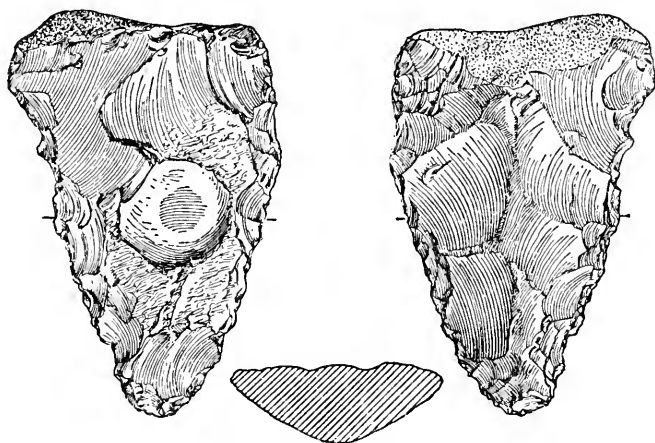


NOTES.

[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.]

Palæolithic Flint from Reigate.—Mr. Reginald Smith, Keeper of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum, has kindly supplied the following note of a flint implement found at Reigate, 1936. The flint was brought to my notice



PALÆOLITH FROM REIGATE.

shortly after its discovery by our member, Mr. Patrick Collins, to whom it now belongs. Mr. Smith has also written a note on the find which appears in the July number of the *Antiquaries Journal* for 1937. Woodhatch is a suburb to the south of Reigate where building development is taking place.

“The discovery of a palæolithic hand-axe in this county is communicated by Dr. Wilfrid Hooper of Redhill, and the illustration is reproduced by permission of the Society of Antiquaries. The

discovery was made last summer in Meadow Way on the Davis Estate at Woodhatch while a trench was being cut for a sewer about 140 yards south of the junction of the main road through Woodhatch with Price's Lane. It is just above the 200 ft. contour, on what seems to be the south edge of the older terrace of the Upper Mole (*Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, XLV, 42). The subsoil is Weald Clay, but there are traces of a superficial gravel, the river that laid it down being nearly a mile to the south (*Geol. Memoir of Reigate and Dorking*, p. 163). The flint implement is 4 in. long and sub-triangular, deeply ochreous and somewhat abraded by rolling in gravel. Crust covers the butt, and one face is chipped flat, with a natural cavity in the middle. The other is ridged approximately along the middle line, and the somewhat triangular cross-section suggests the period of La Micoque, which in France marks the transition from St. Acheul to Le Moustier. According to a recent German estimate, this would be about 150,000 B.C. Palæoliths are abundant at Farnham further west, but the nearest find was recently recorded from Dorking (*Antiq. Journ.*, XV, 343), and the discovery of others may now be expected."

W. HOOPER.

Ancient Kiln at Hambledon.—The remains of a kiln were found recently about 4 ft. below the surface in a clay section at the Nutbourne Brickworks, Hambledon. Photographs of the arch of the kiln taken by Captain H. Salmon indicate that it may have been an ancient limekiln. The bricks measure $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2$ in.

E. W. SWANTON.

Two Neolithic Stone Mace-heads.—Two examples of the so-called "Mace-head," formed of perforated quartzite pebbles, have recently been found, and presented to the Guildford Museum. Both have the characteristic "hour-glass" perforation, from which they are usually assigned to be Neolithic period, though occasionally found in an Early Bronze Age (Beaker) context. In the illustration (Plate XI) that on the left (the smaller) was found in a cottage garden at Westcott near Dorking, and has been presented by Mr. Patrick Collins; that on the right was found at Wrecchlesham and has been presented by Major Wade.

Both implements are identical as regards the stone of which they are formed, a reddish-brown quartzite, foreign to Surrey. A similar implement, found at Merstham in 1928, was figured and described in these *Collections* (Vol. XXXVIII, Pl. 1, p. 228) by Dr. Hooper. This is of "reddish quartzite sandstone" and,

as Dr. Hooper states, a stone which was "not found locally, and brought possibly from Wales or the West of England."

It is interesting to note that the Merstham, Westcott and Wrecclesham examples are from places that are all on the line of the early East-West trackway, in part known as the Harroway, and which is now generally spoken of as The Pilgrims' Way.

Other Surrey specimens have been found at Normandy, Pease Marsh, Albury, Reigate and Pitsey, all of which are either on, or close to, the East-West route. Others have been found at Haslemere and in the Thames.

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

Medieval Pottery found in High Street, Guildford.—During the excavation of the foundations for re-building on the site of Nos. 53 and 54 High Street, Guildford, the workmen recovered a quantity of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century pottery, including a fragment of polychrome ware. From the account of the workman who brought it to the Museum, all the fragments were found together in one place. Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., has kindly examined the pottery and prepared the following note and drawings.

NOTES ON THE POTTERY.

By G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.

The circumstances of the discovery of the pottery recorded above, scanty as they are, point to the finding of the pottery in a group in one place. This suggestion is confirmed by the pottery itself, for all the vessels appear to be of about the same date, either late thirteenth or early fourteenth century.

