

A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends was held on Wednesday, August 5th, 1874, at Woking.

The members met at Woking station; from whence the company proceeded to Woking Church, where a paper was read by Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., upon the architecture and history of the church.

Mr. NEVILL commenced his remarks by stating that the church was mentioned in Domesday, and the living was, in 1072, in the possession of Osbern, Bishop of Exeter, who was nearly related to Edward the Confessor, and who died in 1104.

It was in his time that the west door seems to have been put up, and Mr. Nevill drew particular attention to the iron-work which was upon it as very fine of its kind (amongst other things the door was ornamented with a design in iron which represented a spider). The next oldest part of the church was the chancel, with its Early English windows deeply splayed, and there was also a doorway on the side of the chancel used by the priests, but now blocked up. There was also a piscina of rather ancient form. Richard I. gave the Rectory to Alan Lord Bassett, but from 1272 down to the Dissolution of the Monasteries the abbots of Newark appointed the rectors. From that time the church underwent great alterations. These the reader treated in detail. He pointed out the incongruity of several of the windows; but the east window was a very fine specimen. It was rather spoiled by "firework-stained windows," put in, it appeared, by a churchwarden who was a glazier, and it could be best seen outside. In the early part of the fourteenth century, Edward III. granted the manor to his uncle Edmund, Earl of Kent, and it was probably in his time that the south aisle was built; and through him it was conveyed to his daughter Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, who married Sir Thomas Holland. This brought them down to the period of 1330 to 1350, which was the period of the flowing Decorated style verging into the Perpendicular. The manor passed then into the hands of the Dukes of Somerset, and through them (by confiscation) to the Crown, and subsequently to the Onslow family. Returning to the architecture, Mr. Nevill pointed to one of the windows on the south side as being in the "churchwardens' style." Briefly, the church (which is dedicated to Saint Peter) consists of a nave (with Norman columns supporting the Early English arches), chancel, and south aisle, with a massive buttressed and embattled tower; Mr. Nevill directed attention to the pointed arch within the tower and the ancient font in the church. The rood-screen he traced, the lower part being still visible within some pews at the end of the chancel; while above the altar ran another portion elaborately carved. He directed attention to a low window commonly called the "leper's window"; but he rather rejected the idea thus conveyed, and asked whether there might not have been a class of persons somewhat similar to the debased Basques in the South of France, who had special provision made for them, the church being occasionally set aside for their sole use. He pointed out the lancet windows, now stopped up, and the oak panelled and arched gallery put up by Sir Edward Zouch in 1622, and the oak seats in the

nave. These latter have been placed so that the seats in one half faced the other way, rendered necessary by the pulpit having been removed by a late rector from the chancel to its present position at the middle of the north wall, which thus rendered it inevitable for "people to look at one another in church." Several brasses were described, one injured having the inscription—

"Pray for the soules of Henry Purdan and Johan hys wyfe, the whyche Henry deceased the VII day of November in the yer o' Lord MVCXXII. On whose soules I'hu have mercy. Amen."

Attention was drawn to several monuments, including a beautiful one in alabaster, to Sir John Lloyd (1663), and the tablet to the Rev. Edward Emily, once Dean of Derry, who gave £6,000 to the Bishop of Salisbury. The bells were next described; these being six in number, the third having this inscription, "In multis annis resonet campana Johannis" (For many years shall ring the bell St. John). Connected with these bells (which had been re-cast out of the old set of five) Mr. Nevill read the following curious receipt:—

"The 5 and 20th day of March, 1685. Received then of Richard Bond and John Freeland, churchwardens' of Woking in the county of Surrey, the sum of Twenty and five pounds and eleven shillings in full satisfaction and payment for casting of the five old bells of the parish church steeple of Woking aforesaid, into six new bells, and of and for all other reckonings and accounts, debts, deeds, and demands whatsoever, from the said Richard Bond and J. Freeland, churchwardens, aforesaid, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date hereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day of year above written. WLL. ELDRIGE (L.S.)

"Witness: ROBERT WESTBROOK, THOMAS BRADFORD,  
WM. TRIGGS."

The register began in 1538, but they had no entries now further back than 1653; and some years after that Samuel Goater was appointed registrar by Denzil Onslow, Richard Onslow, and one or two other magistrates. The parish accounts were next quoted, many curious items being mentioned. Among them was the case of a female, buried in a linen shroud, whose body was disinterred seven days after, that it might be rolled in a woollen shroud, that material having been ordered to be used in such cases, that the woollen trade, then depressed, might be stimulated.

Collections by brief were also quoted, and the reader remarked, that they showed that charity sermons were no modern invention. They were for all sorts of purposes, fire and shipwreck figuring in some cases, which arose in London, Dover, and other places. For cutting 6,000 turves (in 1678) 12s. was paid, and for re-wrapping the dead female above mentioned in a woollen shroud, 7s. expended. Alluding to the inscription on the gallery, that it was built by Sir Edward Zouch, the Knight Marshal of England, the reader described his real position as master of the royal household to James I. Among other papers referred to was one which stated that a fast had been ordered (on July 5) by Charles I. to "avert the judgment of God to fall on

this kingdom"; but the real reason for the fast was, that the King had dissolved Parliament and was levying poundage, and that he required to do something to divert the attention of the people: the only war then going on was in Austria.

A member of the Society called attention to the fact, that amongst the ancient Anglo-Saxon charters printed in the Codex Diplomaticus there are thirteen, ranging in date from 796 to 1066, in which Surrey is mentioned. Of these, the earliest is a grant in Latin, by Offa, in 796, to the Church of Uoccingas (Woking).

A slight change was then announced in the programme by Mr. Godwin-Austen, and the party moved on to the site of the Old Hall, at Park Farm. Here a paper was read, entitled "Woking Manor," which will be found printed *in extenso* at page 44 of this volume. Mr. Austen, with several gentlemen, proceeded to trace the foundations, a plan cleverly drawn by Lieut. Wynne, R.E., giving a very good idea of them. It showed that with the aid of the moats and the river the house was completely insulated.

The party next visited Pyrford Church, where a paper was read, by T. G. Jackson, Esq., M.A., describing the church, which paper will be found printed at page 57.

From the church the company proceeded to Pyrford House, *via* Newark Abbey. The visitors first examined "Queen Elizabeth's Summer-house," as it is called. It stands above the Wey Canal, a little beyond which is the course of the Wey, and is a square structure with a lower and upper floor. The latter is used as a hayloft, and the former as a stable. It is fast going to ruin, but the roof of the upper chamber showed traces of light decoration; and no doubt, in its early days, the place had seen many a jovial and private entertainment. It does not, however, appear to be older than the time of Queen Ann. There is a pleasant view from this spot, but the company did not linger long, and returned to the front of the house, now a comfortable farm-house. Here the Rev. T. M. Ridsdale, M.A., read a short paper upon the house. The first house was built there [variously called Purford, Pireford, or Pureford] by Edward Earl of Lincoln (*temp.* of Queen Elizabeth); and the second seems to have been erected in 1573, by Sir John Wolley, Elizabeth's Latin Secretary, who often visited him there. He died in 1596. The chief point of interest to which the reader directed attention was the arched gateway (partly hidden by a porch), having the initials of J. W. upon it, and apparently of good proportions. He also directed attention to the remains of a fine avenue of elms, which appeared to have extended for half a mile. He told the story of the poet Dr. Donne, who was secretary to the Lord Chancellor Egerton, Lord Ellesmere. While such he met with "Sweet Ann More," daughter of Sir George More, of Loseley, fell in love and clandestinely married her. The result was that Sir George got the poet dismissed by the Chancellor, and greatly persecuted him, throwing him and some of his friends into prison; ultimately Donne lost his small fortune, and was invited by Sir Francis Wolley, the cousin of his wife, to take up his residence here, which he did until his friend's

death. After passing through the hands of Sir Arthur Mainwaring and Sir Robert Parkhurst (once M.P. for Guildford, and who has a monument to his memory in Holy Trinity Church, Guildford), the estate was purchased in 1674 by Denzil Onslow, through whom it descended to the Earls of Onslow.

The house had a pleasant park attached, and there was a decoy-pool, and Denzil Onslow here treated his guests, as described in "Evelyn's Diary," to abundance of good things all produced on his own estate. The only remains besides the arch alluded to were some mullioned windows, which appeared worthy of notice. He had looked through the registers, but the most remarkable thing he found was that there was a custom of giving the ministers on certain occasions £10 for mourning; and on one of the registers the minister wrote "Gloria toto Deo." He observed, too, that a gentleman of the name of Pierrepont, who married a lady at the church, was described as *alias* Lord Kingston, the wedding being on a Sunday, and by special license.

Having fully explored Pyrford House, the company returned to Hoe-place, Woking. Here the visitors inspected the fine painted staircase and painted chamber. The work is after the style of that at Hampton Court, and is supposed to be the work of Verrio, the artist who executed the former. The subjects are taken chiefly from the Greek mythology, and the grouping shows considerable skill and effect. The painting of the figures is, however, in some points at fault, and the colouring is rather high in many cases. The painting is executed on panelling, and must have been a work of no small labour and time. In the painted chamber Mr. James Wainwright briefly described the work, and gave its history as far as known. The mansion, which is of large and handsome proportions, was greatly admired. It was erected in 1708 by the last of the Zouch family, chiefly, it is said, of the materials of the old manor-house. Up to some years ago a beacon tower, of use when the district was in olden time more of forest and wild than it happily is now, stood on an eminence, but it has disappeared, like the Zouches who erected it.

Descending into the grounds, and passing over what seemed a dry moat, the company entered a spacious marquee, where Mr. Wainwright had hospitably prepared a cold collation for the entertainment of the members. Considerably beyond the number expected attended, but the arrangements were nevertheless of the most satisfactory and agreeable character. The chair was taken by W. Wainwright, Esq., J.P., who was supported by members of the Council and others. Grace having been said by the Rev. A. Mangles, the luncheon was partaken of by about 150 guests. At the close the Chairman proposed the "Health of the Queen," which was cordially drunk. He next proposed "Success to the Surrey Archæological Society," and expressed the pleasure it gave him to promote the objects of so excellent a body.

Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower responded, and observed that as the county of Surrey was not rich in objects of archæological interest, it was their duty to protect as far as they could those which did exist. So long as gentlemen were able to entertain them as Mr. Wain-

wright did that day, and as Sir Henry Peck did last year, so long, no doubt, the prosperity of the Society would continue to increase. They had seen that day one of the most interesting little churches he had ever inspected in Surrey, and it certainly had been restored in a most admirable manner. He endorsed the sentiments of Mr. Jackson, at Pyrford, as to the desirability of simplicity in our parish churches, instead of being overlaid with meretricious ornament, as was so often done nowadays. In building their cathedrals our ancestors made them as beautiful and handsome as possible, but the parish churches were simple; and yet their very simplicity gave them a charm which was irresistible. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the readers of papers, coupled with the name of Mr. Godwin-Austen, who had attained not only a county but a national reputation for his acquirements. Mr. Godwin-Austen responded.

