

NOTES

Mesolithic Implement from Sanderstead.—The butt end of a broken flint axe, or pick, was found during gardening operations in 1948 at 47 Purley Downs Road (TQ 1322621). It is of buff cherty flint, measures $8.5 \times 5 \times 3$ cm. and has

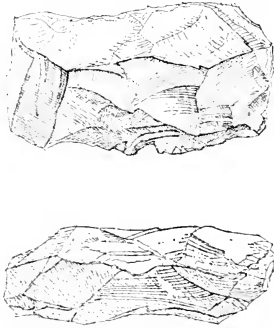


FIG. 1.—FLINT AXE FROM SANDERSTEAD. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

a rhomboidal cross-section (Fig. 51). The tool remains in the possession of its finder, Mr. J. D. Woollings, a member of this society, to whom I am indebted for bringing it to my notice.

D. J. TURNER.

Hawk's Hill, Fetcham.—Excavations were continued on the Iron Age farmstead site. Three grain-storage pits, two shallow pits, and a drainage gully leading to a sump, have now been excavated. Many post-holes have been found including some re-cut holes, four holes representing a possible structure measuring 7 feet 6 inches each way and others a possible gateway.

The finds were similar to those of the previous year with the addition of a pottery spindle whorl; some iron fragments, slag and ore; some small sherds of samian ware and a fourteenth-century reckoning-counter.

Some interesting points have arisen from the examination of the animal bones by Messrs. E. S. Higgs and D. Phillipson, of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge. It was found that some cattle were kept through two winters and eaten in their prime, implying that there was no shortage of winter fodder. Horses were apparently not kept primarily for work, as they also were killed and eaten in their prime. Apart from a few bird and rodent bones, wild animals were represented by a single antler fragment, suggesting that there was little or no hunting. The evidence suggests that a successful animal husbandry was being practised and ample supplies of meat were available, making hunting unnecessary. It should be remembered that at Little Woodbury it was suggested that animal husbandry took only a minor part in the economy because of the lack of a nearby water supply.

A further excavation will be necessary in 1963 to trace the source of the drainage gully.

F. A. HASTINGS.

Romano-British Bowl from Redhill, Surrey.—In April 1962 a carinated bowl of black pottery (Fig. 2), $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, was found during the construction of a fence at "Newcroft," Ladbroke Road, Redhill, Surrey.¹ Bowls of this form are common in the first and early second century A.D., not only in Surrey² but throughout the province of Britain³ and on the Continent.⁴

The bowl from Redhill, however, is unusual in having a spiral on its base, a feature reminiscent of the rings resulting from turning found on some bronze vessels.⁵ Samian imitations of metal saucepans with handles are known,⁶ and although examples in coarse ware seem to be rare,⁷ the bowl from Redhill,

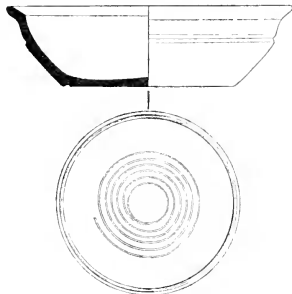


FIG. 2.—ROMANO-BRITISH BOWL FROM REDHILL. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

¹ The bowl was restored and examined at the British Museum. It has been returned to the owner and finder, Mr. M. Lee.

² *Vide* J. M. Holmes, "Romano-British Cemeteries at Haslemere and Charterhouse," in *Sy.A.C.*, LI (1949), p. 22, Type 22.