As a whole, the pottery compares very closely with a group of pots found in a well on the site of the Bank of England, which has recently been published and assigned to the early fourteenth century (*Antiquaries Journal*, XVII, 414). In shape two of the Guildford jugs (Fig. 2, 1-2) are similar to jugs from the Bank (*ibid.*, Fig. 1, 1-2) and the bases show the same degree of thumbing down at the edge. The other Guildford jug (Fig. 2, 3) shows the next stage in which the frilling of the base has reached the lowest level, but this feature is known as early as the mid-thirteenth century (*Antiquaries Journal*, XV, 333, Fig. 1, 4-5 and Fig. 2, 12), so that considerable overlap in dating from base-form must be allowed. The small cooking-pot (Fig. 2, 5) is also remarkably similar in rim section, ware and glaze to one in the Bank group (*ibid.*, Fig. 1, 4).



Two Neolithic stone mace-heads.



Fragment of thirteenth century polychrome ware found at Guildford.

Fig. 1 and Plate XI.—Fragment of the rim and upper part of a jug of fine smooth white ware, originally about 10 in. high and 7 in. diameter, with bridge-spout and strap handle. The decoration is carried out in brushwork and consists of a green band below the rim, and on the body of the jug a bird in green and a heater-shaped shield in yellow. The outlines of the design are in dark brown lines. The colours are particularly brilliant and are enhanced by a thin transparent glaze over the entire surface.

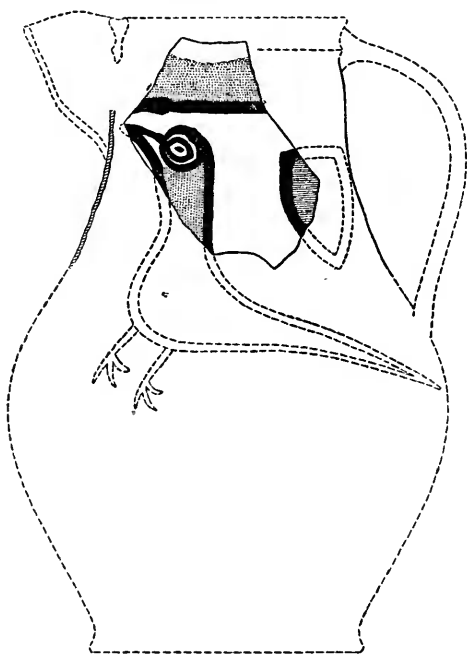


FIG. 1.—RESTORATION OF JUG OF POLYCHROME WARE.

($\frac{1}{2}$ actual size.)

The Guildford fragment is a welcome addition to the list of jugs of this polychrome class found in Britain; those known in 1933 were fully discussed in *Archaeologia*, LXXXIII, pp. 114-18 and 124-34. The date of polychrome pottery is fairly accurately determined from finds at two Welsh Castles; at Kidwelly Castle fragments were found in a deposit of the building period, 1275-1320, and sherds from Beaumaris Castle are not earlier than 1295, the date of construction by Edward I. The evidence suggests the period 1275-1300 for polychrome pottery, and it seems doubtful

