

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.]

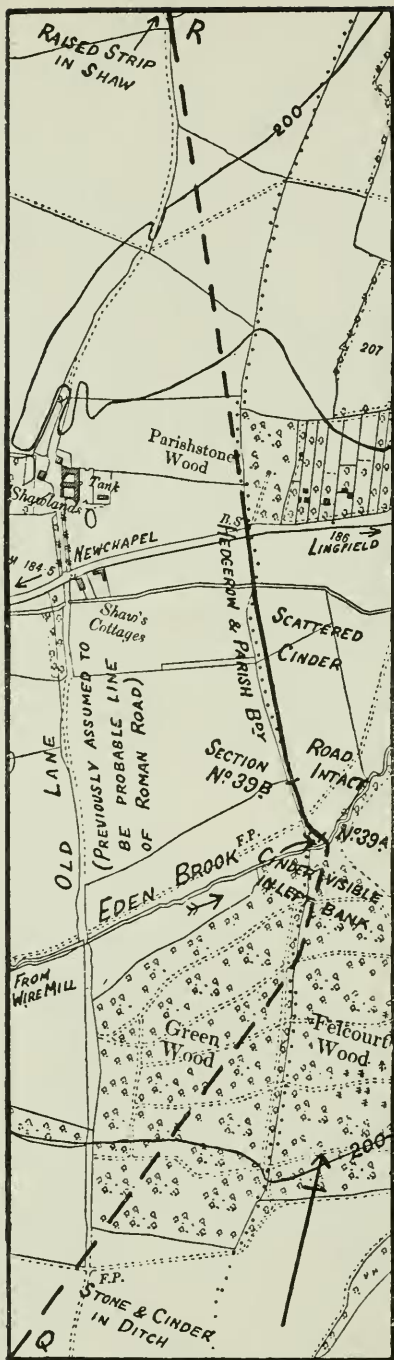
The London-Croydon-Portslade Roman Road—A Correction.—It may be recalled that finds at Felbridge ¹ had proved that the course of this Roman road lay to the eastward of Wire Mill Lake, on an alignment from Park Farm leading to the south-west corner of Green Wood, where it cut the old lane leading up the long narrow strip of Tandridge parish past Shawlands Farm and so to Blindley Heath. This lane is very straight, crosses the Eden Brook at a very convenient spot, and, in the absence of any evidence for a continuation of the alignment from Felbridge farther to the north-east through Green Wood, it was assumed to be the most reasonable course for the Roman road to have followed towards Blindley Heath.

Valuable evidence has since been found to correct this assumption and to prove that the Eden Brook was actually crossed at a point 400 yds. farther to the east.

In a search for iron bloomery sites near Felbridge, Mr. Mason came upon a deposit of cinder in the north bank of Eden Brook 70 ft. east of the point where it is crossed by the Lingfield-Tandridge parish boundary. Further examination showed that this was part of a length of undisturbed buried roadway leading away north-westwards along the east side of the parish boundary hedgerow. The cinder metalling is mainly undisturbed for some 120 yds. and is then traceable scattered in the topsoil to the end of this field, not far from the Newchapel-Lingfield road.

Sections were dug at points where the metalling was still well-preserved. No. 39A just north of the brook showed a hard metalling layer, entirely composed of cinder, 12 ft. wide and up to 8 in. thick in the centre, with a distinct camber, under some 15-20 in. of top

¹ S.A.C., XLV, p. 116.

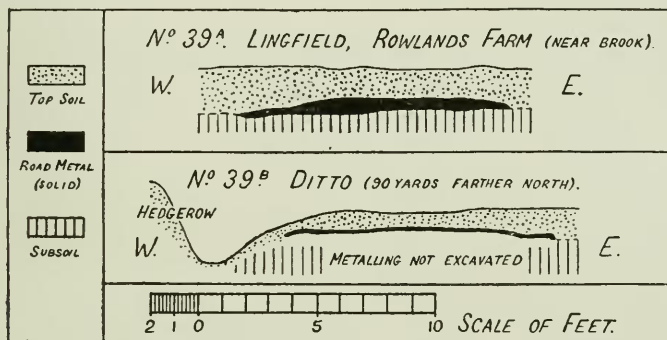


Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office

soil. In No. 39B, about 110 yds. north of the brook, a similar layer was found, 12 ft. wide, under only 7-12 in. of top soil.

