

## NOTES

**Tranchet Axes from Walton Heath and Walton-on-the-Hill.**—On the same day on which the Bronze Age celt, noted below, was found I picked up the flint tranchet axe shown in Fig. 1, no. 1. This implement is made from a light grey cherty flint, is unpatinated and in mint condition. A transverse flake has been removed from each face to form a sharp cutting edge. The map reference for the find spot is TQ (51)/224 540.

No. 2 shows another tranchet axe which I found in 1957 on the edge of Sandhills Wood, Walton-on-the-Hill. This implement is made from a greyish

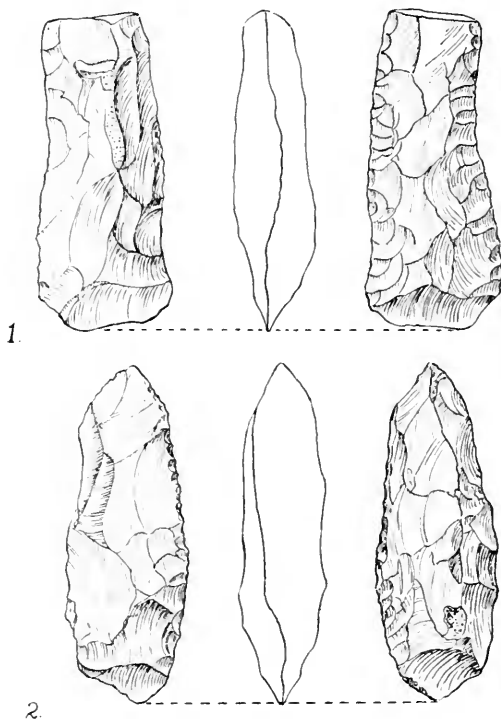


FIG. 1.—FLINT AXES FROM WALTON-ON-THE-HILL (½).

flint, is lustrous, patinated milky white and bears the iron stain marks common to implements found on land which has been ploughed over a very long period. Sandhills Wood is a northwards-extending spur of the Headley Heath sand and gravel, and Headley Heath itself has produced mesolithic flint cores, blades and microliths. Scattered mesolithic flint work can be found on Walton Heath and with these axes would appear to date from that period. The map reference for the second axe is TQ (51)/220 552.

L. W. CARPENTER.

**Tranchet Axe from Lower Kingswood.**—In 1959 a dry valley at Lower Kingswood was cleared of top soil by mechanical scrapers, so that the valley floor could be raised by the dumping of rubbish on which the top soil was to be re-spread. This scraping exposed the old clay-with-flints surface, and it was here that I discovered a palæolithic flint site during the winter months. This site and its finds will be fully reported in the next Proceedings of the Leatherhead and District History Society. In June 1960 while making a final search of the valley, before the encroaching rubbish dump and the growth of weeds obliterated the exposed surface, I found the tranchet axe here illustrated

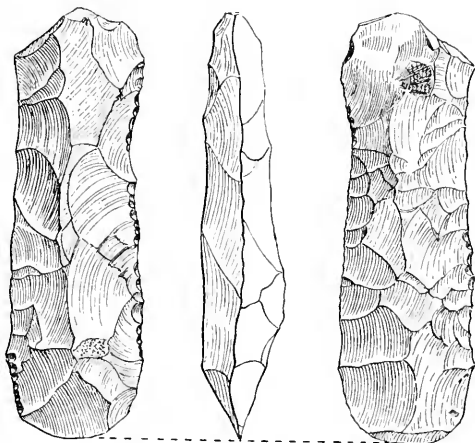


FIG. 2.—FLINT AXE FROM LOWER KINGSWOOD ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

(Fig. 2) embedded in the clay at the bottom of the valley. The specimen is of a light-coloured grey flint, patinated white at the butt end to a bluish milky white at the blade end. Sharp and in mint condition, the implement is obviously made from the local flint, as it contains the cherty and fossiliferous inclusions so characteristic of the flint from this part of the North Downs. Mesolithic blades and cores have been found not only on the adjacent Walton Heath, but also on ploughed land on the other side of the Sutton to Reigate and Brighton road, some quarter of a mile to the north-east of the find spot. The map reference is TQ (51)/243 540.