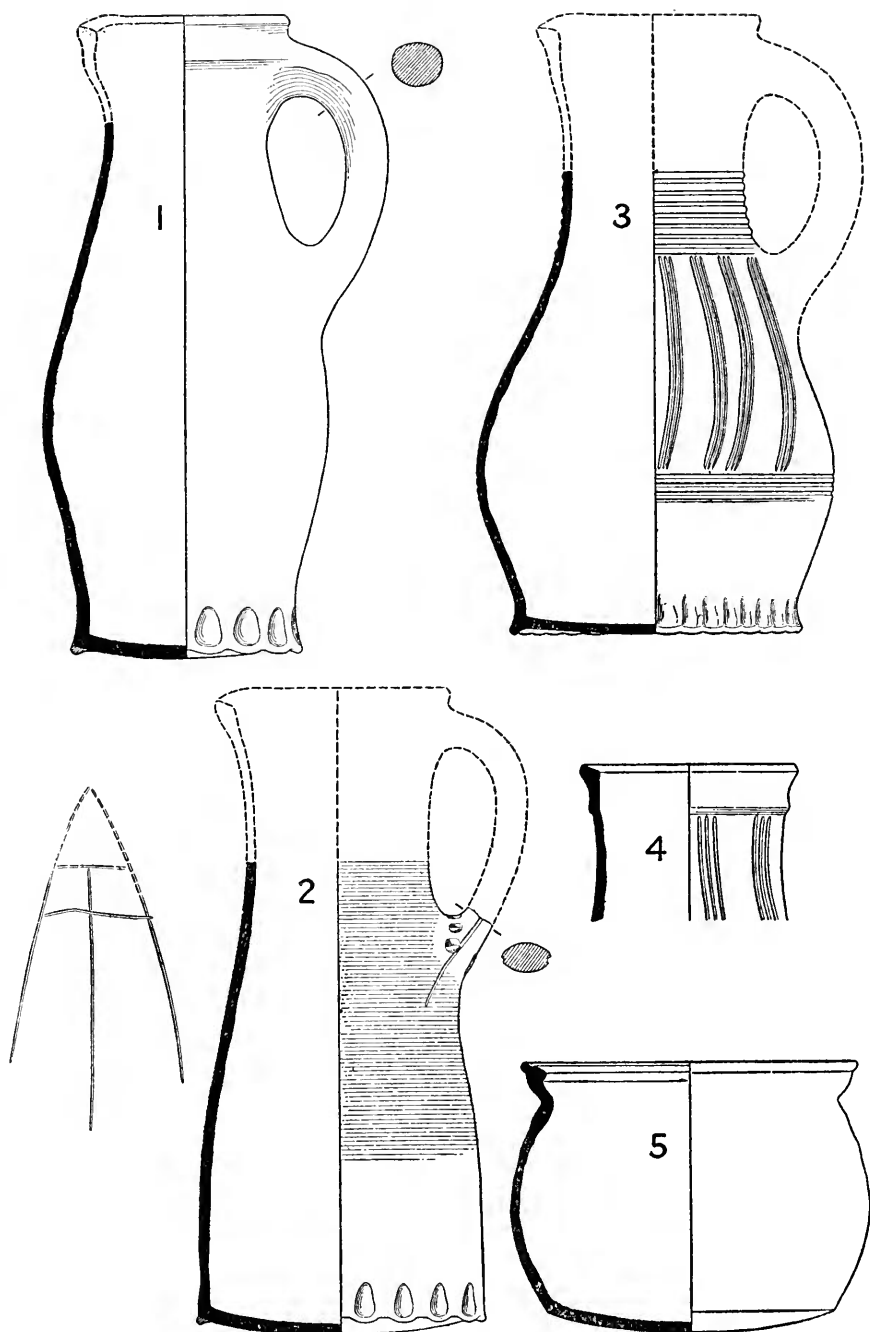


FIG. 2. GLAZED POTTERY.
 ($\frac{1}{3}$ actual size.)

if it lasted into the early years of the fourteenth century. Polychrome pottery is known from ten castle and other sites, but is most plentiful in London, which appears to have been the main centre of importation of this, the finest ware of the period, from south-western France.

Fig. 2.—1. Jug of slender form, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, of sandy buff ware, with mottled dark green glaze on upper part of the body. The edge of the base is thumbed down all round, not quite to the lowest level of the sagging-base.

2. Jug of conical shape, about $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, of sandy buff ware, with rich dark green glaze on the upper part. The base is similar to No. 1. The lower end of the handle remains and is marked by deeply incised stabs and incised lines. The body of the jug is decorated with fine grooves and on the front is an incised design resembling a large arrowhead. Marks of this character also occur on two jugs of about the same date as the present example, found on the W. side of the Angel Inn at Guildford, and are possibly the potters' devices for marking their wares.

3. Jug of squat globular form, about 13 in. high, of sandy buff ware, with bright green glaze over the entire surface. The base is lightly frilled all round down to the level of the sagging-base. The body is decorated with bands of incised lines at the base of the neck and on the shoulder, between which are vertical bands of combed lines.

4. Fragment of neck of jug, sandy buff ware with thick brownish green glaze. Vertical combed lines as on No. 3.

5. Cooking-pot of sandy buff ware, with green glaze splashed on the base and lower part of the sides, trickling down towards the rim. The rim is bevelled and grooved inside, and the base sags rather deeply.

Anstiebury Camp.—The laying of an electric cable through part of Anstiebury Camp in January, 1937, seemed likely to provide some archaeological evidence. During the fortnight's work Mr. A. W. G. Lowther and Mr. F. A. Goodliffe and I paid four visits. All facilities were given by the company, and I had previously told the men what to look for and that the minutest finds might be valuable. Their trench, however, though 3 ft. deep, never touched likely ground. It came up from Waterden Wood, crossed the Coldharbour road, entered the outer ditch of the camp at a point 150 yd. from the N.E. entrance, and after traversing this ditch along the W. side finally went out through the outer bank and down the slope at the S.W. corner. In most of its course

the trench was rather just in the outer bank than in the middle of the ditch. In any case 3 ft. would not here be enough to tap any antiquities, because the silting from the interior sandy slope must have been very great and trees have been growing here since at least 1763. We examined the trench at all stages, but nothing at all was found in the hungry Lower Greensand. It is the inner ditch, separated from the outer by either a broad glaciis or a long steep slope, that would probably be worth digging, especially along the N.W. bend below the one level space in the inner area where ancient habitation is likely.

S. E. WINBOLT.

The Mole Crossing at Burford.—By permission, the following note is reprinted from *The Times*, 25 March, 1937 :

"Recent extensive works being carried out by the Surrey County Council in connection with the new by-pass road and the new bridge to carry it, and by Messrs. G. S. Faulkner for a new sewer, seem definitely to disprove a Roman bridge. On the north bank have been found three roads sloping down to the water at different levels, the lowest of which, a 1½-ft.-thick flint road—almost certainly Stane Street—runs sharply to a little below present water level. On the south side a ford of later date has been confirmed by a deep trench cut in the west side of the modern road for the Mickleham and Westhumble sewer. The trench, 183 ft. long and ending at a point 150 ft. south of the water, showed the following horizons, top to bottom: Tar macadam 1 ft., flints 6 in., filled chalk lumps, deepening towards the river from 3 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 3 in., and a solid flint road deepening from 12 in. to 21 in. and laid on virgin chalk rock. This bottom road—not Stane Street, the line of which is some 25 yd. westward—slopes sharply down to water level. It is obvious that when the first bridge was built a little east of the Roman road the lowest road was covered with chalk to raise the level to the top of the bridge. The most recent road was accommodated to the level of the present bridge, which, according to the Surrey C.C. records, was built only some 52 years ago. How often the bridge has been reconstructed is not known, but it is practically certain that the Roman traffic crossed by a ford. Under present flood conditions this might seem unlikely; but even to-day for a great part of the year the Mole could probably be forded here on a masonry platform a foot high."