The continuation of this piece of definite roadway north-westwards links up very well with the long raised shaw just north of Shawlands, previously mentioned as part of the route to Blindley Heath, and it is obviously of the highest importance that a piece of undoubted Roman metalling should have been discovered intact, leading direct towards Blindley Heath and Godstone on an alignment supported by old tradition and place-name evidence, but not hitherto by actual metalling because so much of it is hidden by existing roads.

As the road approached Eden Brook from the north it curved slightly to the south-east, presumably to make the crossing at the most convenient point. This curved portion still exists buried and



mainly intact, and is thus accurately traceable. In the north bank of the brook a very clear section of the cinder metalling is exposed, and it was this which gave rise to the discovery. There is thus no doubt whatever that this is the point where the Portslade road crossed the brook, and it is very nearly at the point where the Felbridge alignment, if continued right through Green Wood would reach it. Unfortunately, as had previously been noted, there is remarkably little trace of the road through the wood. The south bank of the brook has clearly suffered from erosion in the past and shows no visible trace, and though a small deposit of cinder, evidently a portion of the metalled layer, has been found a few feet from the bank, and a very small amount scattered in the wood, there is no definite undisturbed deposit to mark the exact course through the wood. All that can be done is to connect the Felbridge alignment direct to the crossing-place, for it must obviously have been followed through Green Wood, probably to a point near the

bank and ditch separating it from Felcourt Wood, where a slight turn northward would reach the crossing in 160 yds.

It is unusual for a major change of alignment to be made in low ground, as was done in this case close to the Eden Brook, and the explanation may be that local obstacles, not foreseen when the initial laying-out was done, were responsible. The main Sussex alignment through Selsfield Common was modified near Hophurst Farm by a slight turn eastward which kept the road away from the low marshy ground near Woodcock Bridge and Wire Mill Lake which the Sussex alignment would otherwise have crossed. If this change had not been made, the Sussex and Blindley Heath alignments would have met on the slight ridge near Shawlands, which may have been the original intention of the surveyors. They secured an easier and drier route by the small change involved.

IVAN D. MARGARY.

R. T. MASON.

Pottery from West Humble Chapel, Dorking.—The pottery found during clearance of the ground outside the S. wall of the chapel consists of fragments of four different vessels, 2 cooking-pots and 2 jugs. All the pots appear to be of the same date, about 1300.

1. Fig. 1. Upper part of cooking-pot of large size. It is $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. rim diameter, about 20 in. across the shoulder, and the height is

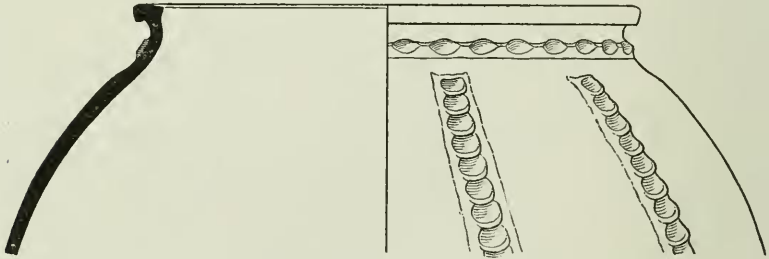


FIG. 1.

($\frac{1}{3}$ actual size.)

estimated at 20 to 24 in. Coarse sandy grey ware with sparse flint grit, light red surface well smoothed by hand. The rim is almost flat on top, flanged and angular outside, with a slight beading inside. Round the neck of the pot is an applied finger-printed band. Similar applied bands slope from the neck to the shoulder and were doubtless continued nearly to the base. On these bands the fingertip marks are deeper than on the neck, and also overlap.