L. W. CARPENTER.

**Flint Arrowheads from Surrey—Some Recent Finds.**—These twenty varied specimens of flint arrowheads (Fig. 3) have been picked up from ploughed or otherwise disturbed land in the county of Surrey during the past eight years. Numbers 1 to 10 are of the neolithic leaf-shaped to triangular type, 11 to 18 are of the transverse type from mesolithic to probable early neolithic, and numbers 19 and 20 are the typical barbed and tanged bronze age arrowheads. The descriptions and find spots are as follows:

1. A lustrous, unpatinated leaf-shaped specimen of semi-transparent, smoky flint; both sides carefully finished with shallow ripple flaking to a very sharp edge; maximum thickness 0.2 inch. From Priest Hill Farm, Ewell, found when the farm was being converted into L.C.C. playing fields. Rather large for an arrowhead, but seemingly too slender to be used for any other purpose.

2. A glossy leaf-shaped specimen of chalcydonic flint with some patination; carefully worked on both sides to a sharp edge. Found in woodland on Netley Heath after the pulling out of a large beech tree stump. Made from a piece of Netley Heath gravel flint.

3. A notched oval leaf-shaped arrowhead from Walton Heath. Made from a transparent greyish flint and patinated milky white. The original flake surface still remains in the centre of each side. Carefully trimmed all round to a sharp edge.

4. A triangular specimen from Leatherhead found on ploughed land adjacent to the River Mole near the suspension bridge which carries the Leatherhead by-pass over to the Guildford road. The farm was once known as Bockett's Farm. The arrowhead is of grey flint, sharp and unpatinated, and has a notched base.

6. A slender triangular arrowhead from Walton Heath. Made of almost transparent bullhead flint of a pale golden hue, unpatinated and lustrous. The base of this implement has been chamfered off to a sharp edge by shallow trimming on both sides, and it could have been used as a transverse arrowhead;

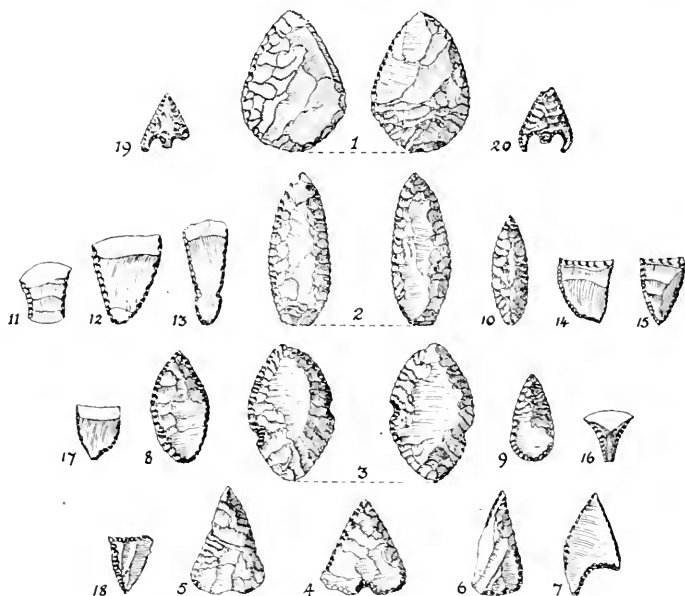


FIG. 3.—SOME SURREY FLINT ARROWHEADS ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

but as much care has been spent on the pointed end I think that it is a normal triangular one.

7. Either a hollow-based or single barbed type, of lustrous smoky flint; base and sides steeply trimmed. Found in sand on a footpath on Headley Heath. It has been suggested that this type might have been used for mounting in harpoons, but harpoons were not likely to have been used on Headley Heath.

8. A very sharp and delicately trimmed leaf-shaped specimen from Sandy Meadow, Wotton; made of dark smoky flint, glossy and unpatinated.

9. Another small and delicate leaf-shaped arrowhead of smoky transparent flint from Bockett's Farm, Leatherhead. Glossy and unpatinated.

10. An elongated pointed leaf arrowhead of grey flint from Blackheath near Chilworth. The face not shown is the original flake surface and quite flat; but its edges are beautifully trimmed and the little arrow is very sharp.