(1) **Thundersfield Castle, Horley.**—This was an oval castle with a lunate barbican to protect the foot of the entrance bridge. The

smaller circumference of the barbican has caused its level to rise somewhat higher than that of the castle itself, causing it to be mistaken for a motte. The ditches were originally dry (the present tenant says that there is at least 15 ft. of silt) and the earth from them was partly spread all over the castle instead of forming a rampart. The barbican is slightly later in construction than the original ring castle. Flooding of the ditches by the Mole suggested the conversion of the site to water defence. An outer ditch was dug (possibly early in the thirteenth century) to provide earth for banking the outer edges of the main ditches. This ditch extended southwards to form a small outer bailey beyond the barbican. The castle was abandoned early, possibly owing to flooding, and the site was used for iron-smelting. There are no traces of masonry, and it is probable that the castle never got further than the timber stage. It is thought that it is of early twelfth-century foundation. The plan of the original castle very much resembles that of Whitecastle, Mon.

HUGH BRAUN.

(2) Thundersfield Castle, Horley ; a Mediæval Bloomery.—

Thundersfield Castle, Horley, is owned by Mr. Granger, and scheduled by the Office of Works as a private National Monument. Col. MacLeod had located iron-slag in the soil of the centre court and along with Mr. Ernest Straker suspected the site of a bloomery. Accordingly, with the permission of the owner and the Office of Works, Mr. Edwin Hart, assisted by Mr. S. E. Winbolt, carried out excavations in August, 1936. The hearth was located without much difficulty. It was a circular floor of 9 ft. diameter consisting of the natural grey clay, not of sandstone slabs as is often the case. The clay had been burnt red and hard for a depth of 6 in. probably by several charges of mine and charcoal. After a time the floor, on which was left a layer of charcoal ash 2-3 in. deep, was covered with a new floor of clay 6 in. thick. Close round the floor were found the ashes of many burnings, and a large quantity of iron slag and the burnt clay of the envelope of the core of the bloomery. The mine used was a "puddingstone" ore. In two trenches close to the hearth were found many shards of cooking and other pots of thirteenth-, fourteenth- or fifteenth-century dates, among them part of a skillet, jugs with cream-painted lines, and water pots. The workers had obviously taken many meals there, possibly in a wooden hut. Mr. Straker (*Wealden Iron*) has located six other mediæval bloomeries—mainly on the strength of the character of the cinder—in the Wealden-clay

district between Horsham, Blechingley, Crawley and Horley, but of the seven this is the only one where the actual hearth has been found.

It is strange that Thundersfield Castle had not hitherto been excavated. There are records of a settlement there in Saxon (A.D. 880-5), Norman (1195) and later times (1316 and 1460). See *Place Names of Surrey*. The name probably means the open space where the god Thonor was worshipped. It is still unknown what buildings stood on any of the three moat-surrounded courts, and at what dates. The digging of many holes and short trenches after the bloomery site had been located failed to find any signs of wall foundations in any one of the courts. The ground is rather thickly covered with trees, and the bloomery was in the central island. If there ever was a castle building here, it seems likely that it was after its demolition that the ground was used for a bloomery. To judge from the superior height of the ground of the northern island (and it was lowered when the present building was put up), one might perhaps infer that this was where the "Castle" stood, and that it was wood-built. The mound on which it stood was, presumably, heaped up with clay from the moats.

The three islands with their moats form a unique series, which the accompanying plan illustrates (see Plate XII).

Some work was done in tracing the water channels, from a branch, of the river Mole, into the moats and out of them. In these have been made alterations in the course of time.

It is a little disappointing that excavation does not seem likely to add to our knowledge of the history of a peculiarly interesting place. An article was contributed by the late Mr. Malden to the *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII, and see also Vol. VII, p. xl.

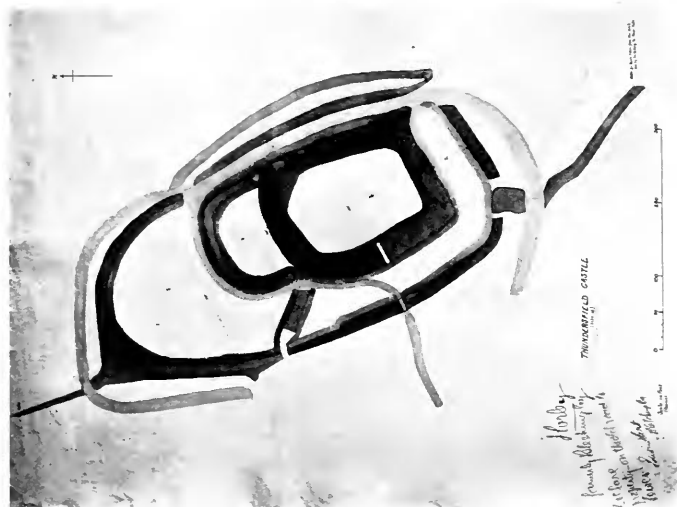
Photographs of selected pottery and of the site accompany this note (see Plates XII and XIII). The pottery was inspected at the British Museum by Mr. Dunning, and Miss Kenyon confirms his view of the date.