The Hon. G. Brodrick, in highly complimentary terms, proposed "The Health of the Chairman," and regretted that the unavoidable absence of his brother, Viscount Middleton, prevented him doing it. The Chairman responded, and Mr. Butterworth proposed "The Health of the Visitors," coupled with the name of the Rev. S. J. Jerram, Vicar of Chobham, who replied.

The Rev. A. Cazenove, of Reigate, humorously proposed "The Ladies," for whom Mr. Bowles chivalrously responded.

The company next visited the conservatory, which is rich with several Egyptian tablets in alabaster, presented by the Right Hon. A. H. Layard. The "Museum" adjoining, with its curiously planned stained windows, attracted attention. It was erected in the Tudor Gothic style by a late proprietor, and it is supposed was intended for a museum, but the idea was never carried out.

The visitors next proceeded to Horsell Church, where a paper was read upon its history by Mr. Thomas Milbourn. He traced this back to the time when it was a hamlet of Woking. The church has been lately restored. The chancel window was of the Edwardian or Decorated period. The church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and comprised nave, chancel, south aisle, and embattled west tower; the latter ancient, and the other portions of brick erected at the end of the last century. Several memorial brasses were described, but there was really nothing very remarkable about them. One dated back to 1603. The impropiators of great tithes were traced from the present impropiator, and it was also said that the present clerk was the great great great grandson of the first clerk, Hone, by the maternal side. Various collections by brief had been made in the church; captives among the Turks appearing to greatly exercise the sympathy of the good people of Horsell in those days. When restoring the church, in 1870, the workmen discovered a silver penny of Edward I., and a Nuremburg token, which bore the inscription, "Fortune is Moving." An inventory of the church property in the time of Edward VI. was read, and appeared to include all the ecclesiastical trappings peculiar to the period. Some few matters had

been discovered by the rector in the architecture ; such as the entrance to the rood-loft, but time did not permit of any lengthened remarks. The last matter mentioned was the appointment in 1657 of one Robert Hall to administer.

Mr. Milbourn expressed his regret that his paper was not of a more interesting character, and this closed the proceedings of the day.

The company then returned to the station, *en route* to their several destinations.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the officers for the ensuing year, was held in the Council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Wednesday, the 9th of December, 1874.

SEYMOUR TEULON, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Honorary Secretary was requested to read the following Report:—

“In presenting the Twenty-first Annual Report and Statement of Accounts before this Society, the Council have much pleasure in announcing that the second and concluding part of the sixth volume of their Collections is nearly ready, and will be delivered almost immediately. The publication of the part has been unavoidably delayed by the lamented decease of Mr. E. V. Austin, the late Honorary Secretary.

“The Annual Excursion in 1873 to Carshalton, Merton, and Wimbledon was most agreeable and successful in its results : twenty-one new members were on that occasion proposed and elected.

“The Council feel that the best thanks of the Society are due to Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart., M.P., for the very cordial and liberal reception given those members and friends who were present at the excursion, and which so pleasantly concluded the day’s proceedings at Wimbledon House.

“Besides the death of the late Hon. Secretary, the Society has sustained a severe loss in the demise of Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., who has on so many occasions taken part at its meetings, and written papers for the ‘Collections.’ His reputation as a genealogist and historical antiquary was second to none in the kingdom. The death of Mr. James More Molyneux, F.S.A., of Loseley, for many years a Vice-President, and who always manifested a sincere interest in the Society, is another subject of deep regret.

“The vacancy created by the death of the late Honorary Secretary has been filled by Mr. John Daniel Hayton, of Carshalton, who for many years has been a member of the Society, and who has kindly consented to undertake the duties of that office. He has been accordingly elected by the Council to fill that post until the Annual Meeting.

“The Annual Excursion of the present year, which took place on August 5th, was in every way a decided success, whether it be considered with reference to the places visited—Woking, Pyrford, and Horsell, the very interesting papers read thereon, or the great number of

members and visitors who attended. As it has so recently taken place, it must still be so fresh in the recollection of all, that the Council deem it to be unnecessary to enlarge upon it here, but they feel that the best thanks of the Society are due to W. Wainwright, Esq., J.P., for the very hospitable entertainment he provided for those ladies and gentlemen who attended at his residence at Hoe Place; as also to Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., who described Woking Church; R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., &c., who described Woking Palace and Park and Hoe Place; T. Graham Jackson, Esq., M.A., and J. G. Waller, Esq., for their observations on Pyrford Church; the Rev. T. M. Ridsdale, M.A., for his paper on Pyrford House; and Thomas Milbourn, Esq., for his Essay on Horsell Church.

“In conclusion, the Council would intimate that the Society is indebted to Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., &c. &c., to the late John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., J. G. Waller, Esq., Major Heales, F.S.A., and J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., for papers in the forthcoming part. Also to R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., and Thomas Milbourn, Esq., for papers read at the Annual Excursion last year.

“Some pecuniary accounts between the Society and the late Secretary still remain to be closed.”

The Chairman proposed, and J. W. Butterworth, Esq., seconded, and it was unanimously carried, that the Report and Balance-sheet be adopted, printed, and circulated.

It was proposed by Major Anderson, seconded by J. W. Butterworth, Esq., that the sum of £100 cash be sold out and withdrawn.

Amendment proposed by R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., seconded by W. Tayler, Esq., that the amount sold out should not exceed the sum paid by the total amount of the deceased life members, when there appeared four in favour of the amendment, and seven against.

The original proposition was carried.

Proposed by Major Anderson, seconded by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., and carried, that the Patron, Presidents (except deceased), and Vice-Presidents, be re-elected.

Proposed by P. C. Hanbury, Esq., seconded by George Curling, Esq., and carried, that—

CHARLES BAILY, Esq.  
 MAJOR EUSTACE ANDERSON,  
 J. G. GARDNER, Esq.  
 W. W. POCOCK, Esq.  
 Rev. J. W. POWELL,  
 H. S. RICHARDSON, Esq.  
 W. TAYLER, Esq.

be re-elected, and—

Proposed by J. W. Butterworth, Esq., seconded by Major Anderson, and carried, that—

R. NEVILL, Esq., F.S.A.,  
 DR. HAIG BROWN, and  
 J. D. HAYTON,

be elected on the Council.

Proposed by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., seconded by Major Anderson, and carried, that the Treasurer be re-elected.

Proposed by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., seconded by Major Anderson and carried, that George Curling, Esq., P. C. Hanbury, Esq., and C. H. Elt, Esq., be re-elected Auditors.

Proposed by Seymour Teulon, Esq., seconded by J. W. Butterworth, Esq., and carried, that the Honorary Secretary be re-elected.

Mr. Butterworth proposed, and Major Heales seconded, a resolution conveying the condolence of the Society to the widow of the late J. Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of J. Daniel Tyssen, Esq., seconded by Mr. Tayler, it was resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Seymour Teulon, Esq., or his efficient conduct in the chair.

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Surrey Archaeological Society.—Balance Sheet of the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
To Balance in hand, December 31, 1872	22 18 10	By Rent and Insurance	31 5 0
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions	176 0 0	Printing and Engravers	52 2 6
To Dividends on Stock	11 7 0	Postage of Letters and Publications	7 2 6
To Donations to the Illustration Fund	6 19 6	Collector's Commission, Stationery, and Office Expenses	14 12 7
To Rent from Harleian Society	5 0 0	Cash to late Hon. Secretary	21 0 0
		Annual Excursion	4 5 10
			£130 8 5
		Balance	91 16 11
			£222 5 4

To Balance—  
 To Cash at Bankers..... £40 13 6  
 To Due from Estate of late Hon. Secretary..... 51 3 5  
 £91 16 11

The above Account has been examined by us and found to be correct,  
 GEORGE CURLING, } Auditors.  
 PHILIP CAPEL HANBURY, }

DANES INN,  
 21st November, 1874.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES TAKEN ON THE 25th OF NOVEMBER, 1874.

Balance at Bankers	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Subscriptions not yet paid, and entrance fees	33	7 11	Wyman & Sons, Printers	90 17 1
Rent due from Harleian Society	32	0 0	Do. Estimated expenses of printing, &c., forth-	
Due from Estate of late Hon. Secretary	5	0 0	coming part	105 0 0
Cash required to Balance	61	3 5	Mitchener's account for 1873	11 8 6
	106	11 4	Tasker's do. for 1874	3 17 0
			Utting, for engraving	9 16 6
			Office Keeper to Michaelmas	0 19 6
			Partridge & Cooper, Stationery	2 2 0
			Allen do.	0 4 0
			Lamp Hire	0 3 4
			Collector, for commission on £73. 10s. 6d.	3 10 1
				3 13 6
				£228 2 8

A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends was held on Thursday, the 5th of August, 1875, at Croydon.

The members assembled in the Public Hall, Croydon, and shortly after eleven o'clock proceeded along Park Lane, Aberdeen Road, and Brighton Road, to Sanderstead, where a Paper was read by Granville W. G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., High Sheriff of Surrey, which will be found printed at page 1 of this volume. The company next visited Warlingham Church, where Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., read a brief Paper descriptive of the interior of the church. Of its architectural features, he said, there was little to point out, except that it was a very complete specimen of an Early English church, and, with the exception of the Perpendicular windows, was just as it may be supposed to have been first built. The church was not mentioned in Domesday, but in 1158, William de Waterville gave the churches of Chelsham and Warlingham to the priory of Bermondsey, and some fifty years or so after they doubtless rebuilt it as it was then seen. At the commencement of the fifteenth century the church underwent some alterations.

The speaker then referred to the possibility, that under the present plaster on the walls might be found traceries and wall-paintings.<sup>1</sup> The original pulpit, according to tradition, was a most elaborate affair of Jacobean date, and had carvings of birds, beasts, and fishes, and Adam and Eve, and other natural curiosities. Upon the fury of Gothic restoration in 1857, it disappeared, when Mr. Bray, the curate in charge, repaired the church, and probably exchanged with some acute builder the handsome carved pulpit for the present very common specimen of varnished deal—one of those outrages of mistaken zeal constantly occurring, and of which it is difficult to speak without the strongest disgust, and which would probably continue to happen so long as there was no authority to protect what might be considered national property. Mr. Nevill was led from this fact to make some general remarks on church restoration, in which he condemned the practice so frequently adopted, of replacing old stone-work with new, made after the pattern of the old. The interest in the old work, he said, lay not only in the actual beauty it possessed, but still more in the fact that it was built by our ancestors, and that in the church of which it is a part, successive generations have worshipped without interruption for some 600 years. Destroy the actual fabric and one can see no more satisfaction in knowing that the new work is a reproduction of what was done 600 years, than 10, 200, 500, or 1000 years ago; therefore the work of restoration should be strictly limited to what was absolutely necessary, and that every old stone possible—and especially the tracery—even though much decayed and weathered, should be used again; for even though the work might at first appear patchy, there would be an interest remaining to it that the new copy could never attain, and one would respect much of the work that is new because one would be able to see that it was a truthful repro-

<sup>1</sup> This conjecture has since been confirmed by the discovery of a painting of St. Christopher on the north wall.

duction of the old ; while, where all is new one cannot tell whether the work be a copy, correct or otherwise, of the old, or after the fantasy of the architect.