11. A good example of the typical mesolithic petit tranchet arrowhead. Made of grey flint from a blade section; both sides have been steeply trimmed

to the required shape. From Sandy Meadow, Wotton, part of a large mesolithic collection from the site.

12. A large transverse arrowhead of grey flint from the same site as No. 11, and made in the same way from a large blade section; both sides have been steeply trimmed into shape. Large blades occurred freely on this site.

13. A fine elongated specimen, also from Sandy Meadow, and made of the same grey flint; both sides steeply trimmed. It has the unusual feature of a notch on each side, and appears to have been made from the edge of a large flake.

14. A later type of transverse arrowhead having the cutting edge trimmed on both sides. Of pale, unpatinated, transparent flint it was found on Whitehill, Richmond Park. Not made from a blade section.

15. A transverse specimen from Wimbledon Common of pale transparent flint, trimmed all round, and the cutting edge trimmed on both sides. Found near the Windmill after re-turfing operations for the golf course.

16. A superb little transverse arrowhead, not strictly speaking a Surrey specimen as it appears to have been imported with sandy top soil from gravel pits at Shepperton. As sandy hillocks overlying this gravel were probably remains of islets in a broad meandering Thames of ancient time, the hunters who made this specimen were probably after wildfowl and were most likely to have been based on the Surrey shore. The arrowhead is made of lustrous dark-coloured flint, and is in mint condition. It has been made from a blade section, is evenly and regularly trimmed and resembles some of the best Danish specimens. Found at Cheam in soil used for making up a school playing field.

17. A small transverse arrowhead found with mesolithic blades and cores on a sandy and gravelly field adjacent to the Hogsmill river at Old Malden. Of dark brown flint, glossy and unpatinated.

18. A transverse arrowhead from Blackheath near Chilworth. Of chalcydonic flint, smooth and unpatinated. Although the specimen is made from a mesolithic blade-segment, and resembles a hollow-based microlith, the shallow or chamfered trimming on both sides of the base, to produce a sharp edge, indicates its use as a transverse arrowhead.

19. A typical barbed and tanged Bronze Age arrowhead of dark lustrous flint. Found on ploughed sandy soil in Cheam Park.

20. Another neat Bronze Age specimen of white chalcydonic flint. Found on sandy soil at Wotton adjacent to the Sandy Meadow site.

In conclusion it might be said that among flint artifacts arrowheads are more likely to be casual finds scattered over the countryside than other flint implements and therefore the finding of these has no real archaeological significance. The careful recording of the density of such finds, however, could help in the research towards plotting early folk movements. Unfortunately very many of these finds have been made in the past and have gone unrecorded. Especially has this been true of the barbed and tanged arrowheads which are so obvious to the uninitiated observer, and which were once collected as talismans and lucky charms.

L. W. CARPENTER.

**An Early Bronze Age Flat Axe from Walton Heath.**—In January 1960 while searching ploughed land on Walton Heath I picked up a very fine specimen of an Early Bronze Age celt of the flat axe type. Apart from a few plough scratches and some corrosive flaking along the cutting edge the implement is in excellent condition. Its overall length is 6·4 inches and its width 4 inches; it weighs 1 lb. 2·75 oz. The land, now farmed by the Walton Oaks Bemax experimental and research station, has been under the plough at frequent intervals since the 1939–44 War although it is still common land. I have searched it regularly for the past five years, and it has yielded flint implements of the palaeolithic, mesolithic and neolithic periods<sup>1</sup> but no pottery or recog-

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings of the Leatherhead and District Local Hist. Society*, I, No. 10 (1956).

nizable relics of the Bronze Age. My notes, however, show that three years ago there was a scatter of calcined bone fragments on this spot: there is also an intensive concentration of very large flint boulders over a small area. It is possible therefore that the bronze axe is now all that remains of a Bronze Age interment, the flints having served to line a small cist and to provide a small cairn. This is pure assumption; but the only other explanation is that

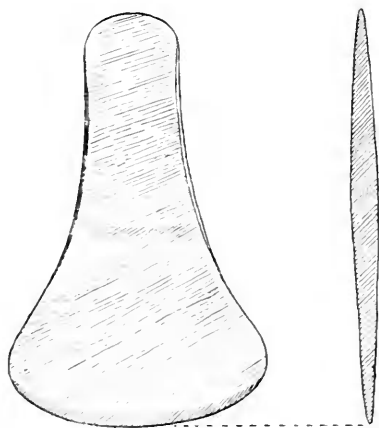


FIG. 4.—BRONZE AXE FROM WALTON HEATH ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

of an accidental loss, which is unlikely because of the size of the implement and rarity of these flat axes. They were usually imported, and therefore must have been highly valued by their owners. The map reference for the find is TQ (51)/224 540.