³ This seems to be the case in spite of the footnote in *Archæologia*, XCII, 154 (Mrs. M. A. Cotton, "Excavations at Silchester," 1938-9) which reports the suggestion that these bowls are "a typical Surrey type." See, for example, for Colchester, C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull *Camulodunum* (Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1947), p. 265, Form 246; for Leicester, K. M. Kenyon, *Jewry Wall Site, Leicester* (Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1948), pp. 87 ff.; for York, T. May, *The Roman Pottery in York Museum* (York, 1912), pp. 95-6; for North Britain, J. P. Gillam, "Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in North Britain," Types 214-17, in *Arch. Ael.*,⁴ XXXV (1957), pp. 201 ff.; for Holt, W. F. Grimes, "Holt, Denbighshire" in *Y Cymmrodor*, XLI (1909), pp. 153 ff.; for Caerleon, R. E. M. Wheeler and T. V. Wheeler, "The Roman Amphitheatre at Caerleon, Monmouthshire" in *Archæologia*, LXXVIII, 178-81.

⁴ For the development of the type see T. May, *loc. cit.*; for examples in the Rhineland *vide* E. Gose, *Gefäßstypen der römischen Keramik im Rheinland* (Beiheft 1 der *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 1950), p. 43, No. 501.

⁵ See, for example, M. H. P. den Boestered, *The Bronze Vessels in the Rijksmuseum G. M. Kam*, 1956, pp. xx, 2.

⁶ See Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, No. XVI, *Fourth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, 1949, pp. 178-9; T. May, *op. cit.*, p. 16; *Bonner Jahrbücher* 111/112 (1904), Die Einzelfunde von Novaesium, p. 360, and pl. xxviii, Nos. 54, 55, 56; H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the British Museum* (1908), p. 68.

⁷ One was found at Neuss: *Bonner Jahrbücher* 111/112, p. 361, No. 8e, and pl. xxvii, 53.

which has lost a section of its rim and wall more than 2 inches wide, may, in view of the marking on its base, have been a vessel of this type.

K. S. PAINTER.

Roman Coin from Morden.—A moneyer's As of P. Lurius Agrippa, minted in 7 B.C. (*R.I.C.* No. 187), was found in 1958 at a depth of approximately 18 in. in the back garden of 18 Hatfeild Mead, Morden (TQ (51) 25156753), by Mr. J. T. Maloney. The coin remains in Mr. Maloney's possession.

D. J. T.

Puttenham—Barrow on the Hog's Back.—The following extract from the MSS. of the Rev. C. Kerry now in Derby Public Library refers to the opening of a barrow near Puttenham in 1817 and again in 1869. It was sent to the writer many years ago by the late Dr. Wilfrid Hooper.

"On the top of the Downs on the S. side of the highway and in a line with the western extremity of the village of Puttenham abt. 200 yds to the E. of the mile stone previous to the year 1817 was a large barrow with the usual cavity at the summit. The tumulus measured abt. 17 yds. in diameter at the base and the bowl at the top was abt. 6 ft. wide by 2 ft. 6 ins. in depth.

"The winter of '17 was a very severe one and many of the labourers were thrown out of employment. It was therefore resolved by the rate-payers for the sake of affording relief to these men that the mound should be removed and the soil carted into the fields on the side of the hill. The material was screened and the stones laid on the roads. During the course of the work several interesting remains were discovered. Amongst the rest were human remains—coins—fragments of iron amongst which was one resembling an 'oven peel' that I suppose was a shield with fragments of pottery ('crock') probably the remains of an urn. Old Sam. Harding of Wanborough who took an active part in the work, brought a jaw bone with the teeth to the smithy in Puttenham. Daniel Smith carpenter Smith's brother assisted in filling the carts—and the soil was carried into the Great Down Field in Mr. Hewits farm.

"On Saturday Nov. 6, 1869 accompanied by Mr. Denby I dug a hole abt. 16" in depth 14 ft. wide in the remains of this barrow nr spot where Sy. Arch. Socy. relinquished their labours abt. 12 years ago. Found human bone." (Kerry MSS. Derby p. 40). It is difficult to form an opinion about what was found, but it perhaps suggests a pagan Saxon interment with a shield-boss, and then either a Saxon pot, or a Bronze-Age vessel from an earlier burial.