The earliest registers of the church dated from 1688, and the entries of burials between that period and 1720 all record the fact of the bodies being buried in woollen, in accordance with the Act of Parliament of Charles II.

Another interest attached to this apparently out-of-the-way little church is that within its walls it is believed was performed the first reformed service held in England. Cranmer was at the time much in residence with the Archbishop at Croydon, and it is suggested that this church having been seized to the Crown from the Priory of Bermondsey, Cranmer tried the service here first, as an experiment how it would go. There was, however, nothing confirmatory of this supposition either in Strype or other works of authority.

After this the company adjourned to the "Leather Bottle Inn," Warlingham, and partook of refreshments, and proceeded thence to Farley Church. Here Major Heales, F.S.A., gave a short description of the salient features of the edifice. The building is a very simple type of a small village church of Norman date, probably rather late. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a later West porch, and suffered a good deal by "restoration" some twenty years back.

The West door is round-headed, with a jamb-shaft on each side, and the tympanum showing marks of sculpture now wanting. The windows are few, small, round-headed, and placed rather high in the walls. The most noteworthy feature is, that the East end of the chancel is occupied by two lancets only, instead of the usual triplet. They are small, and widely separated. The present chancel-arch is modern. Over the West end of the nave is a wooden bell-turret, but this would seem to be modern, as it does not appear in the views given by the earlier topographers.

There is a small brass, representing a civilian and wife, and their children, in two groups, with this inscription :—

"Hic iacent Johēs Brook, Civis dum vixit et Pulter london, et Anne uxor eius qui qidm Johēs obiit primo die mensis Maii A° domini Millmō CCCC° lxxxv° quorum aīabz ppiciet<sup>r</sup> deus amē."

Though now fixed against the chancel wall, it was formerly in the pavement, in consequence of which the inscription is a good deal worn—a fact which led Manning and Bray to transcribe the word "Pulter" (poulterer) as "Pretor," leading to the supposition that the deceased had been an important City official.

The parish register commences in 1678, and contains little matter of general interest. The burial (in woollen) of William Braddon, a rector of the parish, on 27th June, 1685, and in 1723 of William Beadle, parish clerk, aged 84, may be noted.

West Wickham Church and Manor House (Kent) were next visited. At the Manor House the guests were most hospitably received by the owner, Colonel Lennard, and some time was spent in exploring the spacious and antique rooms of this fine old mansion. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rev. Mr. Tait, and Miss Tait were

among the visitors here. Colonel Lennard read a paper descriptive of some of the interesting events connected with the history of the Manor House, its former possessors, its construction, &c., and the additions he had himself made to it.

Mr. LEVESON-GOWER at the close of Colonel Lennard's paper, proposed a vote of thanks to that gentleman for the very hearty reception he had given to the visitors; the vote being cordially agreed to, and acknowledged by Colonel Lennard.

In the church, a paper was read by Thomas Milbourn, Esq., giving a brief sketch of its history, and this was supplemented by some remarks on the beautiful stained windows of this church, forwarded by J. G. Waller, Esq., who was prevented from being present; after which, Addington Church was visited. Here Mr. Leveson-Gower read a paper, descriptive of the monuments of the Leigh family, and of the church, which was then undergoing repair and enlargement. The building was restored in 1843, and the chancel is now the only remaining portion of the original structure, which was erected in the Early English style. At one time there were many monuments of the Leighs (one of the oldest families in Surrey), but some of them had been sacrificed, and others possibly buried beneath the floor. The church also had an interest as being the last resting-place of many of the English prelates, and amongst others, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The earliest record of the Leighs dated from Edward III., and for 350 years they had been land-owners here, John Leigh being Sheriff of the county in 1469.

The Rev. Mr. BENHAM, vicar of Margate, also read a paper on the Smith family, but more especially in reference to Henry Smith, whose benefactions to the county are so well known. This Henry Smith was a silversmith, of London, and he originally bequeathed £1,000 to each of the following towns:—Croydon, Kingston, Guildford, Farnham, Godalming, and Dorking, for the benefit of the poor, under certain conditions. He subsequently added to this bequest, making it one of the conditions that no person should receive any portion of the gift unless he had resided five years in the parish. Reigate and Richmond were also added to the gift and on these terms this well-known charity is being dispensed to the present day.

On the personal invitation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the party proceeded to Addington Park and Palace.

His Grace, with his son and other members of the household, were waiting to receive their visitors, and Dr. Tait was most kind in pointing out matters of interest. He, however, remarked, that the choicest treasures were at Lambeth and at Croydon, and evidently at the latter place, in his opinion, a good deal of vandalism had taken place. He pointed out a very fine portrait of Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury of the reign of Henry VII., and predecessor of Cranmer. The party then returned to Croydon, to attend the banquet at the Public Hall. Mr. Seymour Teulon, J.P., presided. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman stated, the Society had had one more great day and in a direction they had not taken before. They had that day

passed through some beautiful scenery, had been favoured by the weather, having had sunshine almost all the time, and not the least important was the opportunity they had had of inspecting the fine old mansion of Colonel Lennard. He remarked, that each succeeding year brought this difficulty before the Society, that they had been over nearly the whole of Surrey, and it was hard to find fresh districts to explore; he coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Butterworth, a gentleman to whose interest and exertions the Society was much indebted for past success.

Mr. J. W. BUTTERWORTH responded, saying that when he looked round the room he could see many who had done services for the Society that he could not pretend to have done. He was, however, a very old member of the Society, though not one of the original members; and he had closely watched its progress. If at any time there had been a feeling that the Society was not prospering he thought it would be removed by the success of this very pleasant day. The Chairman had pointed out that they were getting into a difficulty; their county, not being a large one,—not so full of antiquities as were some others, they seemed almost to have got to the end of their tether. It seemed that they would have to repeat some of their old excursions; they might not have “fresh fields and pastures new” so far as Surrey was concerned, but he was sure they might go over fields they had already known, and discover fresh sources of pleasure there.

The health of “the readers of the papers” was proposed by the Chairman, and briefly replied to by Mr. Nevill.

“The visitors” was acknowledged by Mr. J. Staples, and the Chairman then gave “The health of the Secretary and Treasurer,” to which Mr. Hayton (hon. sec.) replied, inviting attention to the prospectus of the Society, and also referring to the fact which some might not be aware of, that the Society had a museum and library. “The Ladies,” responded to by Major Heales; “the healths of Mr. Bailey and the Chairman,” each duly acknowledged, brought the proceedings of the day to a close.

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THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the State of the Society, and to elect the officers for the ensuing year, was held in the council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Wednesday, the 29th of March, 1876.

JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A., member of the Council, presided.

The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, requested the Honorary Secretary to read the following Annual Report:—

“The Council of the SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY have much pleasure in submitting this their Twenty-second Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

“The sixth volume of the Transactions of the Society was completed

and issued to all the members in the early part of the year 1875. In this volume will be found papers of interest from Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., Major Heales, F.S.A., the late Mr. J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., Mr. J. J. Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., and Mr. J. G. Waller, as promised in the Council's Report of last year, and for which the best thanks of the Society are due.

"The annual excursion on the 5th of August last to Croydon, Sanderstead, Warlingham, Farley, West Wickham, and Addington, gave, it is believed, much satisfaction, and also, it is hoped, proved instructive to all who attended; and the visit to Addington Park and Palace, through the kind personal invitation of the Society's Vice-President, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, will be long remembered. The best thanks of the Society are also due to Granville W. G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., High Sheriff of the county, for presiding on the occasion, and for the papers read by him at Sanderstead Place and Addington Church; also to Colonel Lennard, for his very cordial invitation and reception of the members at his residence at West Wickham, and for his sketch of the History of the Hall and Manor; likewise to Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., for his Essay on Warlingham Church; to Major Heales, F.S.A., for his remarks on Farley Church; to Thomas Milbourn, Esq., for his paper on West Wickham Church; to J. G. Waller, Esq., for his communication on the painted glass there; and to the Rev. W. Benham, Vicar of Margate, for his paper on the Church at Addington.

"The Council wish to direct the attention of the Members to the following resolution which they passed on the 16th June last, and which it is believed will be approved by the Society:—

"That this Council, being informed that it is proposed to make certain alterations in Newdegate Church, desire to express their hope that the main features of archæological interest in the building may be preserved. They trust that the west gallery, which is a good specimen of woodwork of its date, will be retained, and this, they consider, can easily be done without interfering with the appearance of the church, by reducing it somewhat in size. They also hear, with great regret, that the proposed addition of a North aisle will necessitate the destruction of the wall-painting on the north wall of the nave, it being a very interesting example of a class of art now becoming rare, and their appreciation of it having been shown by the publication of Mr. Waller's excellent paper upon the subject, with an expensive illustration, in the last volume of the Society's Proceedings. They hope that some other scheme may be devised for affording increased accommodation, or that, at any rate, the painting will be preserved and transferred to the new wall."

"Copies of the above resolution were forwarded to the rector and churchwardens, and also to the patron of the church.

"A considerable number of new members have been elected during the year, whilst the losses by resignation and death are below the usual average. The Society now numbers 429 members.

“Another part of the Transactions, which will be the commencement of the seventh volume, is now in course of preparation.”

Seymour Teulon, Esq., J.P., proposed, and Major Anderson seconded, and it was unanimously carried, that the Report and Balance-sheet be adopted, printed, and circulated.

Mr. W. F. POTTER inquired whether the paragraph in the Report having reference to Newdegate Church had produced any good result.

The Chairman and Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., both stated that it had, as nothing had been done in the matter of the proposed alterations.

The Patron, Presidents, and Vice-Presidents were re-elected on the motion of Seymour Teulon, Esq., J. P., seconded by W. Tayler, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.S.

On the motion of Mr. Chas. White, seconded by Mr. Chambers, the following members of the Council, who retire by rotation, were re-elected, with a vote of thanks for their services :—

R. A. C. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A.

REGINALD BRAY, Esq., F.S.A.

REV. ARTHUR CAZENOVE, M.A.

SEYMOUR TEULON, Esq., J.P.

J. R. DANIEL TYSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.

The Right Rev. the BISHOP of GUILDFORD.

It was next proposed by Major Anderson, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Style, and resolved, that S. W. Kershaw, Esq., M.A., be elected a member of the Council in the place of the Right Hon. Viscount Midleton, who is a Vice-President, and Dr. Alfred Carpenter, F.R.S., in the place of H. S. Richardson, Esq., resigned.

Mr. W. F. Potter proposed, and Major Anderson seconded, and it was resolved, that P. C. Hanbury, Esq., and George Curling, Esq., be re-elected Auditors, and that Robert Hovenden, Esq., be elected in the place of C. H. Elt, Esq.

It was proposed by Mr. W. Tayler, and seconded by Mr. Teulon, and carried, that the Honorary Secretary, J. D. Hayton, Esq., be re-elected as Honorary Secretary for the Society for the ensuing year,—and also “That the best thanks of this Society be given to Mr. J. D. Hayton, the Honorary Secretary, for his efficient services during the past year, and for the ability with which he has performed the duties of the office which he has gratuitously rendered to the Society.”

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—

F. Lambert, Esq.

The Hon. H. H. Jolliffe.

The Rev. T. T. Griffiths.

Fitzroy Kelly, Esq.