E. HART.

S. E. WINBOLT.

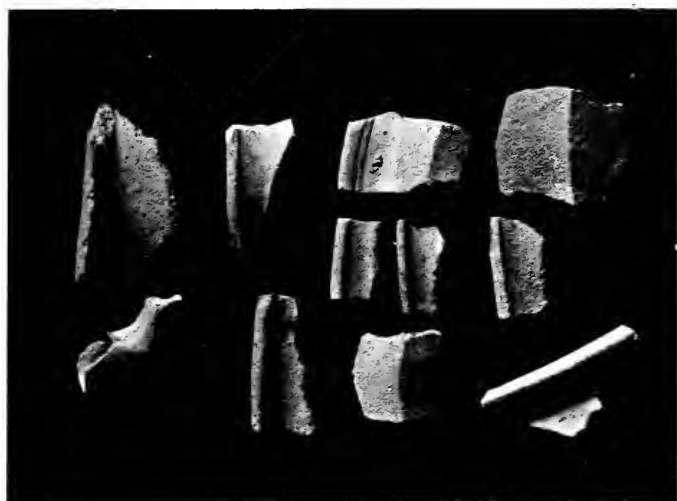
(3) Thundersfield, Horley—a further Historical Note.—As to the history of this place reference should be made to Mr. Malden's article with plan in *S.A.C.*, XVIII, and *V.C.H.*, III, 176 n., 200, 201, and IV, 244, 246, 292, 396.

From these references and the earlier authorities quoted therein it appears that this may be the land Thunresfelda bequeathed by Alfred to his nephew and also the place where a lake or pool is



THUNDERSFIELD CASTLE.

Moat Plan. Dark tone = water, light tone = land and banks, medium tone = roads. On the E. side the road is on the main bank, and there are three ditches. The stream flows N.



(Photos H. P. Robinson & Son, Redhill.

Pottery fragments from bloomery; about thirteenth to fifteenth century.

mentioned as a boundary of lands granted by Edgar to his servant Oswig. It is also probably included in the grant of "Suttone cum cubilibus porcorum quae illuc pertinent scilicet in Thunresfelda 30 mansas" by Athelstan to Chertsey and confirmed in 967. This probably included as the larger part of the grant the abbot's land in Horley. Horne is the next parish east of Horley and was originally part of Blechingley parish and Thundersfield is in Horne and was apparently part of the holdings of De Clare in Blechingley, having been successfully claimed against the Abbey after the Conquest. The De Clares also held Ockley not many miles west of Thundersfield, and here also remains of extensive earthworks and wet moats can be seen (*V.C.H.*, III, 150) and at Blechingley itself considerable earthworks and slight stone work can be seen at Castle Hill.

De Clare therefore controlled three fortified places at a few miles' interval, and all three commanded roads running south from Surrey to the Sussex coast.

Thundersfield Castle site would seem to have been abandoned at an early date, and as the extensive banks were useless for cultivation they probably soon became covered with timber and scrub just as they have long been and are now. The large central island may however have been cultivated, as no remains of large trees are visible, while on the other parts not only are such large trees now growing but the butts of many others can be seen which indicate that when felled the trees must have been over two hundred years old. Since it is known that the old iron works could only be carried on in the Weald by using wood as fuel the recent discovery of a bloomery site on the central island suggests that it was found more convenient to transport the ore to a spot where heavy timber was available than conversely to drag the fuel to the mine.

As regards the date of this bloomery being fixed by the pottery found as of the thirteenth or fourteenth century or a little later, we can accept this as one more proof that the iron works in Surrey were much older than Tudor times, as suggested in *V.C.H.* Mr. Malden, who had earlier supported the Tudor date, wrote a later article in our Vol. XXXVI in which, referring to Sir Henry Lambert's note in Vol. XXXIV, p. 105, he agreed that this note would carry back the evidence of works in Surrey to 1371 and that it was impossible to disprove even earlier dates, though he states that further west the record of Surrey iron is very much later. Even here, however, further evidence is available which seems to have escaped attention, for in Manning and Bray's *Hist.*, Vol. II, p. 255,

under Merstham Manor, a lease of 1396 is quoted granted by the Prior and Convent of property at Merstham, including the outlier of Charlwood or Cherlewode, and there were reserved from this grant two stone pits at Merstham and the digging of iron at Cherlewode. Charlwood lies west of Horley.

Mr. Straker (*Wealden Iron*, p. 456) thinks the mine in Horley of 1371 was connected with the site of Cinderfield, Horley, and may therefore have supplied some of the ore used for the bloomery at Thundersfield, but it should also be noted that Mr. Straker, p. 467, refers to Rowfant Mill and states there is abundance of forge cinder, and there was a Hammer there. Rowfant is in Worth, Sussex. The stream which was used to fill the Mill ponds is the same branch of the Mole as runs on to Thundersfield and supplies the moats there 5 miles northwards, and the owner of the moats informs me he still has the right of requiring the sluices at Rowfant Mill to be opened when required to fill his moats. The iron works in Ifield, Sussex, were also a few miles only from Rowfant and Thundersfield.

We find, therefore, that iron was being dug close to Thundersfield in the fourteenth century, that the bloomery is apparently of that date at least, and that timber was available on the same site, and that a mill and forge were at Rowfant before 1574.