The rim section is typical of many cooking-pots dated late thirteenth century, for instance at Bungay Castle (dated 1294)¹ and at Rayleigh Castle (before 1277).² Applied finger-printed bands are not a usual feature of thirteenth-century cooking-pots, but also occur at Rayleigh.³

2. Fig. 2. Rim of cooking-pot, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Hard gritty whitish ware, with splashes of light green glaze on outside of rim and neck. Rim expanded and slightly bevelled on the inside. In



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

ware and rim section this pot is closely matched by cooking-pots dated about 1300, from the Bank of England⁴ and from Guildford.⁵

3. Small fragment of base of a jug of buff ware with green glaze. The edge of the base is thumbed down, resembling a jug in the Guildford group.⁶

4. Upper end of broad handle of gritty grey ware. The junction with the rim of the jug is marked by a row of five deep slashes.

G. C. DUNNING.

Farley Heath, Roman-Celtic Temple Site.—As this site is in danger of being altogether obscured, it may be well to record its location in a practical way. At the south end of Farley Heath a track forks left from the tarred road. From the angle between the two go north along the left (W.) side of the tarred road for 170 paces, and where a grassy patch borders the road on the left turn in left about 15 paces, bearing a little left. On the ground among the bracken there are lumps of red Roman tile and of sandstone which were part of the foundation walls. The piece of Roman masonry we left at the N.E. corner as a visible reminder is no longer to be seen, and has probably been broken away by sightseers. Would it not be possible to arrange for an annual clearing of 8 yd. square from bracken, and for the erection of an iron post bearing a copper plaque with cream-enamelled lettering? "Site of Roman-Celtic Temple." It seems a pity to allow an historic spot to become entirely forgotten.

S. E. WINBOLT.

¹ *Proc. Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, XXII, 335, Fig. 5-6.

² *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, XII NS, 182, Fig. 7, 13, 16, 32, etc.

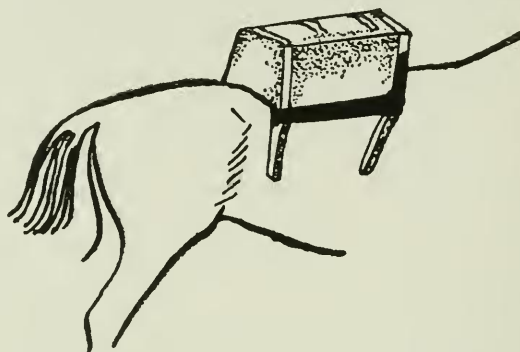
³ *Ibid.*, Pl. G, e and Fig. 7, 27.

⁴ *Antiquaries Journal*, XVII, 416, Fig. 1, 4.

⁵ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, XLV, 145, Fig. 2, 5.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Fig. 2, 3.

Roman Pack Saddle. Part of the iron frame of a Roman Pack Saddle was found in 1938 in the metal of Stane Street as it descended to the ford on the S. side of the Mole. The short side, broken away, was the longer. On the outside, wood was riveted to the frame. In the diagram the part found is indicated in heavy black.



The illustration is based on Cichorius, *Trajan-Säule*, Bild 49, Tafel XXXVI, No. 125, but the angle should be more obtuse.

S. E. WINBOLT.

Stane Street or Stone Street.—My friend the late Mr. H. E. Malden regarded the term Stane Street as an offence, supposing that some recent archaeologist had invented the archaism for Stone. The name Stanstrete, however, is mentioned six times under dates 1296, 1327 and 1332 in *Sussex Subsidies* (Sussex Record Society, Vol. X, pp. 57, 68, 75, 153, 154 and 228). The persons concerned are Radd atte (or de) Stanstrete, of Horsham and Warnham, and Rico atte Stanstrete, of Horsham, both Horsham men probably owning farms where Stane Street formed (and forms) the boundary of Warnham parish.

S. E. WINBOLT.

The So-called Roman Snail in Surrey.—The Apple Snail, *Helix pomatia*, occurs on the chalk between, say, Dorking and Titsey, along the track of the Pilgrims' Way and also to the N. of it. Although there are a few scattered traces of Roman occupation along this line, there was no considerable settlement.

Mr. A. S. Kennard, F.G.S., F.L.S., a conchological authority, on being appealed to, gives it as his definite opinion that the true Roman snail is *Helix aspersa*, a smaller and darker coloured species. This is found generally at Roman sites, whereas *Helix pomatia*, or remains of its shells, occurs at levels of an earlier date than the

Roman period. The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th Ed., Vol. XXII, p. 187, says: "There is no doubt that it is a native."