Walter Weston, Esq.

A. C. Hook, Esq.

Dr. F. S. Moger, and

William Gifford, Esq.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Surrey Archaeological Society.—Abstract of Balance Sheet to December 31st, 1874.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To balance in hand, December 31st, 1873	91 16 11	By Rent and Insurance	54 10 9
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions	178 0 0	Printers and Engravers	90 8 7
To Dividend on Stock	11 8 0	Postages of Letters and Publications	3 12 5
To Rent from Harleian Society	5 5 0	Collector's Commission, Stationery, and Office Expenses	29 0 8
To Sale of Publications	0 17 3	Advertisements	3 2 7
		Annual Excursion, 1873	5 7 6
		" " 1874	4 4 9
		Balance	9 12 3
			50 19 11
	<u>£287 7 2</u>		<u>£287 7 2</u>

To Balance—	
To Cash at Bankers	84 14 5
To Cash in hand	11 2 1
Due from Estate of late Hon. Secretary	51 3 5
	<u>£96 19 11</u>

The above account has been examined by me and found to be correct,

GEORGE CURLING, Auditor.

DANES INN,  
February, 1876.

Besides which the Society has £383. 18s. 4d. invested in New Three per Cent. Annuities.

Surrey Archæological Society.—Abstract of Balance Sheet to 31st December, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hand, December 31st, 1874.....	96	19	11
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions .....	202	10	0
To Sale of £107. 7s. 8d. New Three per Cent. Stock .....	100	0	0
To Dividends on Stock .....	8	4	6
To Annual Excursion .....	43	0	0
To Rent from Harleian Society .....	5	0	0
To Sale of Publications .....	7	6	0
To Fire Insurance Premium returned .....	0	2	10
	<hr/>		
	£463	3	3

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By Rent and Insurance .....	32	1	3
Printers and Engravers .....	238	4	1
Postages of Letters and Publications .....	14	4	11
Collector's Commission, Stationery, and Office Expenses .....	22	5	10
Annual Excursion .....	48	4	6
Balance .....	108	2	8

£463 3 3

£463 3 3

To Balance—	
To Cash at Bankers.....	49 5 2
To Cash in hand .....	11 2 1
To Less due to Collector .....	3 8 0
Due from Estate of late Hon. Secretary.....	7 14 1
	<hr/>
	51 3 5
	£108 2 8

The above account has been examined by me and found to be correct,  
 GEORGE CURLING, Auditor.

DANES INN,  
 14th March, 1876.

Besides which the Society has £276. 10s. 8d. invested in New Three per Cent. Annuities.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held on Thursday, August 3rd, 1876, at Godalming.

The company, on leaving the railway station, proceeded to the public hall, where a paper "On the Antiquities of Godalming" was read by Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

A collection of flint arrow-heads from the Charterhouse Museum, and a number of prints, with other articles, illustrative of the archæology of the neighbourhood, and also the Charter of incorporation of the borough (*temp.* James I.), were exhibited in the hall. Mr. Nevill commenced an interesting sketch of the archæology of the neighbourhood by referring to the probable state of the district at the time it was occupied by the *Reginæ*, a tribe of Britons, of the existence of whom the arrow-heads and other flint implements, also the British tombs in the locality and the British coins collected by the late Mr. Richard Whitburn, gave sufficient proof. The Roman occupation of the district could also be traced to the remains of roads and Roman pottery. Having referred to the civil and ecclesiastical history of the borough during the Middle Ages, Mr. Nevill entered into a series of biographical sketches of the principal families,—the Elliots, the Westbrooks, and Sir R. Wyatt, special prominence being given to the romantic narrative connected with the life of Theophilus Oglethorpe. He was equerry to Charles II., was present at the battle of Sedgely, and afterwards purchased Westbrook, and became member of Parliament for Haslemere. In 1701 was published a pamphlet concerning the family, known as Mrs. Shaftoe's narrative, in which that lady narrated that while at Westbrook she was informed that the Prince of Wales, son of James II., and who afterwards figured in history as the Old Pretender, was in reality a son of Theophilus Oglethorpe, who was substituted for the real infant, who had died in convulsions. This remarkable tale was somewhat confirmed by the statement of Bishop Burnet, that the Prince of Wales had twice been changed. The life of General Oglethorpe, the philanthropist and founder of the colony of Georgia, was also dwelt upon, and Mr. Nevill brought his observations to a conclusion with a history of the municipal institutions of Godalming.

The company then proceeded to Godalming church, upon which some brief remarks were made by Major Heales, F.S.A., referring to the former visit of the Society, just fifteen years previously, which rendered it unnecessary to do more than point out the leading features of interest (the paper read on that occasion giving a full account of the church, as printed in the Society's Collections, vol. iv. p. 194). From a record in the library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, it appeared that the living, which then included the chapelry of Thursley, was worth about £400 in the year 1650. This record, which had been kindly extracted by S. W. Kershaw, Esq., M.A., will be found *in extenso* at page 53 of this volume.

The members next visited Thursley church, where a paper was to have been read by Mr. Charles Baily on "The Old Timber Construction" of same; but in consequence of the unavoidable and much-regretted absence of that gentleman, the church was briefly described by Mr. Ralph Nevill.

It is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but there was no doubt the church was built soon after the Norman Conquest. The tower, or rather belfry, is of wood, and the three bells are almost unknown to the holiday seeker on account of their inaccessibility in the steeple. Three immense oak arches supported the tower, and these formed the principal features of interest in the church. An old sundial on the outside and the Norman font inside were alluded to. The church is much visited by ordinary people to inspect a murdered sailor's tombstone in the churchyard. On the tombstone is a rudely-cut bas-relief, supposed to represent the tragedy, and under is a tablet, which states that it is "erected in detestation of a barbarous murder committed here on an unknown sailor on September 24th, 1786, by Edward Longan, Michael Casey, and James Marshall, who were all taken the same day and hung in chains near this place." They were executed on Hindhead Common, and their remains left to feed the crows. It is not many years since the gibbets were removed. This incident is referred to by Charles Dickens in "Nicholas Nickleby."

The Rev. J. Charlesworth, the Rector of Thursley, kindly escorted the members over the church. The members next proceeded to Elstead Church, where a paper was read by the Rev. Charles Kerry, curate of Puttenham, entitled "Elstead and its Church." The name of this village signifies the stead, station, or place of Ælla; probably of Æella, the founder of the kingdom of Sussex. There is another Elstead, in the deanery of Midhurst, which is somewhat nearer the scene of the earlier victories of Ælla and his son Cissa. As the city of Chichester, formerly Andredscester, derives its name from Cissa, who with his father besieged and took the town in 491, so there is no reason why these more obscure places may not have derived their name from Ælla. We know that the Hundred of Farnham was a part of the kingdom of Wessex in the year 858, when Ethelbald gave this Hundred to the Bishop and Church of Winchester soon after the death of Ethelwulf, his father, who was interred there. The eastern boundary-line of the Hundred of Farnham passes very near, if not through the south-eastern part of the village of Elstead, which would, therefore, be on the western boundary of the kingdom of Sussex, the realm of Ælla. On "Charles Hill," in this parish, there is a remarkable embankment, which runs from the brow along the summit in a northerly direction, and seems more like a boundary-line than a relic of early military tactics. As there are five tumuli close by, it may perhaps be the work of a pre-historic population, and no relic of Ælla, or of the boundmark of his kingdom. "On Saturday, December 3rd, 1870," Mr. Kerry said, "I opened three of the five tumuli; the mounds are in a direct line running north and south. The four northernmost are contiguous; the southernmost stands about twenty yards from its neighbour, the only 'bowl-shaped' barrow of the series. We commenced with the northernmost, cutting a trench completely through the centre from east to west. This barrow, like the rest, appears to have been formed of small layers of sand of various hues, apparently brought from different localities, and deposited in small quantities on the mound. We found nothing whatever save a small narrow flint flake, about two inches in length. The second and third of these

tumuli we left undisturbed, as they bore obvious traces of previous examination. The bowl barrow yielded nothing save a small piece of calcined flint, although we examined the mound most carefully. The last of them was equally devoid of interest. Elstead is not mentioned by name in Domesday, but it is included in the description of the 'Land of the Bishop of Winchester.' The whole of Farnham Hundred was then held by Ralph, William and Wazor. The earliest recorded mention of this place by name is in the foundation charter of Waverley Abbey, in which its founder, Bishop William Gifford, in 1128, gave to that house two acres of land in 'Helestede.'" Mr. Kerry next gave an interesting account of the Court Rolls of the Manor of Farnham, beginning March 12th, 1598-9. The following Mr. Kerry considered the most interesting: "Court, 3 September, 1601:—The jury present Mr. William Vynes, of Shakelfords for keepinge of sheepe in oure comon, and keepinge of a staffer in oure comon of Elstede, and so contynueth dailie, the Saboth daie only excepted, having no rights there so farr as we know. And further, William Hampton, one of oure Jury, doth affirm that John Billinghamurst, sen., of Puttenham, did saie that Mr. Beeden and Mistris Vyne, of Shackelforde, did oftentimes drive there sheepe to and fro from Shakelforde to a place called 'Bryttie Hill,' in the tithing of Elstede. But upon what rights he could not tell."

From the style of this entry, the Rev. Mr. Kerry said it would seem that Mr. William Vynes and "Mistris Vynes" were persons of some consequence, and he thought it more than probable that this Mr. William Vynes was a descendant of Ralph Vyne, who purchased the manor of Poyle, in Seale, in the year 1503, and whose family resided there until 1581, when Stephen Vyne conveyed the Tongham estates to Sir Nicholas Woodroffe. The William Hampton, "Juryman," was of Hampton, in Seale, where the family had been settled for many years, and remained there until the middle of the last century; and branches of this old yeoman family, descended from three brothers, settled at Compton, Worplesdon, and Puttenham. Mr. Kerry also said, Britty Hill was a well-known eminence in the parish, on the west side of Puttenham Great Common. On the summit of this hill he had found about thirty flint "scrapers," three barbed arrow-heads, a fine leaf-shaped spear-head, and a celt of Devonshire granite, the whole of which are now in the Charterhouse Museum. Elstead Mill, Mr. Kerry thought, might have formed one of the six mills in the Hundred of Farnham at the Domesday survey. It occurs in the Church Register of 1591.