L. V. GRINSELL.

Excavations at Little Bookham Church 1952-3.—The presence of blocked twelfth-century arcading in the south wall of the Parish Church at Little Bookham has long been regarded as an indication that there was formerly an aisle on that side. In September 1952 I decided to test this theory by excavation. Acting on the assumption that the west wall of the aisle would have formed a continuation of the existing west wall, I dug a trial trench close to the south-west corner of the church. Nine inches below the surface I encountered the foundations of a substantial flint and mortar wall measuring 2 ft. 7 in. across and approximately 18 in. deep. Further digging revealed that these extend southward for 7 ft. from the edge of the tiled gutter (2 ft. wide) that runs along the base of the church wall;¹ they then turn at right angles to run a further 12 ft. eastwards before joining the modern south porch which cuts right through them.

In the spring of 1953 further excavations on the other side of the porch revealed that the foundations continued on the same line for a further 37 ft. eastward before turning in at right angles to join the south wall of the chancel immediately below a fourteenth-century low-side window. The whole of the south-east corner of the foundation has been removed, presumably when the 1914-18 war memorial was erected on this site, while a further break of approximately 5 ft. occurs in the south wall 3 ft. to the east of the porch. This

¹ This gutter prevented any examination of the foundations where they join the wall of the church both here and at the east end of the aisle.

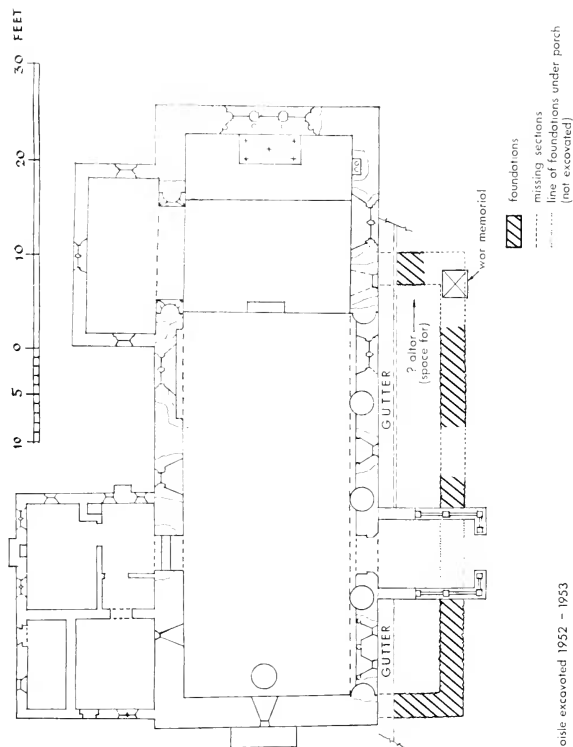


FIG. 3.

south oisle excavated 1952 - 1953

second break may indicate the site of the original south door. No facing stones were found on any portion of the foundation.

The resultant plan of the aisle shows that its internal measurements were approximately 43 ft. by 6 ft. 8 in., and its external measurements approximately 49 ft. by 9 ft. It was divided from the nave by the four round-headed arches, supported on cylindrical columns with square capitals and a half-column at each end, now filled in to form the present south wall of the church. The aisle clearly must have been erected at the same time as the arches, which can be dated stylistically to *c.* 1140, and in its original form it probably resembled the contemporary south nave aisle of the neighbouring church of Great Bookham, the western end of which still survives. This, like the Little Bookham aisle, is very narrow, the internal width being only about 5 ft. 6 in.

According to local tradition the Little Bookham aisle was destroyed by fire, but no traces of burnt material were found during the excavations, nor was any evidence found to indicate when it was demolished. The fact that the line of the east wall runs through the fourteenth-century low-side window in the chancel might be regarded as indicating that the aisle was destroyed in or before the fourteenth century. The window is in a true wall and not the filling of an arch, but the possibility remains that it may be a later insertion taken from the demolished aisle.