The common belief that the Apple Snail was introduced into this country by the Romans as a luxury food is therefore erroneous and it cannot be regarded as evidence of Roman occupation.

ERNEST STRAKER.

Romano-British Occupation Site near Byfleet.—During 1936, a meadow situated a short distance to the S. of Old Byfleet Rectory was dug into (plan, Fig. 1) for the purpose of obtaining sand.

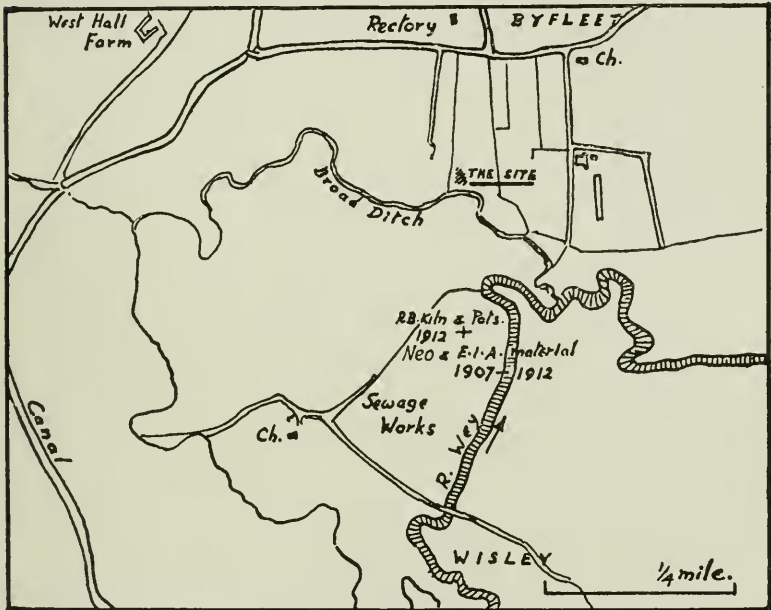


FIG. 1.

The digging revealed many pieces of pottery, and the workmen informed the Rector, the Rev. F. J. Cheverton, who kindly invited me to inspect the site and finds. This brief report is based on that inspection, and includes a description of the whole of the pottery found, both then and subsequently, during the removal of the sand. No scientific exploration of the site was possible, but, as will be seen from the pottery, there is no reason to consider it to be other than a small occupation site of one period, viz. from *circa* A.D. 50-110.

The site consists of a meadow, sloping towards the stream

"Broad Ditch," which enters the River Wey not far to the S.E. of this point. The material found consisted solely of pottery, calcined flints (pot-boilers) and charcoal, and was discovered in a series of shallow pits covering a small area in the S.W. corner of the field. There was no undisturbed contemporary surface (either ground level or floor surface) and it appeared that the pits had served solely as rubbish-pits. They were 2-3 ft. in depth and, apparently, about 5-6 ft. in diameter.

No bones, or particles of calcined bone were among the material filling the pits, nor were any coins or small objects found. The pottery, except for the complete vessel (No. 1, page 133), consisted entirely of broken fragments of coarse ware vessels totalling some twenty different types. There were no fragments of "kiln wasters" among the potsherds, nor were any pieces of Roman brick recovered from the site.

It seems clear that this was a small occupation site of a type that is found fairly plentifully throughout the country. (An analogous site, found at Street Cobham, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the E. of this site, is described in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII, pp. 111-13.) They seem to have consisted of small groups of huts (or villages), of "wattle and daub" construction, and their occupants were little affected by the general "Romanization" of the country. The pottery is largely of native (Belgic) types, or of types derived from them, and Samian ware, coins, or other objects which would denote intercourse with the Roman towns and markets, are usually either very scarce or entirely absent. They are, apparently, isolated backwaters where small groups of people continued to lead a native, pre-Roman type of existence. It is therefore perhaps not surprising to find a continuance of the use of "pot-boilers" at sites of this type. The fact that many of these sites produce no material likely to be later than the early part of the second century may suggest that during the Hadrianic period, one of active expansion of towns and industries throughout the country, steps were taken to do away with all such native village sites. On the other hand, it is possible that the great increase in the number of the large "villa estates" which took place at this date was itself responsible for the absorption and disappearance of most of these native villages, at any rate as regards the southern part of Britain

THE POTTERY (Figs. 2 and 3).