L.W.C.

**Late Bronze Age Pot from Farnham.**—The vessel shown in Plate viiiB is in the possession of Mr. F. W. Robins, F.S.A., by whom it was brought to my attention, and who has allowed it to be recorded here. It comes from the Farnham district, and he obtained it about thirty years ago, when collecting palaeoliths, from a workman in one of the pits: the latter had had it at home for some time, but it is thought to have come from "the gravel-pit south of the station"—which means, presumably, the Snailslynch-Stoneyfield cremation cemetery. *The Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District*<sup>1</sup> records a number of burials there discovered c. 1935, and two of the vessels carry bosses: the closest in size and shape<sup>2</sup> carries four bosses, but these are regularly disposed around the circumference.

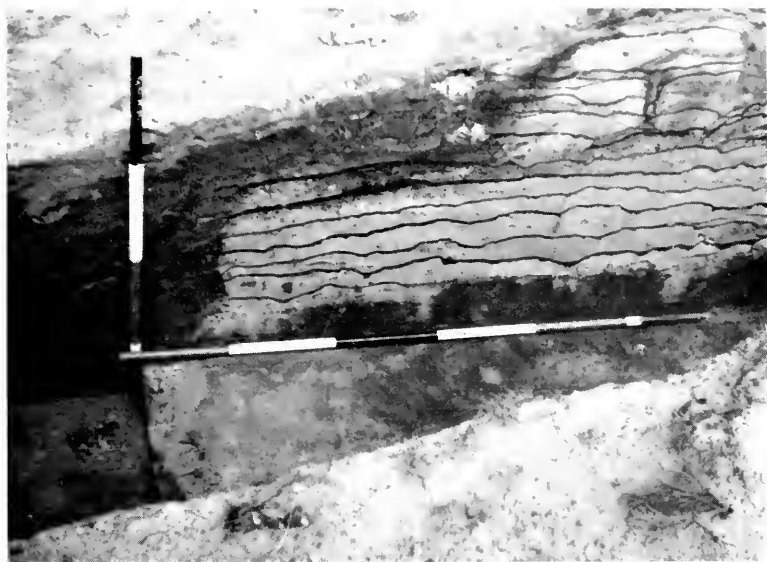
The present vessel is in coarse brown paste burnt to black in patches and with large flint grits. Its height is 3 inches and its rim diameter 3.9 inches. The rim is flattened and notched with oblique incisions: the body is decorated with four small solid bosses about half way up: all four are grouped on one side of the vessel, and the remainder of the circumference is plain.

S. S. FRERE.

**The Atwood School Iron Age and Romano-British Site, Sanderstead.**—Recent (1960) construction work on the site of the new Atwood Primary School, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead, has revealed traces of two new sites of archaeological interest. These were discovered by the writer, accompanied by Mr.

<sup>1</sup> Sy.A.S., 1939.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Plate XVIII, 1, in the London Museum.



*a.* THURSLEY, MOUND A: WEST FACE OF TRENCH I, SHOWING LAYERS OF SAND AND THINNER BANDS OF SILT (p. 88).



*b.* LATE BRONZE AGE POT FROM FARNHAM (p. 112).

M. E. Farley, and Mr. K. D. Hore. Permission to investigate the area was obtained from the County Architect, Mr. J. Harrison, A.R.I.B.A. The Iron Age site is marked by a large number of rubbish pits, or post holes, containing carbon samples, Iron A pottery<sup>1</sup>, and fragments of numerous saddle querns. There are also sherds of Second B type, including a whole dumpy pedestal base. These were disclosed by a mechanical excavator during the construction of sewer trenches. The pits average only 18 ins. in depth, by 2 ft. in width, and are all flat-based. A larger pit was discovered when cleaning and photographing a small Romano-British rubbish pit. This former measured 7 ft. in diameter, by 4 ft. in depth, and was U-shaped. The present Limpsfield Road runs on the line of an Iron Age Ridgeway, and these finds represent the site of a small wayside settlement.