The only interesting finds were a cache of late thirteenth-century pottery, commonly found locally, on the east side of the porch and a much clipped silver penny of the reign of Charles I near the War Memorial.

My thanks are due to Mr. John Harvey, F.S.A., for his unfailing help and advice at all times and for drawing the plan, to the Rev. A. L. Drinkwater, B.A., rector of the parish at that time, for permission to excavate, and to Capt. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., who kindly dated the pottery.

JOAN M. G. BLAIR.

Medieval Pottery from Chipstead and Tatsfield.—A few sherds of thirteenth-century pottery have come to light at Well Copse, Chipstead.¹ Although not very significant in itself the existence of a building nearby might be inferred.

Numerous sherds of thirteenth-century pottery have been found in front of Westwood Farm, Tatsfield, near Westerham. The site lies just a few yards from the Surrey—Kent border.² The finds were made in the entrance way to the sand quarry, but encroachment of the quarry has since caused the disappearance of the find spot. Some handles with stabbing decoration were also found.

K. D. HORE.

The Meeting Place of the Hundred of Blackheath.—In an assize Roll of 1377 and in the Godalming Court Rolls a meeting of the Blackheath hundred is said to have taken place at "La Perie." This was apparently Perry Bridge in Shalford parish on the road from Godalming to Bramley, on the extreme western edge of the Hundred. This meeting, however, was about a specific dispute concerning a bridge across the Wey which affected people both in the hundred of Blackheath and in the hundred of Godalming.³ Apart from this special instance, no meeting place of the hundred is known, but it has been generally assumed that it must at one time have been on Blackheath itself. The purpose of this note is to bring together a number of strands of evidence supporting this view, and to suggest a specific site.

If the boundaries of the parish of Shalford are examined, a curious feature can at once be seen. There is a narrow neck of the parish some three-quarters of a mile in length, which stretches south-east from the main part of the parish on to Blackheath. The junction of the neck with the main part of the parish is just south of the level-crossing in Chilworth, in the grounds of Tanglely Mere. The northern boundary of the neck actually passes through the lake in the grounds of Tanglely Mere, and the southern boundary skirts its edge.

¹ N.G.R. TQ(51) 267570.

² N.G.R. TQ(51) 427539.

³ See *Manning and Bray*, II, 99; also *The Place Names of Surrey*, p. 219.

At this point the neck is only some 70 yards across. The lake, at any rate in part, is artificial. The neck then widens to enclose several fields, but narrows to little more than the width of the road at Sample Oak Cottage on Sample Oak Lane. It then widens again somewhat and extends almost to the war memorial on Rosemary Hill, one of the highest points on Blackheath.

The curious extension of the parish must have had some purpose. Only two possible explanations come to mind: to bring the land in the neck within Shalford parish, or to provide within the parish access to some point at its further end, important to the parish. There is no obvious support for the first explanation, but there is for the second.

When the stretch of the parish from Sample Oak Lane up to the Heath is looked at on the ground, a remarkable feature is found: the land is deeply trenched by a number of parallel sunken ways leading to Rosemary Hill. This suggests that, over a substantial period of time, many people must have made their way there. When the map is looked at further, it is then found that at Rosemary Hill the parishes of Shalford, St. Martha and Wonersh converge, and the parish of Albury is not far distant to the east. Furthermore, as the first edition of the 6 in. Ordnance Survey map shows clearly, this is a meeting point of paths: seven paths converge here from all round the compass. Since meeting places of hundreds are frequently found on waste land at the junction of parishes and paths, the grounds for thinking that the hundred might have met here clearly become appreciable.