The latter part of Mr. Kerry's paper was descriptive of Elstead Church. He said:—"It is dedicated to St. James. Before the year 1872, when the south aisle was added, it consisted of nave and chancel only. The earliest portions of the structure date from the commencement of the thirteenth century. During the recent restoration, foundations of a wall were discovered running across the nave, a little to the east of the centre, as though the church had been extended eastward at some later period. Be this as it may, it is rather remarkable that the opposite windows of the nave correspond very

nearly with each other. Near the west end there were Early English lancets; little more than halfway came the flat traceried windows of *circa* 1320; whilst eastward of these were the flat-headed Perpendicular windows of *circa* 1460. The chancel arch is probably coeval with the Early Decorated windows of the nave; so that, if any extension of the original structure took place, it must have been about 1320, when the Early English work eastwards was removed. If this theory be thought improbable, the foundations may then indicate the basement of the front of the ancient rood-loft, which, as in a small church of Greywell, near Odiham, might have been constructed entirely within the nave; and this conjecture receives additional strength from the smallness of the chancel. At the eastern extremity of the south wall of the nave was a small brick-headed window of post-Reformation times, obviously inserted to throw a little more light on the pulpit. On each side of the south porch, which had been converted into a vestry, was a narrow lancet, exactly like those on the opposite side. The east window of the chancel is a good specimen of Perpendicular work, and is obviously coeval with the flat-headed windows in the nave. In the head of the centre light is a fragment of the old glass, consisting of a portion of a canopy. The ceiling of the chancel was decorated with choice plaster medallions, each about five inches square, bearing devices of the 'Pelican in her piety,' fleurs-de-lis, and crosses fleury. As far as I can recollect, they were arranged in the form of crosses on either side. The bell-turret at the west end is probably coeval with the wooden porch on the north; and the wooden campanile of Hogston Church, Buckinghamshire, is the only structure of the kind which I can compare with this, the timbers rising from the very basement; but whilst this leans for support against the walls and timbers of the nave, that is constructed within the western corner of the north aisle."

The belfry stair at Elstead is composed of one heavy slab of oak, the steps being cut into it. There were three bells in 1549, weighing respectively  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, and 4 cwt., "by extimacion." There should have been three bells in 1865, when the present peal was made by Warner, at a cost of £46. 16s. 11d., the old metal being appraised at £37. 0s. 3d.; but the churchwardens had sold the second bell and a fragment of the tenor to defray some of their church expenses. The treble and tenor of the old peal were thus inscribed: "1. Bryanus Eldridge fecit me 1653."—"3. John Bayley, John Martin, C. W. Richard Phelp made me 1717."

Mr. Kerry then read an inventory of the goods in Elstead Church *temp.* Edward VI., and a list of the earlier registers. The oldest register is of paper, and was restored by Mr. Kerry. It contains about 200 different surnames, and there are entries relating to 176 local families.

Leaving Elstead, a very pretty drive over Royal Common brought the members and visitors to the entrance of Peperharow Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Middleton.

At Peperharow House, an interesting paper was read by the Hon. George C. Brodrick, which will be found published at page 21 of this volume.

At the conclusion of the reading, the visitors were invited to promenade the beautiful park and inspect the church, where the Rev. Hilton Bothamley, M.A., the rector, gave some interesting particulars of its chief characteristics.

The nave and chancel, connected by a very narrow arch, represented exactly the original forest church, built there early in the twelfth century, and with the exception of very small projection, remained unaltered until 1826, in which year the small spire was taken down and the western tower built, and other additions made. He mentioned as a curious fact, that none of the old people surviving when he came there three years ago, remembered the beams coming down inside the church. The wooden spire, in which there were three bells, must have had something to support it, but what that something was was not known, even to the oldest memory. He particularly drew attention to the beautiful character of the work of Pugin there, expressing his belief that with one or two other churches, this was the only Protestant church he ever touched. The Rev. gentleman also alluded to the fact that there were buried in the churchyard the remains of the Rev. F. Elliott, who was rector of that church for the long period of sixty-one years.

Major Heales, F.S.A., followed with an account of the brasses in the church, which will be found at page 34 of this volume.

The company then retired to the lawn in front of the mansion, where tea and light refreshments were kindly provided by Lord and Lady Midleton.

The members then returned *via* Milford, to the Public Hall at Godalming, where a cold collation was provided.

The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Viscount Midleton, who after giving the usual loyal toasts, proposed "Success to the Surrey Archæological Society," and expressed his regret that an engagement in London had prevented his joining the company throughout the day. He was pleased to hear that, notwithstanding the drawback of the weather, the excursion had been a success, and had been attended by an average number out of their total of 438 members. This was a larger number than had ever belonged to it before, and therefore he did not think he need say anything in defence of the existence of the Society. They had, however, that day come to a quarter in which ancient lore was somewhat scarce. He thought the reasons for the non-existence of those relics of the past were very clearly stated in more than one of the able papers read that day. However that might be; it was, he thought, desirable to recall the past as far as possible; and their excursions promoted, if they did nothing else, a spirit of close investigation. It prompted, above all, a spirit of truthfulness, and he might say, and he was sure they would agree with him, that no archæological investigations could be satisfactory except those which went to the root of the matter, and which were based, not upon theory, but upon ascertained facts. Facts could only be ascertained by patient labour and by laborious research, and it was because he thought such habits were fostered and stimulated by the existence of a Society like that, that such a Society possessed a peculiar

claim upon them. Though they were not enabled to find "fresh fields and pastures new" for the investigation of the Society, yet he was inclined to think that in the old beaten tracks some new light might be shed upon circumstances previously unnoticed,—some new facts might be extracted, it might be, from ancient records, or it might be by patient investigation among the peasantry and yeomen of the country, among whom traditions lingered far more than in more educated classes. All those things were powerful aids to the pursuit of archæological research, and they were fostered into perfection by the periodical visits of a Society like theirs. They might fairly congratulate themselves upon what the Society had already done, and they might take courage in the future, for, although they might seem to have perambulated all the points of interest in the county, they might find, in going over the old ground, that they had still something to learn. The noble Chairman concluded by giving the toast, coupled with the name of Mr. W. Tayler.

Mr. TAYLER, in responding, alluded to the great loss the Society had sustained in the death of Mr. More Molineux, of Loseley, who possessed those famous manuscripts to which the Hon. Mr. G. C. Brodrick had alluded in his paper.

Mr. W. W. Pocock gave "The Readers of the several Papers," and spoke in emphatic terms of the marked interest of the Papers read.

The Hon. George C. Brodrick acknowledged the compliment, and after the toast of "The Visitors," responded to by the Rev. T. B. Williams; and "the Hon. Secretary," acknowledged by Mr. J. D. Hayton, the meeting terminated.

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ON Wednesday, March the 14th, 1877, an evening meeting of the members and friends of the Society was held in the School of Art Room at the Public Hall, Croydon. Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., of Titsey Park, vice-president of the Society, occupied the chair, supported by Mr. W. Grantham, M.P. ; Dr. A. Carpenter, J.P., president of the Croydon Microscopical Club ; Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L. ; Mr. W. Tayler, F.S.A., F.S.S. ; Mr. J. G. Waller, and others.

The room in which the meeting was held was made to present an appearance quite in harmony with the subject of the evening ; for besides the interesting collection of objects in glass cases belonging to the Society, the walls were hung with rubbings of curious monumental brasses, presented to the Society by F. J. Piggott, Esq., illustrating the armour and costume of various periods worn by warriors in battle or at knightly tournament. A copy of the very remarkable wall-painting found in Chaldon Church was also exhibited, the subject being the "Ladder of Souls to Heaven," and comprising many quaint figures, an excellent representation of which is given in vol. V. p. 279 of the Collections of the Society. Ranged on the table round the room there were also many objects of archæological interest, many of which had been found on the Titsey estate or in the neighbouring parishes.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said the object of the meeting was twofold. He, however, would mention, in the first place, that their esteemed friend Dr. Carpenter had asked him to attend the meeting and explain some of the objects in the museum. He confessed, however, that he scarcely knew what they had there, and he thought the explanations of gentlemen who had volunteered to explain certain parts of the collection would be better than his own. Referring then to the fact that the Society wished to awaken an interest in archæological pursuits in the county, and that it had been proposed that similar meetings should be held in different parts of Surrey, he said that the first object in view that evening was the ventilation of the subject of establishing a County Museum. This idea had long been entertained, but somehow it had not been realized. If Mr. Flower had lived, he believed it would have been carried out before now. A Society like theirs ought to possess a museum, and it was astonishing, if they once created a centre of that kind, how readily they would accumulate a number of interesting objects. Colonel Lane Fox had a large collection, which he offered to Guildford, but the people there did not exert themselves to obtain them, and they had gone to Bethnal-green ; but if they had had a County Museum, Colonel Lane Fox would have given them the collection, which he was afraid they had now lost for ever. Speaking of what neighbouring counties had done in the way of establishing museums, he remarked that Kent had established a very good museum at Maidstone, and that all the articles in it had been thoroughly classified and arranged. It was one of the best museums of its kind. Surrey was not particularly rich in archæological remains, but, nevertheless, numbers of things had been found. He alluded to discoveries of Roman remains at Beddington, and to the barrows on Farthing Downs, and expressed an opinion

that the line of country along the Downs had been inhabited very early. Owing to the march of improvement, and the formation of new streets in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, much that was of archæological interest was fast disappearing in various localities; but the ladies could help the Society very materially by making use of their pencils and sketching objects which would otherwise be lost to sight for ever. Another class of persons who could help them were the clergy, who had good opportunities in their hands of storing up archæology, as many things came to their knowledge, owing to their being so much among the people. A movement was on foot now to extract the most interesting features from parish registers, and in that way the clergy could help them very much. Although, as he had said, Surrey was not rich in archæological objects, yet they had one or two things which would, perhaps, bear comparison with any. He alluded to the wall-painting found in the humble little church of Chaldon, and which narrowly escaped destruction. One large figure was destroyed on the north wall, but that which was preserved was very artistic, and he believed it was unparalleled as a wall-painting in this county and in the kingdom. Among the articles found with the remains on Farthing Downs were the boss of a shield and a drinking-cup, which would bear comparison with any that had ever been found. Mr. Gower then proceeded to describe some of the articles on the table before him, including some fine specimens of celts found in his own neighbourhood, some bronze fibulæ or brooches found at Woldingham, some objects from the Roman villa at Titsey, including a representation of Neptune, supposed to have been used by the Romans as a charm against sea-sickness when they were about to cross the Channel. A pin, which might have adorned some Roman belle, was also produced; a mediæval censer found beneath the floor of Limpfield Church, and supposed by Sir Gilbert Scott to be of very early date; a very ancient pastry-marker; a silver betrothal ring, found in the garden of Titsey; some tiles from the old manor-house of Titsey, bearing the grasshopper pattern; some ancient glass from the old church, and many other interesting objects. After referring to the fact that the national character of Englishmen was very much impressed by the veneration and regard which they at all times felt for objects of the past, Mr. Gower warmly commended the study of archæology, and expressed a hope that the purpose of the meeting would be attained.

Major HEALES, F.S.A., then gave a description of the tiles found in the famous Abbey of Chertsey, which had been presented to the Society by their esteemed member Mr. Shurlock. As these tiles have been fully described in Mr. Shaw's well-known work, we need not go into detail respecting them. Major Heales pointed out their general design, and thoroughly impressed all his hearers with a sense of their artistic and striking beauty.

Mr. J. G. WALLER next gave a most interesting description of the ancient brasses which were illustrated by the rubbings in the Museum, and also an account of some of the worthies they commemorated. It is, however, impossible to give a lengthened narration concerning these, as, without the rubbings to refer to, the reader would not be able to

gather a connected idea of the history of the brasses, which Mr. Waller seemed to have at his fingers' ends. His description was a thoroughly able and exhaustive one, and was highly appreciated. He also described minutely the wall-painting found in Chaldon Church.

