the figure of the Virgin and Child has not only added a very precious piece of ancient glass to the records of the glass in Surrey churches, but has also had the indirect effect of safeguarding the still more ancient figures of St. Peter and St. Paul.

An illustration of the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul is given in Dr. Peatling's book. Plate XII shows the Virgin and Child as they appear in their new settings: it will be observed in the latter that the Virgin is holding a little bird in her left hand.

ERNEST C. CLAY.

**The de la Puilles and the Poyles.**—The de la Puille family were notable in Surrey in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Walter de la Puille was associated with Merton Priory *c.* 1178 and 1198 to *c.* 1212, as witnessing two grants of land at Horton, South Buckinghamshire, and two at Kingswood in Surrey; and as representing the Prior in transactions at Molesey and several more distant places<sup>1</sup>; from which it may be inferred that he was of some standing.

Walter owned the manor of Poyle in Middlesex, which adjoined Horton, with the river Colne (the County boundary) separating them, and which in 1210-12 had already become known by his name.<sup>2</sup> Probably he was the "Walter Puileis" who in 1166 held

<sup>1</sup> *Merton Priory Records* (Heales), pp. 34, 53, 54, xxiv. [Heales's suggestion of Carshalton for "Hortune" is wrong historically, and the list he gives (p. xlv) of Merton properties *c.* 1242 places it in Buckinghamshire.] *Curia Regis Rolls*, 1210-11-12.

<sup>2</sup> "Villa de Puilla," and "— Pulla" (*Red Book of Exchequer*, 543 and cclxxxii); "Puilla," "la Poile," and "la Pyle" in 1235-6 (*Book of Fees*, 473, 475); "Poyle" in 1238 (*Feet of Fines Mx.*, 24).





[By permission of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

VIRGIN AND CHILD,  
Buckland Church.

land in Buckinghamshire of the Honour of Windsor,<sup>1</sup> who were the superior landlords of Poyle. As, however, Walter is mentioned at Poyle as late as 1235-6 he is more likely to have been the son of this earlier Walter. At Poyle he was succeeded by William, who was there in 1242-3, and later by Thomas.<sup>2</sup>

In 1252-3 Thomas bought the estate in Guildford which had been held by the Testards since the Conquest.<sup>3</sup> This property "possessed the privilege of Courts Baron" and its Lords were *ex-officio* Marshals of the Household; and Wm. Bray specifies its extent in 1801, as including the Town Mills and Waterworks and various lands and tenements thereabouts, with possessions in Merrow, Clandon and Worplesden.<sup>4</sup> The Guildford portion, it may be noted, lay near the Wey, and below and on the slope of Pewley Hill. Thomas was holding in 1263.<sup>5</sup>

During the next decade another Walter appears, by whom the family estates were considerably extended. In 1268 he married an Oxfordshire heiress, Alice de Hampton, a girl of 15 who had become his ward. She brought him a life-interest in her estate at Hampton-by-the-Bridge, by the Cherwell; and perhaps also interests in estates at Chilton, Hodcote and Ilsley in Berkshire, for which Walter was registered in 1272 to 1292.<sup>6</sup> In 1274 he held property at Frinton, Essex; and by 1286 he was holding of the Bishop of Winchester what was then described as the manor of Tongham,<sup>7</sup> and later as the present manor (or Park) of Poyle. At Walter's death in 1299 he was seized of the estates at Poyle and Stanwell in Middlesex; at Guildford and Tongham, and also Cudworth Manor and adjacent lands in and near Newdigate, in Surrey; and his life interest in Hampton, Oxon.<sup>8</sup> The Berks properties are not included in the Inquisition; but they appear later on, in connection with Walter's widow, Alice, and after her death—which happened some thirty years later.

Later, Hampton-at-Bridge (or Hampton Steven) Oxon. became Hampton Poyle; and Chilton was described as "Chilton Poyle" in 1424.<sup>9</sup>

John de la Poille, or Puille, Walter's son and heir, was Knight of the Shire for Surrey in 1307, 1312, 1313, and 1316; and John's second son Henry was similarly honoured in 1357-8.<sup>10</sup> This John

<sup>1</sup> In S. Bucks, *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 316, "Pinleis" in one MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Book of Fees*, 899; *Feet of Fines Mx. (Cal.)*, pp. 35, 39, 216.