(a) *Native Ware* (Nos. 1, 2, and 3).

This consists of vessels of a wheel-made, but roughly finished ware, of dark brown and black colour, and of smooth, rather "soapy surfaced" texture.

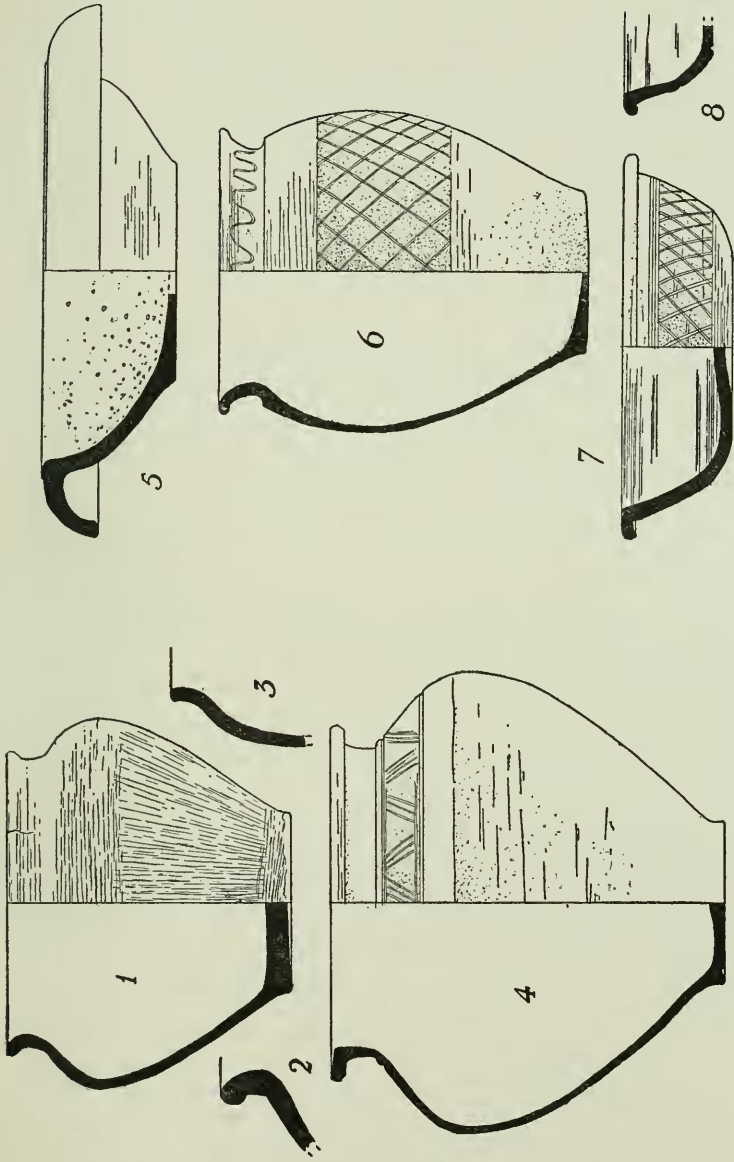


FIG. 2.—ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY FROM BYFLEET.
 ($\frac{1}{4}$ actual size.)

1. Wide-mouthed pot, with rough burnishing on the outside. This is horizontal for the upper part and the base, and vertical below the line of maximum diameter. Similar burnishing is to be seen on some bead-rimmed vessels found in London (Guildhall Mus.) which are of very similar date.¹ For true Belgic examples of this type, *cf.* *Verulamium*, Figs. 19 and 20, Nos. 61a-61f.

2. Rim fragment of a large store-jar of similar type and fabric to the last.

3. Fragment with upright rim and somewhat slight shoulder. Ware, same as 1 and 2. *Cf.* *Richborough*, Second Report, type 140, for a very similar vessel of Claudian date.

(b) *Romano-British Ware* (Nos. 4-20).

4 and 19. Vessels, of grey ware, of similar form. The one with alternate sloping triple-line ornament on the shoulder, the other plain. Somewhat similar vessels (Nos. 1 and 2) were among those from Street Cobham (*op. cit.*). Date, *circa* A.D. 50-100.