Mr. R. BRODIE read a somewhat lengthy paper "On the Importance of Archæological Research," referring particularly to the recent debate in the House of Commons on Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the preservation of monuments. Mr. Brodie alluded to the well-known incidents in Scott's "Antiquary," and Dickens's "Pickwick," and remarked that good-natured satire of that kind did no harm to the real archæologist, and served to warn off pretenders. It was no bad thing that there should always be in archæology as in politics a party of opposition, to put the drag on the wheels of those who were inclined to drive too fast, and to lay a firm hand on the skirts of those who were too eager to jump to a conclusion. The necessity for such opposition had been clearly shown in two recent cases; viz. the famous holes in the gravel at Oxford, and the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann at Troy and Mycenæ. All people who pursued special studies were apt to go further in theory than their facts would warrant; and he believed that it was sound advice to all of them in general, and to archæologists in particular, to say less than they thought, and to read the "Novum Organum."

Mr. F. WARREN read a paper "On the Formation of a Local or County Museum," containing several useful suggestions. Whether a collection of antiquities should be the fundamental part of a museum might, he thought, be a moot point; but no one could question that such a collection, when of a local character, was not only desirable but essential to the local museum. They might hope that the collection of this Society would be further enriched, not only by members, but by gentlemen of the county who possessed valuable antiquities.

Mr. J. PELTON said he rose to offer a suggestion as to a site for the proposed museum. The remains of the ancient palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury in Croydon he ventured to indicate as the appropriate home of archæology in Surrey, and he desired to raise his full voice in this meeting of lovers of the past, to ask this Society to possess itself, at the earliest opportunity, of this historic site—to restore to something of their original condition, and to more congenial uses, the old hall where kings have feasted, and the old chapel whence have ascended the prayers of so many great and good men. It would, indeed, be a fitting home for the Surrey Archæological Society, as it would also for the Free Public Library, which, they were all aware, it is proposed to establish in this town.

Dr. CARPENTER then rose for the purpose of submitting a resolution. He explained that in 1860 he supported a proposition for establishing a museum in Croydon in connection with the Literary and Scientific Institution, but it was found that they had no room in the building for the purpose. In 1866 or 1867 the room in which they were assembled was added, and they thought of placing the museum in it; but it had always been felt that it was not a proper room for the purpose. Over and over again efforts had been made to have a proper building attached to

the institution for the purpose of containing the various objects of interest which they knew to exist in the neighbourhood, and some of which were now before them. The scheme was ready for launching, and Mr. Flower, Dr. Lanchester, and Mr. Henry Lee were the committee for the purpose. Unfortunately, however, about a week afterwards Mr. Flower died, and the matter was left in abeyance. A number of prospectuses and papers relating to it had been printed, and were still at his house. After that a scheme was launched by a number of gentlemen in Croydon for the purpose of forming a company to carry out a similar object. He therefore took no steps which might seem antagonistic to that scheme; but as it had not succeeded, he thought no time should now be lost on the part of the inhabitants of Croydon, on the part of the members of the Archæological Society, and on the part of the county, in establishing a proper museum. He approved of the site which had been mentioned by Mr. Pelton, and thought that prompt steps ought to be taken for securing it, as doubtless, new streets would be laid out in the neighbourhood, and the site might be lost. There were many historical associations connected with the old palace, and in one part of it the consecration of bishops used to take place. If the museum were located there, the inhabitants might also secure that library which Mr. Warren had forcibly alluded to as necessary to exist in every district. It would also be a sanitary advantage to have the museum located on the spot suggested, as it would prevent it being covered with houses. He thought the idea must commend itself generally to the inhabitants of the town and the members of the Archæological Society. He therefore moved,

“That the proposition made by Mr. Pelton is one of which this meeting cordially approves; that a Committee be formed to promote the object; and that the Council of the Surrey Archæological Society be asked to support it with all their power.”

Mr. HISCOCK briefly seconded the resolution.

Mr. CURLING asked if the resolution pledged the meeting to convert the Old Palace into a museum; because if so, although he did not wish to offer any opposition, it seemed to him they might be a little premature.

The CHAIRMAN said the resolution was in very general terms.

Dr. CARPENTER read it again, and pointed out that it harmonized with Mr. Curling's wishes.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Dr. SHORTEHOUSE, of Carshalton, gave a brief account of some skeletons of gigantic size found in the chalk at Beddington. He said that there is in the parish of Beddington a narrow roadway or path from Foxley Hatch to Duppas Hill, which, he had always been told, is an old Roman road. About twelve years ago he was called to inspect a number of skeletons which had been found in the chalk about eighteen inches below the surface, and parallel to this road. They were found by the workmen who were intrenching the ground for the purpose of planting a shrubbery and belt of trees around that part of the hill known as ‘Beggars Bush,’ and on which the Warehousemen's Schools are now built; but he did not see any of the skeletons *in situ*.

He saw eighteen skeletons, all of them were more or less perfect; the ribs were decayed, and had mostly crumbled to dust whilst being removed, but the skulls and larger bones were perfect, and had undergone but little decay. After his visit, the workmen came upon a number of other skeletons; altogether, he believed, more than sixty were found, and they were all of about the same size as those which he saw. He conjectured that they must have been the bones of men of 6 ft. 6 in. or 6 ft. 8 in. in stature at the very least. They were also adults of mature age; and he should conjecture their age to be something like sixty years. There was little doubt that a number of skeletons lie undisturbed in the adjoining land. At the distance of some 200 or 300 yards Mr. Watney built a cottage for his gamekeeper, and in digging the well the well-sinkers came upon a subterranean passage. A man named Plowman (now dead) penetrated along the passage for a considerable distance, and he said he came to water. Near the Plough at Beddington there is an entrance to a similar, possibly the same, passage. Where it leads to is unknown, but most probably towards Foxley Hatch, and that it was the one which the well-sinkers came across. If so, it must be at least two miles long. In the front of Woodcote Lodge there is a cavern, or something of that kind, which, so far as he knew, has not been explored by archaeologists.

Dr. CARPENTER read a paper "On the Skeletons discovered at Park Farm, Beddington, in 1871 and 1875." He referred to a paper on "An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery" at Beddington, by the late J. W. Flower, F.G.S., at page 122 of volume VI. of the Society's Collections, in which are described some cinerary urns, the iron umbo of a shield, some spear-heads and daggers of iron, discovered in a gravel-pit in the year 1871, in a field to the rear of the yard which is attached to the "Park Farm," close to a small tributary of the Wandle, which, in Mr. Flower's opinion, has flowed in the same course since Anglo-Saxon times. Dr. Carpenter expressed a decided opinion that the place was a cemetery in which persons of little importance were buried, probably husbandmen or 'creals'; that it was commenced in pre-Christian times, but that it was continued in use after the people were converted from heathenism, although he does not give his reasons for this opinion. The same volume contains an account of a Roman villa discovered in the fields of Park Farm, and which are now occupied as a sewage farm by the Croydon Local Board of Health. There are also notices of bronze implements which have been discovered a few hundred yards from the so-called cemetery. Similar remains have been repeatedly disinterred at Wallington. These remains chiefly indicate that this particular district was inhabited at an early date by ancient British, by Roman, and by Anglo-Saxon settlers; it was, therefore, of some importance in those days as well as now. In the spring of the year 1875 it became necessary to repair the roads on the Park Farm. Materials were taken from the spot near to which the remains described by Mr. Flower were obtained in 1871. Soon afterwards Dr. Carpenter, who happened to be the Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Sewage Farm, was informed that further discoveries had been made whilst the workmen were excavating gravel in the pit. The spot at

which the gravel was taken, as shown in a tracing from the Ordnance Map, is situated on the northern bank, and within fifty yards of the small stream mentioned by Mr. Flower, and which flows into the Wandle in Beddington Park. The substratum is well-washed gravel, which forms the whole of the flat area which, from Park Farm, extends to some distance northwards. The water-line is usually about three feet below the surface of the field, and corresponds with the level of the stream before mentioned. There are a few inches only of ordinary mould above the gravel. A few yards to the west of the spot is the wall of Beddington Park, and the old house formerly inhabited by the Carews, and which house dates from the time of the Tudors. It is now occupied by the Beddington Female Orphan Asylum Corporation. In removing the gravel, three skeletons were uncovered. They were all less than three feet from the surface of the ground. It unfortunately happened that they were all disturbed before their discovery was brought to notice, but sufficient data could be made out to indicate that the place of burial was not a Christian cemetery, or intended for all ranks and all ages. The skeletons (as were those seen by Mr. Flower) were all those of men. They had not been buried in the usual Christian manner, viz. from east to west, but were at oblique angles to each other, at six to eight yards apart, and varied a few inches as to depth from the surface. The bones all crumbled into dust as soon as they were exposed to the air, except one skull, the fragments of which are upon the table. The long bones, the vertebræ, and the pelves crumbled up in a few hours. The skull in question had attached to it a circle of bronze metal, which appeared to be the rim of a helmet of some sort, every vestige of which had disappeared except the rim in question; and whilst the skulls of the other bodies crumbled up as rapidly as the other bones, the skull to which the rim was attached has retained its osseous character. Whether this permanence is connected with the metal rim or not I am not able to decide. There is also a bronze ornament, a kind of fibula or brooch, which was found near the skull. By the side of this skeleton was a broad sword of considerable length, of the Anglo-Saxon form, double-edged, probably enclosed in a scabbard of wood, small particles of decayed wood being found on it. The body was not apparently enclosed in any coffin; but in consequence of its having been disturbed by the workmen without close observation, all its surroundings were not clearly made out. The umbo or boss of a shield was placed upon the body, but its precise position was not observed, neither is it certain which boss of the three which were discovered belonged to this particular skeleton. They are all different in pattern, as if they belonged to different corps of troops or persons in different ranks in life. This skeleton must have been that of a man above the position of a husbandman, as none but those with or above the rank of Thane were allowed to wear swords. With the sword were also a spear, a kind of dagger, and two smaller instruments, probably arrow-heads, and also a knife. Each of the other skeletons had the umbo of a shield, which differed from its fellow in style as well as from that with the superior, and with each was a spear, a dagger, an arrow-head, and a knife. There were also turned up some ancient pieces of

pottery, but what relationship they held to the skeletons in question was not made out. The remains are evidently entirely Anglo-Saxon, and the method of interment indicates that it took place previous to their conversion to Christianity, as it was not the custom after that event to inter the dead with their arrows and shields. The spot at which the remains were found is close to the ford by which the Wandle is crossed in the village of Beddington. If we trace that river from above downwards, this ford is the most convenient spot, and indeed, but for bridges, the only spot for a long distance, at which carriages could cross the river. The marshy districts or high banks, which extend for some distance either way, would prevent any crossing except by horsemen. Many archæologists have placed the town of Noviomagus, which was the capital of this part of the kingdom, at Woodcote (Brayley and Britton's "History of Surrey"); and Dr. Carpenter, for reasons which he gave in detail, was of opinion that the ford at Beddington was the direct way from Woodcote to Streatham, by which intercourse would be carried on between Noviomagus and Londonium, and probably, also, that a road would communicate with this route and Cæsar's Camp at Wimbledon. This may, therefore, be the point at which the ancient Stane-street passed from Noviomagus to Streatham. If this be so, this road would be certainly guarded in time of invasion. The cemetery described by Mr. Flower, and again disturbed by the farm-labourers in 1875, was probably the burial-place of soldiers who fell in the defence or in the attack upon the ford in question, rather than a general cemetery. The major portion of the remains which have been discovered in this neighbourhood have been found on the southern side of the river, between the ford and Wallington. Here would, therefore, be the first point of attack as between London and the former town. The many ancient graves which have been discovered near to the site of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Wallington would show that it is a district in which in early times slaughter was not uncommon.