E. HART.

Coldland Farm, Thundersfield (see Plate XIII).—This building is very close to the N.E. corner of the Thundersfield earthwork, and it is probable that it was the residence of the later owners of the earthwork. It is apparently the Hall only of a late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century farmhouse, the parlour or parlours having disappeared. The present building is of three bays. The chimney-stack is a late addition, and not contemporary with the building. It may have been built with the materials of the destroyed portion. The workmanship in the house is poor, the beams being chamfered with no proper stops. It has been much altered and extended by the present tenant.

EDWIN HART.

HUGH BRAUN.

Pedigrees of Whyte, or White, of Farnham, co. Surrey ; Aldershot, South Warnborough and Basingstoke, co. Hants ; and Hutton, co. Essex ; and a note on the Yateley Cup. By Henry Curtis, F.R.C.S. (ret.), 1936.—In Yateley church on the northern border of Hampshire, there is a crystal cup with silver gilt mounting of very beautiful Elizabethan work.



THUNDERSFIELD CASTLE.
Medieval Bloomery.



COLDLAND'S FARM, THUNDERSFIELD.

The work has been attributed to William Geale, the King's Cup-maker, who had property in Yateley, and his burial there in 1638 is recorded in the parish register.

Mr. Curtis has discovered an entry in the parish register of Pirbright, Surrey, that "Ricardus White the Queen's Cupp-maker" was buried there in 1581. He had property and connections in Yateley; and in his book the author claims to prove, that the Yateley Cup was made more probably by Richard White than by William Geale.

However that may be, Mr. Curtis's notes contain much new information about the scattered branches of the White family, all verified and the authorities recorded. There are genealogical charts with notes, and an index of over 200 surnames other than White.

The information has been collected by Mr. Curtis in a volume of notes, which has been placed in the Society's Library and will be of the greatest usefulness to all Surrey genealogists and writers of family history.

J. H. G.

Medieval Pottery in Kingston-upon-Thames.—Through the kindness of Mr. A. E. Stamp, the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, I have been given the references to the following entries which will appear in the next volume of the Calendar of the Liberate Rolls. They point to the existence of pottery works at Kingston in the thirteenth century of evidently more than local importance, about which I do not think that anything was previously known. We know, of course, of the important works, possibly of the same century, at Cheam through the discovery in 1923 by Mr. C. J. Marshall of the kiln there (*S.A.C.*, XXXV, pp. 79 *seqq.*) and early references to potteries in the neighbourhood will be found in his account. The wine-pitchers mentioned below, however, are described as being made within the bailiwick of Kingston.

3 Nov. 1264.—*Allocate* (writ of allowance) 21s. 5d. to the bailiff of Kingston spent on 1,000 wine-pitchers against the feast of St. Edward last and in carriage of the same to Westminster (Liberate Roll, 41, m.9).

8 Feb. 1265.—*Allocate (inter alia)* 13s. to the said bailiff for 600 pitchers and carriage of the same (*ibid.*, m.6).

13 April 1266.—*Allocate* 14s. to the said bailiff for 700 pitchers taken against Easter in the 49th year (of Henry III) (*ibid.*, 42, m.7).

26 Dec. 1266.—*Contrabreve* to the bailiff of Kingston to have 1,000 pitchers made in his bailiwick and sent to Westminster with-

out delay by the eve of St. Edward for delivery to the King's butlers there (*ibid.*, 43, m.10).

The last entry shows clearly the purpose for which the pitchers were required.

M. S. GIUSEPPI.

Cobham Court.—In Vol. XXXVII of our *Collections* was a note by Mr. S. C. Ratcliff on a document in the Public Record Office calling upon the tenants at Cobham to assemble at Cobham Court with their title deeds. The resulting survey of the manor, dated 1598, is now in the possession of our Society, and a transcript has been made for us by the kindness of Mr. J. S. Purvis and Mr. J. L. Nevinson. Unfortunately the map is still missing.

Manning and Bray, Vol. II, p. 734, tell us that :

"After the Dissolution the Manor of Cobham remained in the Crown till 1 May 1553, when the Queen granted it to George Bygley, Gent. and Elizabeth his wife. They died a few years after, leaving 2 daughters and co-heirs, viz. Dorothy, who married Robert Gavell, and Mary, who married Edward Carleton of Ember Court. The latter having no issue, and dying before 8 Elizabeth 1566, Mrs. Gavell became entitled to the whole, and a Court was held by her husband and her in that year. They had two sons, of whom Francis, the eldest son, inherited, being found to be heir, of the age of 30, on the death of his father, 22 July 1595."

This Francis Gavell must be the one who figures in the Survey. The earliest part of the document, as transcribed by Mr. Purvis, reads as follows :

SUPERVITIO CAPTA TAM TERRARUM DOMINICALIUM Nativarum et liberarum quam Consuetudinum Libertatum et Privelegiorum Manerii ibidem, cum Rentallo renovato Tempore Supervitionis Sumpta et facta ex diligenti Scrutatione Evidentiarum et Informatione Tenentium dicti Manerii. Et ex Mappali Supervitione, et descriptione eiusdem Dominii deliniata cum qua in omnibus concordat, de prompta et recordata, postremo die Martii anno regni Domine nostre Elizabethe dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris etcetera quadragesimo, Anno a partu virginis 1598.

Per Radulphum Agas.

TERRAE Dominicales Include
mensurae per Standerum.