5. Mortarium, of light buff ware, of early second-century type. (*Wroxeter*, I, Nos. 34 and 38, dated A.D. 80-110.)

6. Jar, of fumed and burnished black, gritty ware, and of the "neck-rim" type. Decorated with a band of lattice, and with a wavy line on the rim.

This is an example of a well-recorded type. (*Cf.* Collingwood, "*Archæology of Roman Britain*," p. 232, No. 65 (Fig. 56) for a discussion of the type.) Date, A.D. 100-150.

Cf. *Wroxeter*, I, Fig. 19, No. 66, for an identical vessel of this type.

7. Bowl of light-grey ware, with burnished trellis ornament. Flattened rim, with a single groove near the inner edge. Date, early second century.

8. Bowl, of semi-carinated type, identical with some found at Ashted in the filled-in furnace of the Flavian Bath House (*S.A.C.*, XXXVII, p. 161, Fig. 3, Nos. 1-8). Another bowl of this type was found with the pottery at Street Cobham (*op. cit.*). Date, *circa* A.D. 100.

9. Neck of large store-jar, of hard grey ware. Early second century.

10 and 13. Necks of jars of similar ware to the last, and of same date.

11 and 12. Cordoned pot with carinated shoulder, and the rim of a similar vessel. Another vessel of this type was found with

¹ Found in a rubbish pit on Cornhill, it was associated with Samian pottery of A.D. 65-80. (*Vide* "*The Belgae of Gaul and Britain*," by Hawkes and Dunning, p. 288.)

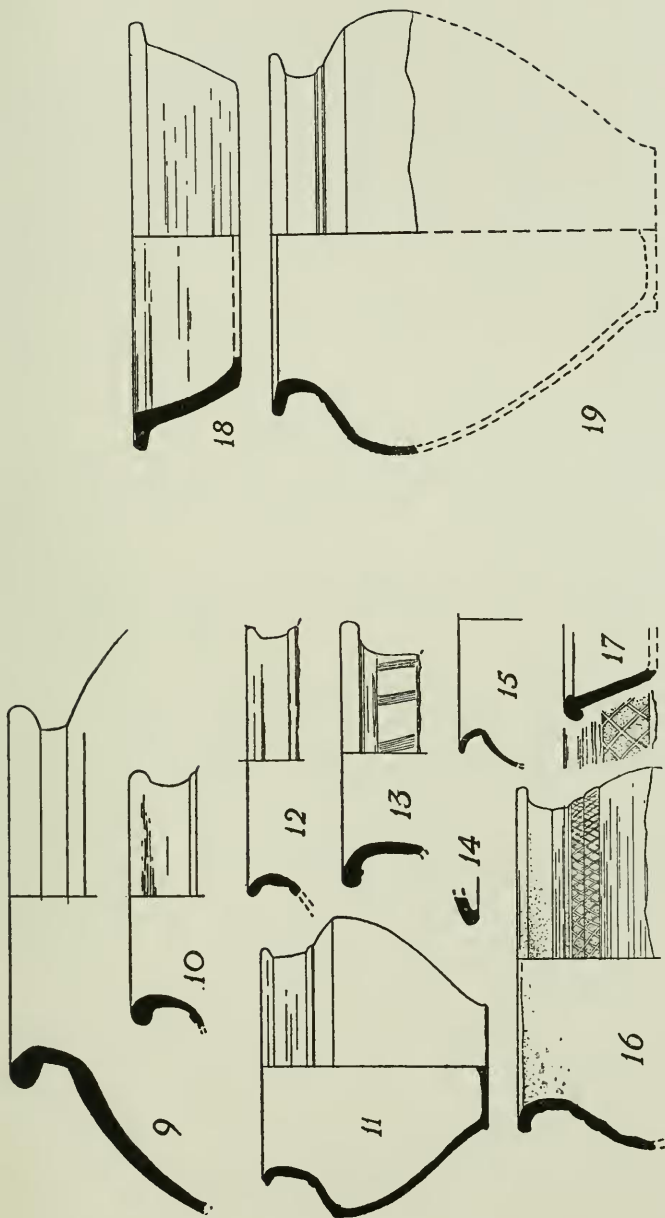


FIG. 3.—ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY FROM BYFLEET.
 (‡ actual size.)

the pottery at the Street Cobham site (*op. cit.*, Fig. 2); others from Silchester (May, *Silchester*, Pl. LXXVIII, Nos. 5 and 6, and Pl. LXXIX, Nos. 12 and 13) appear to date *circa* A.D. 50-100.