The second site revealed is that of an extensive Romano-British farmstead or village. This site is only a hundred yards from the Iron Age site at the junction of the ridgeway with track B, which connects this new site to the Kings Wood settlement.<sup>2</sup> Bulldozing disclosed a large rubbish pit containing first-century pottery, a chalk floor with a Neidermendig lava quern and part of a storage jar *in situ*, and two hut sites. One of these was completely excavated. It was roughly circular, 10 ft. in diameter, and only 1 ft. in depth. The pottery recovered from it dated from the middle of the second to the early third century A.D. Aerial photographs show definite traces of occupation, e.g. scattered dark spots and light areas, in the field between this site and the first-century burial previously mentioned in Wentworth Way.<sup>3</sup> A detailed report of this, and any later work on the site, will be forthcoming.

R. I. LITTLE.

**Ptolemaic Bronze Coins found in Surrey.**—In *Sy.A.C.*, LI, p. 153, our Vice-President Mr. I. D. Margary published a bronze coin of Ptolemy IV Philopator (220–204 B.C.) found in his garden at Lingfield; he afterwards gave it to the Society and it is now in Guildford Museum. Recently two similar coins at least have been brought in to the museum for identification.

1. A coin almost identical with Mr. Margary's, also about 40 mm. in diameter, found in the summer of 1960 in the parish of Compton west of Guildford By-pass (Nat. Grid. Ref. SU (41)/975 478) by a schoolboy, M. Turner, who has since given it to Guildford Museum. *Obv.* Head of Zeus Ammon r. *Rev.* Eagle standing on a thunderbolt, l.; cornucopiae in field; legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΙΙΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥΤ and ΔΙ between legs of eagle.

2. A similar coin, but smaller (about 35 mm. in diameter) found in October or November 1957 by Mr. C. King (who still has it) in his garden at Filbert Cottage, Lower Street, Shere (Nat. Grid. Ref. TQ (51)/071 479) two or three feet down.

Mr. Margary suggested that his coin was probably a soldier's curio, afterwards thrown out on to a rubbish heap, but the occurrence of the others casts some doubt on this explanation. Ptolemaic bronze coins have been found in many places in the south of England and the late Dr. J. G. Milne<sup>1</sup> came to the conclusion that they, like many other Greek coins similarly found, were genuine evidence of trade contact in antiquity. Our three recently-discovered Surrey examples lend support to this view.

E. M. DANCE.

**Mitcham Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.**—In discussing the Mitcham bronze bowl (*Sy. A.C.* LVI, 104 ff), I observed that all bowls known to me belonged either to the pre-Roman Iron Age or the post-Roman Germans. Since then I have seen in Edinburgh Museum a much smaller bowl, of silver and not bronze,

<sup>1</sup> See *Ant. J.*, XXII, p. 125, Nos. 2–4 and *Sy.A.C.*, XLIX, p. 66 for similar Iron A pottery.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 42 above.

<sup>3</sup> *Sy.A.C.*, XLIX, 112.

<sup>4</sup> Milne, J. G. *Finds of Greek Coins in the British Isles*. Oxford, 1948. For this reference I am indebted to Miss Anne Robertson.

which is in all other respects identical. The bowl comes from Traprain Law, and is illustrated in Curle's Report; its date is probably about A.D. 400, like the Furfooz bowl (p. 105, note 7); it is looted from an unknown source. But its existence suggests the possibility that the form may conceivably have continued to be made . . . and later melted down . . . in silver between the Iron Age and the fifth century A.D., and then imitated in bronze. I know of no other such Roman silver bowl; but I am ill acquainted with Roman silver ware.