FRAUNCISCUS GAVELL generosus Dominus huius Manerii videlicet filius et heres Dorothee Gavell unius filiarum et coheredum Georgii Biglei generosi modo domini ibidem ex perquisitione dicti Manerii, de domina Maria nuper Anglie Regina, Habet in manibus suis scitum dicti Manerii satis pulchre edificatum cum hortis, gardinis, pomariis, et stagnis adiacentibus prout iacent iuxta prata vocata Hall meade, Courte meade et La Laune, et Culvercloase, ex parte australi, et pasturam et terram arabilem vocatam Greate Hamme et Litle Hamme ex parte Boriali. Caput orientale abbuttat super Le Entrie et Caput occidentale abbuttat super dictam pasturam vocatam Greate Hamme, alias Le Warren, et insimul continent

8. 2. o.

COVEHAM
IN
COMITIA
SURREIE

SCITUS
MANERII

The manor house of the Gavells has vanished, and the modern Cobham Court stands on its site. A watercolour of the previous building is in Vol. XV of the extra-illustrated edition of Manning and Bray in the British Museum. It was drawn by John Hassell in 1822, and is reproduced here by permission of the Museum (see Plate XIV).

T. E. C. WALKER.

The Old House, Mickleham.—The house was built in 1636 by Thomas Tooth, Yeoman of “ His Majestie’s Sculery ” and a Courier of the Court, on a copyhold tenure from Sir Francis Stydolph of Norbury. Thomas died in 1685, and was succeeded by his nephew who, about three years before his death in 1698, sold the property to Sir John Spencer. The house then passed through several hands, a heriot being always claimed when the owner died, and a fine paid to the lord of the manor on the admission of a new owner. In 1785 Captain John Rogers bought the property from a Mr. Powell’s executors, one of whom was Oliver Cromwell, a great-great-grandson of the Protector, and the last male descendant of his name. Captain Rogers built the south wing, new stables, and a passage behind the dining-room. He also divided up the interior of the house, the rooms having previously opened one into the other from the front to the back of the building. He panelled most of the rooms, the walls of which hitherto had mostly only hangings or curtains to cover the brickwork. The house was let during many years of the Rogers period, and about 1806 slight alterations were made by the second Lord Erskine, and by the Hon. Catherine Dawney in 1815. The third Lord Erskine lived here from 1872 to 1880 when his widowed sister, Lady Hawkins-Whitshed, was the tenant. In 1872 Prebendary William Rogers of St. Botolph’s, Bishopsgate, sold the remaining outlying portions of land, said to have been about 10 or 11 acres, and enfranchised the house. In 1881 he came to live here, and put in a new principal staircase to replace the original one at the garden end of the north gable. He also added the bow window to the middle room on the ground floor, and altered the position of the front door. He died in 1896, and the house was bought by the writer from his executors in June 1897.

The present front door came from a mid-seventeenth-century house in Paradise Row, Chelsea, pulled down in 1898. In the present century the discovery of an original brick fireplace was recorded in the *Victoria County History*, while in 1917 another came to light in a room at the top of the stairs. The overall size

is 7 feet by 4, and the rubbed brick is covered by a smooth white cement which appears to be a kind of Italian gesso work. Along the top of the fireplace is a pattern of semi-circles cut into the brick.

The house originally had all the frontage from the corner of the road to Rectory Lane, and in respect of this had to maintain three of the 24 "Pannels of Pales" in front of the churchyard. Another charge of the owner was an occasional sum of brief money, and when in 1678 the rector of Mickleham received a brief in connection with the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral he recorded that "The two richest men of our Parish viz. Mr Samuel Wall an attorney of Staple Inn, and Mr Thomas Tooth a Courier contributing nothing among us." Doubtless they had already been made to subscribe in London.

Thomas's great-grandfather, John, appears in the oldest parish register as having died in 1560. The last Tooth in Mickleham, a doctor who became imbecile, died in 1776. His small house was the one in which John Tooth had lived, and until 1848 or a little later it still stood in a garden on the eastern corner of the road at the foot of the hill. It was let by the overseers and churchwardens to Mr. Bishopp (afterwards Sir Cecil Bishopp of Juniper Hall) for £12 2s. 6d. from 18th June 1776 to 4th March 1777, and Dr. Tooth was boarded with Thomas Arnold of the Checkers Inn at 9s. a week "for two Washe & Minde."

A. GORDON POLLOCK.

Epsom Houses.—Two houses in Church Street, the older part of Epsom, were demolished in 1935. *Number 12*, facing east, was a brick-built house of the late Stuart period, with a basement. A reception-room was panelled in pine; the sash-windows and box shutters had been added at a later date. The front door was central. The staircase was mainly of oak, with a solid string; the balusters were tapered and turned from $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. square wood, the moulded handrail was $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.

Number 49, dating from about 1680, stood on the east side facing west. It was a square brick house, afterwards distempered, of two storeys, garrets with dormer windows, and a basement; the middle compartment of the front elevation broke forward; and it had a bold hipped tile roof with a moulded wood cornice and modillions. The front door was central and had a segmental headed wooden porch approached by stone steps with wrought-iron hand-rails with twisted newels. The iron front railings had been removed some years earlier. The chimneys projected outwards on the end walls. The ground-floor rooms were panelled in pine. The original



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COBHAM COURT.

From a water-colour by John Hassell, 1822.

heavy sash-bars remained in the south end of the front. The hall led to the garden door opposite the front door ; and contained the staircase which had a handrail and balusters of Georgian date. But the original vase-shaped balusters remained in the basement staircase. There was a quantity of fifteenth-century stone mouldings and tracery in the building, probably re-used material from Nonsuch and Merton Priory.