14. Piece of the rim of a pot-lid of domical type with inturned edge, as found associated with the Stoneyfield Kiln at Farnham (Farnham Survey Vol.) and apparently of second-century date.

15. Upper part of a small cooking-pot with out-bent rim. A common second-century type, but found both earlier and later.

16. Pot with broad cordons bearing a zone of burnished lattice ornament. For the type *cf.* *Richborough*, No. 144. Date, *circa* A.D. 70-100.

17. Dish rim, with beaded edge and lattice ornament. Probably Trajanic.

18. Dish of orange-coloured ware, with traces of mica dusting on the surface. The type with sharply outbent rim seems to belong to the end of the first century A.D.

20 (not figured). A small, globular flagon of the "screw-necked" type. Date, *circa* A.D. 100. Red ware, with cream slip surfacing. (Handle, and part of neck, missing.) Max. diam., 5"; base, 2"; height (estimated), 6½".

In conclusion it will be seen that a date *circa* A.D. 100 is suggested by this pottery as having been the main period of the occupation at this site.

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

Beulah Spa.—The Beulah Spa Hotel, Upper Norwood, was demolished in 1937. It stood at the northern corner of Spa Hill—formerly Leather Bottle Lane and more anciently Beulestret or Bewley Street—and Beulah Hill, and was a reminder of the adjacent famous Beulah Spa which stood on the southern corner, for whose guests it was built.

The Spa became a great attraction to London society of the late Georgian and early Victorian periods. It occupied an area of about 30 acres of well-wooded property situated upon a slope rising over 300 ft. above sea-level, from which extensive views of the delightful neighbourhood could be seen.

In the early nineteenth century Mr. John Davidson Smith owned the estate, which contained a noted mineral spring, long resorted to by countryfolk for its medicinal properties, which later one medical journal termed "the purest and strongest saline spring in the country." He employed Mr. Decimus Burton, a noted architect of the day, to lay out the grounds as a pleasure resort and Spa, with carriage avenues and winding footpaths where people could partake of the waters amid attractive surroundings. Upon its

completion the Beulah Spa was opened to the public by Lady Essex on 1st August, 1831.

The name Beulah was no doubt derived from the Old French *be(a)u l(i)eu*, meaning "beautiful spot."

At the entrance to the grounds stood a rustic lodge where one paid for admission. In the grounds there was an octagonal reading-room and the Spa Well under a thatched hut built in the form of an Indian wigwam. In the centre of the hut the water rose to a height of about fifteen feet, falling amidst a grotto of rocks. Near by was an "Orchestra" in which a military band played daily. Dancing, fortune-telling and minstrel singing formed part of the amusements; and in the grounds one could find a camera obscura, a maze or wilderness, a rosary, lakes and a rustic bridge, a circus ring and archery butts.

The charge for admission was one shilling or special subscription terms.

A service of stage-coaches, which started from the Silver Cross at Charing Cross, ran three times daily; and the threepenny-post delivered letters three times a day and carried letters twice a day to London.

The Beulah Spa became immensely popular and gave its title to a play which had the celebrated actress and singer, Madame Vestris, as its leading lady. It was written by Charles Dance and performed at the Royal Olympic Theatre in 1833. George Cruikshank made it the subject of a sketch entitled "Down at Beulah"; and a set of quadrilles was also named after it.

The Spa came to an end in 1858 when it was sold. It is believed that the popularity of the Crystal Palace, re-erected within ten minutes' walk at Sydenham in 1854, proved too much of a counter-attraction.

The well is still there under some boards on a pathway in the grounds of the "All Nations Bible College," but little else remains to remind the visitor of its once attraction as a Spa.

KENNETH RYDE.