J. MORRIS.

**A Saxon Strap-end from Sanderstead.**—The small bronze strap-end illustrated (Fig. 5) was found during a series of trial excavations undertaken 50 ft. north of Sanderstead Pond in April 1958. The object was slightly damaged when a number of anti-tank blocks were inserted in the area in 1940. It is a casting,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins. long, by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and cast as one piece. The triangular flange has

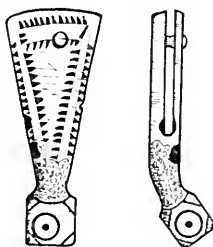


FIG. 5.—SAXON STRAP-END FROM SANDERSTEAD ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

been cut through lengthways for the insertion of the strap, revealing blow holes in the metal. A rivet driven through the top of the flange secured the leather strap in position. Decoration has been effected by lines of small chisel marks, following the lines of the flange. Drilled "ring and dot" patterns form the design of the four main facets of the terminal. Mr. P. Lasko of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities at the British Museum has kindly examined the object, and he considers it to date to the seventh or eighth century. It is now in the Guildford Museum.

R. I. LITTLE.

**Albury Park.**—A mound on Jubilee Ride, Albury Park (TQ/061474), was examined in October 1959, at the request of Her Grace Helen, Duchess of Northumberland. The investigation was carried out by Miss J. Harding, assisted by Miss W. E. Phillips. The mound was about 30 feet in diameter, and was surmounted by a central yew and a circle of ten Scots pines. Random Mesolithic flints and burnt flint were found, but the evidence established the mound as a late eighteenth-century ornamental work. Iron nails on the periphery and at the centre indicated protective fencing for the young trees, and one stakehole was found 5 feet from the central yew tree. Clay pipes, glass and pieces of tiles fixed the date, as did the estate records of the planting of the trees. A marked clay pipe could be attributed to Harry Baker, who was a Freeman of Guildford from 1745-70. Two hearths just below the surface probably represented the sites of workmen's fires.

E. S. W.

**W. Schellinks' view of Old Epsom Wells.**—As a postscript to the late Mr. F. L. Clark's article in Vol. LVII it should be mentioned that the Vienna drawing reproduced in Plates II-III has now, thanks to the generosity of Dr. E. S. de Beer, been published with a commentary by the Walpole Society, Vol. XXXV (1959), Item 27 and Plate 21. Surrey historians may also be interested in



Plate 7 in the same volume, a distant view of Kingston from the north-east, with Hampton Court beyond. This is by J. Esselens, about 1660-70.

J. L. NEVINSON.

**A Mummers' Play.**—The Folk-Lore Society (London University) now have records of over 800 Mummers' plays found in Great Britain, only two of which come from Surrey (Barnes and Horsell). Interest attaches therefore to the discovery of a third at Thames Ditton. Its history and complete words will be found in the *Esher News* for 22 January 1960.

T. S. MERCER.

**Residences of Rev. William Huntington, S.S.**—This man was considered the most famous (or infamous according to viewpoint) dissenting preacher of his day, and the many biographies—including his own—give details and illustrations of his birthplace, London residences, grave, chapels, etc.; but it was not known where he lived during the seven years he spent in Thames Ditton (1775-82). In an article in *Esher News* (18 December 1959) it is shown that in all probability he lived the first five years in one of the cottages numbered 14-21 in Warwick Square, of which only the back wall with blocked-up windows now remains adjoining the churchyard: while the last two years he resided without doubt at No. 71 High Street.

T. S. M.

**Local History Accession to Library.**—The Governors of Trinity (Abbot's) Hospital, Guildford, have deposited in the Society's Library on permanent loan a large collection of material for local history made by Philip Griggs Palmer, a former Master, who died in 1926. The collection falls into two parts. The first is illustrative and descriptive matter for more than eighty parishes, all over Surrey, mainly taken from late nineteenth-century newspapers and periodicals, and including a number of cuttings from *The Builder* and similar journals, with plans and elevations of contemporary buildings by architects such as Voysey and Lutyens. The Croydon and Dorking folders are particularly full. The second is "Materials for a Survey of the Churches of West Surrey, 1908-11." This has now been arranged in folders for seventy civil parishes, which means more than seventy churches. The normal complement for each is notes on the fabric of the church and on the churchyard, with photographs, picture post-cards, and other illustrations; a detailed description of the actual service or services attended with précis of sermons, notes on the music, congregation and type of churchmanship, usually accompanied by a copy of the Parish Magazine.

E. M. DANCE.