C. S. WILLIS.

Ewell Grove, Ewell.—Pleasantly placed among trees and facing the home of the Lemprières, who were relatives of the Reids of Ewell Grove, this house stood on the N.E. side of Cheam Road with its front to S.W. James Edwards the topographer, writing between 1789 and 1801, referred to it as : “ a handsome seat, just erected for John Pollard, Esq.” Pollard was born 1740 and died 1817.

Originally a square house built of warm-coloured “ white ” bricks with three storeys and a basement, there were added to it, about 1820, a segmental-ended one-storey wing, panelled with blind arches, at the S.E. for the drawing-room and an angular-ended wing at the N.W. for the kitchen. The front elevation had a parapet and a stone cornice and frieze decorated with round pateræ and flutes ; there were tall elegant sash-windows with narrow sash-bars ; a central front door, approached by stone steps, with wooden niche-shafts, the caps having upright acanthus leaves, and a semicircular fanlight. The back elevation corresponded, and had a wooden porch, axial with the front door, with Doric columns and over-door with a modillion cornice, pleasantly grouped with the Venetian staircase window above. The bay window on the right was an addition.

The hall and inner hall were decorated with a plaster frieze of wreaths and swags. The hall contained a statuary marble chimney-piece with Ionic columns and a frieze carved with a subject of Britannia and Commerce with a three-masted ship and bales, etc., indicating the mercantile interests of its owner. From the hall a segmental arch with Ionic columns and fluted spandrels led to the inner hall, which contained the main staircase, which was fitted with 1-in. square wooden balusters and mahogany handrails on the balustrade and walls and was lighted by a Venetian window. The added drawing-room had a plaster cornice of mixed classic and floral design. Another ground-floor room had a segmental bay with sash-windows, one being a dummy window with the sash-bars filled with mirrors. The spacious kitchen, well lighted from its

bay, was paved with flag-stones and had a wide opening for a roasting range with a spit-track on the chimney breast. One of the bedrooms had a carved wood and *carton-pierre* chimney-piece with a female mask in the frieze. The principal rooms had six-panelled mahogany doors. The original mortice locks and brass door-furniture remained generally in the house, and the front door had a brass-cased drawback lock. In a ground-floor room was a built-in iron safe of the period and a small quantity of Jacobean scratch-moulded panelling used to line a cupboard.

There was a carriage sweep in front with two pairs of wrought-iron gates and railings 6 ft. high formed of 1-in. square bars with square section spear-heads, dog-bars and cast-iron vases; and formerly there had been a wicket-gate in the railings facing the front door.

In the stableyard to N.W. was a range of red brick stabling with a string-course and dentils and a pedimented arch through which the farmery was approached. There was a walled kitchen garden, lawn and paddock with a ha-ha fence and finely grown timber, and to the S.E. a dell formed in a chalk-pit recorded in the manorial register dated 1408 (Register or memorial of Ewell). In the chalk-pit is a domed brick ice-house.

A brick drain was found running from the site of the house to a square cesspool in the chalk-pit. It was built of soft Tudor bricks 2 in. thick with very hard mortar containing particles of pounded chalk; it was arched and was 4 ft. 6 in. high and 2 ft. wide, with a channel formed in the bottom.

The house was subsequently owned by Sir Thomas Reid, Bart., died 1824, and by his son Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., died 1867. Lady Reid, wife of Sir John, who died 1869, was remembered as having been carried in a Sedan chair when she went out to dine. Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G., Lord Mayor of London, afterwards owned Ewell Grove; he died 1907. In his time the Surrey Stag Hounds met there. There are mural tablets to the Pollards and Reids in Ewell Church and the grave of Sir David Evans is in the churchyard. The house was demolished in 1937.

Thanks are due to the owners, Messrs. Wates, Limited, for facilities, and to Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. C. D. Hawley, F.R.I.B.A., for help.

C. S. WILLIS.

Drawings of Oxted and Limpsfield Houses by Arthur Keen.

—I have been asked to write a note on these reproductions of drawings which have been presented to the Surrey Archæological Society.

Charming as these drawings are, and proof of a devoted industry, actually they are not of much archaeological importance. As every one knows, a drawing of a restoration looks very much the same as a drawing of the original work if it had survived, and although one can trust Mr. Keen to have used a reasonable discretion in the selection of his subjects, a future generation may not be so convinced. However, they form a useful catalogue of what domestic Architecture there is in the district, which would be more useful if a rough plan of the place was filed with the folder and the position of the illustrations numbered thereon.

Barrow Green Court would appear to be a specimen of a particularly interesting period, early seventeenth century, of which there are too few survivors in the country, but again the short description attached discourages us from the hope that much more than the original shape, and the chimneys, survive.

Of all the others it may be said they are instances of the extraordinary felicity with which the old carpenters put their roofs on, and the wonderful way in which a combination of craftsmanship and the accident of individual requirements arrived at an extremely delightful and generally liveable result—long may they survive.

H. FALKNER.

Corrigendum in Vol. XLII.—Mr. Curtis sends the following corrigendum to the note on his "Four Early Incumbents of Pirbright" (Vol. XLII, p. 114): On close examination of the grant of the conveyance of land in Hadlow, Kent, c. 1210, the spelling given as Perebricch has proved to be Perefricth.