<sup>3</sup> *V.C.H., Surr.*, III, 563; *Feet of Fines Surr.*, p. 34.

<sup>4</sup> Manning and Bray, I, 15-23; II, 99. <sup>5</sup> *Surr. Fines*, p. 42.

<sup>6</sup> *Inquis. Post Mortem*, 1268, 1272, 1292; also *Hundred Rolls*, 2 Ed. I.

<sup>7</sup> *Hundred Rolls*, 2 Ed. I; *Pontissara Register (Surr. Record Soc.)*, p. 597.

<sup>8</sup> *Inq. Post. Mort.*, 27 Ed. I, p. 305.

<sup>9</sup> *I.P.M.*, 2 Hy. VI. The addition of "Poyle" was temporary.

<sup>10</sup> *V.C.H., Surr.*, I, 432-4.

was King's Collector of the Lay Subsidies in 1315-16<sup>1</sup>; he died in 1317. His first-born son John succeeded him, and died without issue in 1332 at about 29 years of age, his brother Henry being his heir.<sup>2</sup>

Thos. de la Poyle, son of Henry and great-grandson of Walter, who succeeded his father in 1360, became Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1397.

The family held the estates at Guildford, Tongham, Hampton Poyle, and Chilton Poyle until *c.* 1423, when they reverted—by arrangement—to Robert Warner, John Gaynesford<sup>3</sup> and others.

I have not found evidence of the place of origin of this family. It may have been Apulia, or perhaps less probably Pully, in the French Ardennes near the Belgian frontier.

These Poyles are interesting instances of the way in which the names of mediæval owners became attached to their estates.

ARTHUR BONNER.

**Vincent Gavell of Cobham.**—The following is a transcript of the writing on a piece of parchment 13½" × 3½" retaining an unrecognizable fragment of seal. It was for long in Cobham Court, the home of the Gavells, and later the residence of Mr. Tom Bennett, Master of the Surrey Foxhounds. Through the kindness of his sister-in-law, Miss Husband, the document is now in my possession.

By the King  
Wee will and Commaund you and everie of you all excuses and delayes set apart forthwith after the Receipt sight or knowledge hereof to/forbeare fiseing the Pooles or Pondes of Vincent Gavell our Warde, and also to forbeare felling of Trees or committing anie manner/of Waist upon any part of our said Wardes Landes according to the Tenor of an order of the Sixteenth of this instant Februarie/made by the M<sup>r</sup> and Councill of our Court of Wards and liveries touching the premisses, And fayle yee not thaccomplishment hereof uppon payne of you and/everie of you v<sup>ch</sup> [£500] yeoven [given] under the seale of our Court of wardes and Liveries the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of February in the Thirteenth/yeare of our Raigne

ord 16<sup>o</sup> Chamberlayne  
To S<sup>r</sup> Francis Vincent knight and his Sonne S<sup>r</sup>/Anthonie Vincent knight their Servantes Laborers/and Workemen and all others whome yt shall/apperteyne and to every of them

Gavell  
int<sup>d</sup> [? entered]

Manning and Bray, Vol. II, p. 734, say:

"Francis Gavell married a daughter of Sir Henry Archer, by whom he had a son of his own name, who was an infant at his death, and was under the guardianship of Sir Francis Vincent of Stoke Dabernon, who married Mary, another daughter of Sir Henry Archer. He attained his age of 21, and held

<sup>1</sup> *Surr. Taxation Returns*: Surr. Record Soc., xvii, 28, 29, 38, 39.

<sup>2</sup> *Inq. Post Mort.*, vii, 307.

<sup>3</sup> Both Warner and Gaynesford were connected by marriage with the Poyles.

his first Court in 17 James 1 1620. He married to [*sic*] his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, and . . . had issue two sons, Vincent and Henry. . . . He died 28 January 1632-3, leaving Vincent Gavell his eldest son and heir."

This Vincent Gavell appears to be the ward in the document, making the "Raigne" that of Charles I, and the "Thirteenth yeare" say 1638. We also note that the boy's father had also been under the control of Sir Francis Vincent, to whom both were closely related. The boy's mother, Margaret, and his uncle, the "Sr Anthonie Vincent knight" of the deed, are represented among other little kneeling figures on the tomb of their mother, Sarah, in Stoke d'Abernon church.