Mr. S. W. KERSHAW, M.A., had been announced to read a paper on "Some Aspects of Archæological Study," but was unable to be present. Dr. Moger, of Carshalton, read the paper for him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kershaw's paper, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman, and the proceedings of a highly-interesting meeting were then brought to a close.

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A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held on Monday, July 30th, 1877; J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., presiding.

The meeting-place was at Redhill junction station, where carriages were in attendance to convey the company to Horley Church, the first place on the programme to be visited. This church was very fully described by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., whose paper upon the same will be found printed at page 169 in the present part of the Collections of the Society.

The monument and brasses in the church were described by Mr. J. G. Waller, whose paper will also be found printed at page 184 in the present part of the Collections.

Thunderfield Castle, in the adjoining parish of Horne, was next visited. This was described by Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A. He said that the parish of Horne, within which was the site of the Castle, was not mentioned in Domesday, as it was anciently included in the Manor of Bletchingley. The spot upon which they were assembled bore no remains of a castle, but they would see it was called a castrum or enclosure. The outer and the inner ditches were intact, and there were evidences, which Colonel Lane Fox would describe, of earth-works. The ditches were fed by a spring. There was a tradition that King Harold had a residence here, and that a battle was fought near the spot. The name Thunderfield was probably derived from the name of the Saxon god Thor, a derivation which was seen, too, in the name of Thursley, a parish in the western part of the county. Some few years back a large quantity of human bones were dug up on the site, and in the ditches were discovered large pieces of timber, nearly black, and partially charred. Colonel Lane Fox said it was considered, from the site of the castle, that it had never formed the scene of a British camp, as these were invariably formed on the top of high hills. He was somewhat puzzled, when he looked at the moats, to understand what was done with the earth taken out, as there were no mounds to account for its disposal. He would suggest that the ditches be drawn and examined, as it was highly probable some interesting discoveries would be made, which would throw light on the history of the place.

The company next visited Burstow Church. The edifice was described by Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. He said there was no mention of the parish in Domesday, but it was probably at that time included in the manors of Wimbleton and Mortlake. The church had several peculiarities, notably its small wooden tower, surmounted with a shingled spire, and its roof covered with Horsham slate. The pointed arches dividing the nave from the aisle, and the niches, evidently designed for small statues, were peculiar. On the south side of the chancel was a piscina, and another at the south-east angle of the nave. In the chancel was a deep two-arched recess, which was probably an Eastern sepulchre. The font, formed octagonally of stone, was very ancient. In the chancel was an old oak chest, covered with iron bands, and evidently of great age. He hoped that at no very distant day the plaster ceiling, which hid from view a fine old timber roof, would be removed, but he sincerely prayed that the vandalistic hand of restoration would never touch the grand and ancient edifice.

The company then proceeded to the last place entered on the programme, viz. Smallfield Place. This was viewed, by the kind permission of Mr. Thomas Hooker, and described by Mr. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., F.G.S. He said the mansion was situate on Smallfield Common, and it was anciently a seat of the family of the De Burstows. According to Sir Edward Bysshe, the estate was given in the reign of Edward the Third to John De Burstow by Lord Burghersh, as an acknowledgment for assistance received from him when thrown from his horse in a battle during the wars in France. Smallfield afterwards belonged to the family of Bysshe, and the house, the greater portion of which was before them, was built by Edward Bysshe, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a great practitioner in the Court of Wards, in the reign of James the First. The date of 1661 was still on the knocker of the door, and on the leaden pipes the arms of Bysshe still remained. Mr. Godwin-Austen then referred to the embattled Jacobean style of the house, and asked the visitors to observe the staircase, which was of oak, curiously carved, and in excellent preservation. The kitchen contained some curious carving, and the oak panelling in various portions of the house would be greatly admired. After a minute inspection of the fine old mansion, the party returned to Horley, where a collation closed the proceedings of the day.

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A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held July 10th, 1878, at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the presidency of R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the meeting said:—

“We have met here once before, under the chairmanship of Mr. William Evelyn, who then called our attention to the special objects of antiquarian interest connected with the place: this was as far back as twenty-four years since. That interval has allowed ample time for another generation of Surrey Archæologists to have arisen, as I hope is the case; and should our Kingston friends to-day recognize any of their earlier visitors, I trust that they will turn it to the advantage of our association, as showing what a healthy and length-of-days-giving pursuit ours is.

“We have come to Kingston again; for out of the whole county of Surrey I do not think that I could name any one place at which a second meeting could be more appropriately held. Our first meeting was very far from exhausting its antiquarian interests: these range far back in time. The records of Kingston do not begin, as was long supposed, with the times of Julius Cæsar and the passage of his legions, but with long earlier times, as to which, and their duration, much more may be said to be now known than was some twenty-five years since. There was from early times a population located about here; it being the first place upwards at which the Thames became passable; its waters and weirs too we know afforded a constant supply of food, long before they became attractive to the disciples of Isack Walton; indeed the far-stretching hunting-grounds of what are now our parks and Surrey heath-lands, would just suit the requirements of early occupants, and account for the abundant proofs of population which are to be met with over parts

of the county of Surrey, where population is now become sparse. It is the knowledge we now have of the condition of our country antecedently to its discovery by the Romans, which may be said to distinguish the modern from the older Archæology.

“Our first visit to-day is to see what is called the ‘old Saxon Coronation-stone,’ respecting which and the class of antiquities to which it belongs, a very full and interesting memoir has been given in the first volume of our Surrey Archæological Collections, from the pen of Dr. Bell, the result of our former visit here.

“The author there shows the very great antiquity and wide spread of the custom of setting up stones, which under various denominations were and still are monumental.

“It is a curious circumstance that in the admirable County History of Mr. Manning, in which is so full an account of Kingston, there should not be any notice of this remnant of early times, which has since attracted so much attention, and obtained so prominent a place here.

“Mr. Thomas Wright, in his interesting work—‘The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon,’ has given a good account of all the various kinds of stone monuments which we possess in this country, on their several objects, whether memorial or boundary-marks. To these in all cases a remote antiquity may be assigned: the Stone age naturally is before every other, and was of vast duration. The treatment of the materials used, whether rough, smoothed, polished, or artistically fashioned, may serve to mark the progressive stages of that age.

“The same favouring circumstances which made this place of importance from the early Roman occupation of our island, would have rendered it equally valuable to the original British inhabitants,—namely, the place at which our main southern river was fordable: this would vary with the season of the year,—at one time higher, at another rather lower down; and this may serve to reconcile the rival claims of Cowery-stakes or Kingston, to have served as the passage of the Roman invader. One thing is certain, that he foresaw the importance of accurate information as to a place of passage, and had obtained it before embarking.

“What makes it probable that Kingston was the place of Cæsar’s passage is this, that from early Roman occupation there was a military station here, as the Roman remains so commonly met with hereabouts abundantly testify; and for the exhibition of some here to-day, which were discovered here, we are indebted to our associate Dr. Roots, F.S.A.

“The next stage in the history of this place carries us to mediæval times. How it came about that the last seven of the Saxon rulers of the South were crowned at Kingston has not been explained. Alfred, their common ancestor, was not so: we must accept the fact as told; for all that, I am afraid that we must reject the popular story of the origin of the name of this place,—the King’s-stone, the stone on which certain Saxon kings were crowned; and see in it only Kings-ton, or an ancient demesne of the Crown, which was from the time of King Edward. Stowe in his Annals produces many instances where this stone is mentioned in documents as early as Athelstan as a landmark (p. 43); and this may probably be taken as its real purpose.”

Mr. GODWIN-AUSTEN has appended to his remarks the following reference to two old residences in Kingston worthy of notice :—

“There were in Kingston Norbiton Hall and Surbiton Hall, the situation of which has been misunderstood. Norbiton was that nearest to the bridge, and was the property of the Evelyns. George Evelyn, of Long Ditton, was the owner in 1603. We have no subsequent account of the descent, but we presume that Thomas Evelyn, of Long Ditton, possessed it on the death of George Evelyn, his father, and that it continued in that line till the death of Sir Edward Evelyn, when it passed to his daughter Penelope, the wife of Sir Joseph Alston, of . . . . Bucks, Bart., whose son and heir is presumed to have sold it; but we have no subsequent account of any transaction relating to that house; but there was another in Kingston, situate at the end of the town, on the road to London, which properly speaking was called Surbiton Hall.

“There is another house at the end of the town on the London road, which is better known by the name of Norbiton Hall or Norbiton Place. How Mr. Nichols became possessed of it we know not, but he sold it to Sir John Phillips, of Milford, county Pembroke, Bart., who resided here and was the leading counsel in the famous dispute with the Princess Amelia, the youngest daughter of King George III. She, as ranger of Richmond Park, attempted to stop up an old road from Kingston through Richmond to Shene, an account of which is given in the History of Surrey, vol. i., page 349. Sir John died 1704, and left Richard his son and heir, who was created baron 2nd July, 1776. He sold it to Mr. Shenes, a wine-merchant in London, and he to Mrs. Dennis, who built a new house, and gave it to Hugh Ingoldsby Massey, Esq., who married a daughter of hers, and lived here. It appears she was also interested in Norbiton Hall, that had belonged to the Evelyns. She gave it to her daughter, who had married . . . . Palmer, Esq., a gentleman who had property in the island of Jamaica. He made it his residence, and made additions to the house, and purchased some land adjoining, and in 1828, upon an election, he was chosen representative for the county in opposition to G. Holme Sumner, Esq. In the ensuing parliament he declined offering himself again, and after some time left England and went to reside upon his property in Jamaica.”

Mr. GOULD, J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., said that on behalf of his friend the Mayor, Mr. Henry Shrubsole, he had to express his very great regret at being unable to attend there personally, but he had asked him in his name to give the Society a hearty welcome. He very kindly, when he communicated to him their intention of coming to the town, consented to place at their disposal the public buildings and offices of the town, the charters, and objects of interest belonging to the Corporation, and anything that might assist to promote their enjoyment. It was to him (Mr. Gould) a matter of peculiar pleasure to meet the Society. The first meeting which they held in Kingston took place during his mayoralty. He had then to invite and welcome them, and part of the time since he had been a member of the Council and their honorary local secretary. In consequence of this he had

taken a very deep interest in local antiquities, particularly in the coronation-stone, of which he should have to speak that day. At the former meeting they held an exhibition similar to that held at this meeting, which was open for two days, and no less than about 2,000 people passed through the rooms. They felt that one of the most important objects to be attained by an exhibition of this kind was not merely to delight those who came out for an excursion, but to instruct the working men in the value of little objects which some persons threw away as altogether useless, because they had no knowledge of them. In consequence of the last exhibition very many objects had been brought to him by working men in the neighbourhood, which might have been cast away as old metal and of little value.