Lingfield Parish Church.—Following the example set in the case of some of the Cathedrals and other famous buildings, a body called Friends of Lingfield Parish Church has been formed to help raise the amount required—over £2,000—to carry out necessary repairs and improvements to that building. The church is well known to archæologists for its splendid Cobham monuments and is also interesting as one of the few old churches in the county built in one style—in this case late Perpendicular. The Hon. Secretary

of the " Friends " is Miss Pringle, Hillside, Lingfield, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will meet with success.

W. HOOPER.

Reigate.—Reigate is one among the old towns round London that are rapidly being transformed by building and road developments. The changes that have taken place and are impending there form the subject of an illuminating article in the *Architectural Review* for May 1938. The Swan Inn and adjoining Chemist's shop, parts of which go back to the seventeenth century, are now being demolished to make room for a multiple tailor's establishment, while the picturesque Angel Inn at Woodhatch dating from the sixteenth century is threatened with destruction by a road-widening scheme. There have also been suggestions for pulling down the Old Town Hall and widening Tunnel Road, two of the most characteristic features, though this scheme has aroused strong local protest and will, if carried out, be an inexcusable act of vandalism. The article, which is profusely illustrated with old and modern views, plans and diagrams, traces " the process of disintegration " that is changing the face of the town and makes some caustic comment on the modern architecture and decay in the standards of taste that have " transformed the High Street from a dignified architectural unity to a medley of mixed and competing styles."

W. HOOPER.

Ockham Church—The Editor kindly allows me to make the following corrections and additions to my article in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLV, pp. 1-47.

Page 26, line 11 from foot, and page 38, line 19: for " 1738 " read " 1740 "

Page 35, line 13: " more suitable," *i.e.* if the brass was originally in the north chapel as it was in the time of Manning and Bray; Aubrey does not mention it.

Page 36, line 17: for " 1654 " read " 1654/5 "

Pages 38 (17): I have recently found this stone on the ground outside the south wall of the chancel; it has suffered badly from exposure.

Page 43, line 4: for " March " read " November."

Page 43, line 16 from foot: I have since found the epitaphs quoted by Bashall—he gives *two* beside those on the Spong and Cromer slabs; the lettering of both is badly worn.

APPENDIX—THE RECTORS OF OCKHAM

Page 45, Hugh Atbridge : for " Stafford Rivers " read " Stan-
ford Rivers [Essex] " ; the word is not clear in the Epis-
copal Registers, but see *Cal. Pat. R.*, 25 Ed. III, p. 1,
m. 13 (lands in possession of Ralph Earl of Stafford).

Page 45, Henry Smith : for " 1654 " read " 1654/5 "

Page 46, William Thomson : read " 22 Feb."

Page 46, note 14 : for " Hen. VIII " read " Hen. VII."

Note 15 : Mr. B. Campbell Cooke draws my attention to the
fact that a John Holgate was instituted to Effingham
12 Oct. 1501 and apparently remained Vicar till his death
(M. and B.).

Page 47, line 5 : for " of Cleybroke " read " at Cleybroke "

Note 19 : the words " as preceding the last incumbent's
death " should be deleted ; the date in *Lib. Inst.*, 4 Feb.
1606, is of course 1607 by New Style. Bradshaw's epitaph
states that he had " enjoyed this place " 48 years 3 months
and odd days ; this takes us back to early Oct. 1606, but
need not refer to his actual institution. In last line of
note read " Jan. 1654/5 "

Note 20 : Mr. G. W. Waine tells me that MS. Lambeth
997/698 gives the date of institution as 15 Feb.—presented
18 Jan. in the same year.

Note 21, line 4 : for " 233/291 " read " 333/291 " ; it is
stated that the Rector's second admission was to " con-
firm and stabilate his former title," etc.

Note 25 : T. Bonney died 18 July aged 53 (Effingham Reg.,
ex inform. B. Campbell Cooke).

Note 27 : W. Jones acted as Curate for a year or so before
his institution ; on 26 Oct. 1784 he signs Marriage Reg.
as " Vicar of Landilo."

Note 29 : for " resigned Ockham 1842 " read " resigned
Ockham 2 Feb. 1843 " (marginal note in P. Reg.) ; he
probably resigned W. Horsley at the same time.

It should be recorded that in August, 1938, during the re-pointing
of the east wall, part of the south jamb of the northernmost of the
three original lancets was uncovered and left exposed,

R. N. BLOXAM.