T. E. C. WALKER.

**The Surrey Flail.**—About the example of this in the Castle Arch Museum the following information has been sent me by Mr. Leonard A. Gill, of Herne Bay, and as the implement seems to be practically extinct, it may be well to put it on record. Between 1866 and 1868 when Mr. Gill was a boy of 8 to 10 years old, a Mr. Trusler, a small farmer of Farnham, made him a flail which he used daily to help him thrash his corn. They also winnowed by hand. The flail—called "thwail" by the farmer—was swung with a whirl to the right on leaving the floor over the back and head and down again. The art was making the free end come down horizontally so that the point did not bruise the grain.

S. E. WINBOLT.

**The Banqueting House of Nonsuch.**—The brick retaining-wall of the earth platform on which the Banqueting House stood, in Ewell parish, has been repaired by the Epsom Rural District Council, and although, owing to two previous reparations, few of the original Tudor bricks are visible the wall is now in a sound state and the trees that injured the wall have been removed. The positions of the walls of the Banqueting House have been marked by concrete kerbs.

C. S. WILLIS.

**Rocque's Map of Surrey.**—Since I wrote the article which appeared in Vol. XL of the *Collections*, Col. Sir Chas. Close, formerly Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, has published his interesting little book entitled *The Map of England*. This contains two flattering references to Rocque's Map which is described as

"an interesting production . . . It is a complete and elaborate map; one could count the number of houses and almost calculate the number of the inhabitants. The only weak feature of the map is the hachuring—that is,

vertical shading—of the hills. . . . But it is a splendid map, and has been reproduced on a smaller scale by the Surrey Archæological Society.”

This is distinguished praise from such an authority, and not only shows that the Society's enterprise was fully justified but affords further proof of the wide interest which the reproduction has aroused. It is gratifying to be able to add that as a result of this interest one of our members, Mr. G. L. F. Grece of Redhill, has presented to the Society an original copy of the Second Edition of the Map mounted in one sheet, which is now in the Society's Library.

Peter Andrews, who completed and engraved the Map, can I think be identified with Peter André who in collaboration with John Chapman prepared a map of Essex which was published in 1777. It is entitled “A Map of the County of Essex from an Actual Survey taken in 1772, 1773 and 1774 by John Chapman and Peter André.” Moreover, the imprint gives the exact date of publication so that no room was left for misunderstanding such as arose respecting the date of Rocque's Map.

*Vol. XL. Corrigenda :*

p. 74, l. 4. For, “The words ‘not named’ against a personal or nobiliary name denote that that name is similarly omitted” substitute “The words ‘no name’ in Col. 1 denote that the name of the owner or occupier is omitted in the first edition.”

p. 76. For “Dingby House—Not marked” read “Dingby House—No name.”

W. HOOPER.

**The Place Names of Surrey.**—The English Place Name Society have been able to complete the work on this county, and the material is now going to Press as Vol. XI of the Society's Publications, to be issued for the year ending July 1, 1934.<sup>1</sup>

An extension of the field of investigation has been manifest in the Society's recent publications by the inclusion not only of numerous homestead and other “minor” Place Names, but also of an increasing number of Field Names. Many collections of manorial and other local documents (largely unprinted), formerly not easy of access, have been consulted with excellent results; and the searching of unprinted Rolls, etc., at the Public Record Office and other National depositories has also been extended.

The valuable service in these directions rendered by Mr. J. E. B. Gover, M.A., the Society's Assistant Editor, will be evidenced in

<sup>1</sup> Published for the Society by the Cambridge University Press; to Non-Members at 20s. The Members' subscription to the Society is 15s. (minimum). It is necessary to have also the Society's handbook: *The Chief Elements used in English Place Names*, price (to purchasers of the volume) 3s.

the Surrey volume. With his prolific results the material collected by the present writer—dealing with some 1,200 names—has been collated.

The interpretive side has been mainly in the hands of the two specialists, Dr. Mawer and Professor Stenton, the Society's Editors-in-Chief.

ARTHUR BONNER.

**Croydon Canal.**—During the alterations to West Croydon Station a portion of the old Croydon Canal has been excavated. This canal was made during the first decade of the last century, but was closed after a short history of about 28 years and sold to the Croydon and London Railway Company. The Croydon and London Railway existed for only four years before it was absorbed by the London-Brighton.