Among the Godwin-Austen papers in the Guildford Muniment Room there is to be found further supporting evidence. In a manuscript book of Henry Edmund Austen are recorded several perambulations of the bounds of Shalford parish. The following extract is from that of 23 May, 1734.¹

"Then crossed directly to Rost meat hill where we renewed an old mark being a cross cut in the ground at the top of the hill. The people of Wonersh seeing us as they were at a distance came to us and disputed our right of coming to the said Hill and taking in so much of the Heath, but could give no reason why we should not, though they had with them near a hundred people. But one of their own people, a very old man by name Daniel Baker who formerly lived in Shalford said he remembered that the parishioners of Shalford always walked to the top of the said hill and that he himself about twelve years before that time did walk the Boundaries of Shalford with the parishioners and then they came to the top of the said Hill and renewed a mark that was then there."

Two things are of particular interest in this account. By 1734 there was no recollection by the people of either parish of why the parish boundary extended such a distance up to the Heath, and clearly the Wonersh people thought it unjustifiable. Secondly, the name was not Rosemary Hill but Roast Meat Hill. This name is given again in a perambulation of 1761. It seems very improbable that "Roast Meat Hill" was the original name of the hill and it is presumably a piece of folk-etymology. Some association of the hill with roast meat is, however, probably enshrined in it. Since at meetings of local courts food and drink was provided, this again points to the hill as the hundred meeting place. Finally, it may be noted that the land immediately north of the present war memorial is level and would have been quite suitable for the purpose.

To support the contention that this was the Blackheath hundred meeting place we have, then, the following points: the name of the hundred suggests a meeting place on the heath; the neck of Shalford parish and the sunken paths are otherwise difficult to explain; this was waste land, physically suitable, and at the junction of four parishes and seven paths coming from all directions of the compass; and there is some support from its place-name. Cumulatively, these points may be felt to make out a strong case that this was the meeting place of the hundred.

CRAWFORD KNOX.

Seventeenth-Century Lime-kiln, Horley.—In April 1961, while land occupied by the Horley Sewage Works below Horley Mill was being levelled, there was

¹ *G.M.R.* 43/545 (1).

uncovered what appears to have been the site of an old lime-kiln. From the description of those who found it, it appears that there was a circle of about 20 feet in diameter, marked out with chalk blocks. Within the circle was a floor of ironstone nodules. The site is now covered with about 18 in. of soil, and it was covered before a careful examination of it could be made. From the fact that the plan was circular it seems that it was in use during the seventeenth century, before brick-built square kilns were in use. During the seventeenth century lime was in great demand for improving the heavy grass and arable land in this district.

D. MACLEOD.

The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Lane, Horley.—The eighteenth-century Vicarage, lately known as Glebe House, was demolished in 1961, and in what used to be the vicarage garden there now stand three blocks of flats. The site has been occupied by the vicars of Horley since the early years of the fourteenth century, and it might have been expected that in the course of excavating foundations and laying drains some traces of earlier buildings would have been revealed. There was a rumour that some solid timbers were discovered well below the surface, but before any examination could be made the site was covered by a concrete floor. And so it happened throughout. About the only relic of the old vicarage appears to be the mulberry tree which used to stand immediately before the front door.

D. M.

Eighteenth-century Crossbow from Reigate.—A mechanical digger being used by Mr. J. Bowry, a Reigate landscape gardener, at a housing site at Batts Hill, Redhill, brought up from a depth of 3 to 6 feet a wood and metal object encrusted with soil. It was taken to the contractor's premises, where it was noticed by someone who suspected it might be a weapon. Later, it was handed to Mr. R. G. Ashdown of Pear Tree Hill, Salfords, near Redhill, a collector of old weapons, for examination.

Mr. Ashdown has informed the writer that he submitted the find in January 1962 to the Tower of London Armoury, where it was officially described by Mr. W. Reid as a wood stock crossbow with steel bow, overall length 31 inches, bow span 24 inches, trigger assembly stamped "Green Prescott." Probably it was made in Lancashire by Green *c.* 1780. Mr. Ashdown has restored as far as possible the damaged metal and yew wood, and the find remains in his possession.

A. BUCKLAND KENT.