Mr. S. RANYARD, J.P., next read a paper on Local Nomenclature.

The party then proceeded to view the Coronation-stone, and thence repaired to the parish church, where a minute inspection was made of the various monuments, brasses, and other objects interesting to the antiquarian. Here a brief paper was read by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., on "The Ecclesiastical History of the Parish." Mr. J. G. Waller had kindly promised to offer some remarks upon the brasses, but he was unfortunately prevented from attending. The company, after leaving the church, walked to the old building lately used as the Grammar School in London-street, where Mr. Gould made some remarks upon "The Ancient Chapel."

The company next visited the church of Thames Ditton, where a very interesting paper was read, descriptive of the same, by Mr. Arthur J. Style, A.R.I.B.A., Honorary Local Secretary for the district. This paper will be found printed at page 222 of the present part of the Collections of the Society.

The company then proceeded to Esher to view the old gate-tower of Esher-place, the property of Mr. Money Wigram, the architectural features of which were explained by Mr. Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., whose paper upon the same will be found printed at page 214 of the present part.

The members and friends then returned to Kingston, where a collation had been provided, and after the usual toasts the proceedings of the day terminated.

At the Assize Courts was held, under the superintendence of Mr. S. W. Kershaw, M.A., an extensive Exhibition of Local Antiquities. Among the numerous objects of interest we may mention the following:—Charter granted to the Corporation of Kingston by Charles I., lent by the Corporation; fac-similes of ancient charters in the British Museum, lent by the Autotype Company, 36, Rathbone-place, W.; photographs lent by Mr. A. Marks, Long Ditton; scarce prints and books relating to Surrey, lent by the council of the Surrey Archæological Society; the Arundel Society's Drawings, lent by Rev. Canon Burney; prints, &c., lent by Mr. Russell Smith, the topographical bookseller; several cases of antiquities, &c., lent by Mr. Frederick Gould, J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., Honorary Local Secretary for Kingston; Mr. G. Roots, F.S.A., Mr. Style (Honorary Local Secretary for Thames Ditton), Mr. W. Chapman, and other gentlemen. In one of the cases lent by

Mr. Roots was an interesting collection of ancient weapons, illustrating the Stone, Bronze, and Iron periods. A curious printed report made by Brindley, the eminent engineer, to the Common Council for the City of London, recommending the construction of a lock on the Thames between Mortlake and Kew, was also exhibited. The cost he estimated at £17,500. The report is dated December 12, 1770.

It is gratifying to know that nearly 500 visitors and residents in Kingston and neighbourhood visited the exhibition during the afternoon.

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THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect officers for the ensuing year, was held in the Council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Monday, the 29th of July, 1878.

The Rev. CANON CAZENOVE, M.A., member of the Council, presided.

The Chairman, having read the notice convening the meeting, requested the Honorary Secretary to read the following Annual Report and the Balance-sheets for the years ending the 31st December, 1876, and the 31st December, 1877 :—

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL.

THE Council of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in presenting this their Twenty-third Annual Report, and the Balance-sheets for the years ending the 31st December, 1876, and the 31st December, 1877, have pleasure in stating that they were able in the early part of the current year to complete Part I. of Volume VII. of the Collections of the Society, and issue the same to all the Members, Honorary Members, and Societies in union.

This part of the Collections will be found to contain papers replete with antiquarian interest, from the pens of Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A.; the Hon. G. C. Brodrick; Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.; R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.; S. W. Kershaw, Esq., M.A.; Charles Baily, Esq.; J. G. Waller, Esq., and the continuation of "The Visitation of Surrey," by J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

The annual excursion of the Society to Godalming, Thursley, Elstead, and Peperharow, on Thursday, the 3rd day of August, 1876, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Midleton, Vice-president, proved successful, and produced several valuable papers, two of which, viz. "Notes on the Local History of Peperharow," by the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, and "The Brasses in Peperharow Church," by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., will be found printed in the part of the Collections lately issued.

The annual excursion to Horley and Burstow, on the 30th July, 1877, under the presidency of J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., also proved a success, and several interesting papers were read on the occa-

sion by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L. ; J. G. Waller, Esq., and Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The annual excursion to Kingston-on-Thames, Thames Ditton, and Esher Place, on the 10th inst., also proved highly successful, and the best thanks of the Society are due to R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., for presiding on the occasion ; also to the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston for the use of the Assize Courts and the loan of their Ancient Charters for exhibition ; to Frederick Gould, Esq., J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., for his remarks upon the "Saxon Coronation Stone" ; to S. Raynard, Esq., J.P., for his paper on the "Nomenclature of the District" ; to Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., for his paper upon "The Ecclesiastical History of the Parish of Kingston" ; to Arthur J. Style, Esq., for his paper upon "The History of the Church and Parish of Thames Ditton" ; to Money Wigram, Esq., for his kind reception of the Members of the Society at Esher Place ; to Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., for his admirable paper upon the "Ancient Gate Tower of Esher Place" ; and to S. W. Kershaw, Esq., M.A., for preparing and arranging the Exhibition of Antiquities, Photographs, Prints, &c., at Kingston on the day of the excursion.

At this meeting the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, D.D., was unanimously elected a Vice-President of the Society. The Council regret to report that two vacancies have occurred in the Council during the current year : first, by the death of Cuthbert Johnson, Esq., F.S.A. ; and, secondly, by the resignation of Reginald Bray, Esq., F.S.A. ; there are also other vacancies in the Council required to be filled up to raise the number to that required by Rule XII.

A vacancy has also occurred in the list of Honorary Local Secretaries consequent upon the decease of Robert Oke Clarke, Esq., Local Hon. Secretary for the District of Farnham. Two vacancies have occurred during the current year in the list of Honorary Members by the lamented decease of Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy and Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. J. D. Hayton, Esq., having in the early part of this year expressed his desire to relinquish the office of Hon. Secretary, the Council accepted his resignation, and elected Thomas Milbourn, Esq. (*late Hon. Secretary to the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*), to that office.

The Council have great pleasure in reporting the continued increase in the prosperity of the Society, twenty-seven annual subscribers and three life members having been elected since last January, whilst the deaths and resignations during that period only amount to eleven ; viz., five resignations and four deaths of annual subscribers, and two deaths of life members.

The total number of members at the present time amounts to 451 ; viz., 93 life members, 347 annual subscribers, and 11 honorary members.

The Council also beg to report that the presentations to the library continue to increase.

The Societies in union with this Society for the exchange of *Transactions* now number 21.

Since the last Annual General Meeting of the Society, the Council have increased the Reserve Fund to 308*l.* 2*s.* New 3*l.* per Cent.

Annuities, by the investment of six Life Compositions, in accordance with Rule XXII.; in addition to which they have in hand three Life Compositions, amounting to 15%, for investment.

The Council also beg to report that they have instructed the Honorary Secretary to apply to readers of papers and others for their manuscripts with a view to selection for the preparation of Part II. of Volume VII. of the Collections of the Society for early publication.

8, DANES INN, STRAND, W.C.,

29th July, 1878.

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Surrey Archaeological Society.—Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cash at Bank .....	£49 5 2	By Rent of Office .....	31 1 0
„ in hand .....	7 14 1	„ Printing .....	9 19 6
„ due from the Estate of the late V. Austen .....	51 3 5	„ Postage, Stationery, and Office Expenses .....	10 5 6
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions .....	108 2 8	„ Annual Excursion .....	46 7 6
„ Dividends on Stock .....	103 0 6	„ Collector's Commission .....	2 6 0
„ Rent from Harleian Society .....	8 4 2	„ Amount due from the Estate of the late V. Austen, irrecov- able .....	51 3 5
„ Sale of Transactions .....	5 0 0	Balance .....	110 8 11
„ Account of Excursion .....	34 15 0		
	<u>£261 11 10</u>		<u>£261 11 10</u>

The above Account has been examined by us and found correct,

(Signed) G. CURLING, }  
R. HOVENDEN, } Auditors.

Surrey Archaeological Society.—Balance Sheet for the Year ending December 31st, 1877.

	RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To balance in hand .....	110 8 11	By Rent of Office and Insurance .....	31 16 6
„ Subscriptions and Life Compositions .....	125 0 6	„ Printing and Engraving .....	20 9 0
„ Dividends on Stock .....	8 3 10	„ Postage, Stationery, and Office Expenses .....	12 5 6
„ Rent from Harleian Society .....	5 0 0	„ Annual Excursion .....	52 19 0
„ Sale of Transactions .....	0 10 0	„ Collector's Commission .....	7 6 0
„ Account of Excursion .....	32 0 0	Balance .....	156 7 3
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£281 3 3		£281 3 3

The above Account has been examined by us and found correct,

(Signed)

G. CURLING, }  
R. HOVENDEN, } Auditors.

Mr. Hawkes moved, and Mr. C. H. Cooke seconded, "That the Report and Balance-sheets be received, adopted, printed, and forwarded to all the members of the Society," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hawkes moved, and Mr. P. Cooke seconded, "That the Patron, President, and Vice-Presidents of the Society be re-elected," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hawkes moved, and Mr. C. H. Cooke seconded, "That the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF GUILDFORD, D.D., be elected a Vice-President of the Society." This motion was also carried unanimously.

The names of the several members of Council having been put to the meeting for re-election, the following were proposed, seconded, and declared duly re-elected :—

MAJOR EUSTACE ANDERSON.  
 R. A. C. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.  
 The Rev. CANON BRIDGES.  
 The Rev. THOMAS BURNINGHAM.  
 The Hon. G. C. BRODRICK.  
 J. W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A.  
 ALFRED CARPENTER, Esq., M.D.  
 The Rev. CANON CAZENOVE, M.A.  
 JOHN EDMUND GARDINER, Esq., F.S.A.  
 MAJOR ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.  
 J. J. HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.  
 RALPH NEVILL, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.  
 S. W. KERSHAW, Esq., M.A.  
 W. W. POCOCK, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.  
 WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.S.  
 JOHN R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.

Vacancies having occurred in the Council through the resignation of Reginald Bray, Esq., F.S.A., the lamented decease of Cuthbert Johnson, Esq., F.S.A., the election of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guildford, D.D., as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and the non-election of several members of the late Council, the following gentlemen were proposed, seconded, and declared duly elected members of the Council :—

DR. PARR.  
 GEORGE HAWKES, Esq., F.R.H.S.  
 JOHN EDWARD PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.S.L.  
 GENERAL STEWART ALLAN, F.S.A. Scot., F.R.H.S., F.Ben.-  
 Asiatic Soc., &c.  
 ROBERT HOVENDEN, Esq.  
 GEORGE CURLING, Esq.  
 ARTHUR J. STYLE, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.  
 CHARLES H. COOKE, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Hawkes proposed, and Mr. C. H. Cooke seconded, "That the Treasurer and Trustees of the Society be re-elected," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hawkes proposed, and Mr. G. Curling seconded, "That the Honorary Secretary be re-elected," which was also carried unanimously.

It having been proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried, "That Philip Capel Hanbury, Esq., be re-elected one of the Auditors of the Society," W. F. Potter, Esq., and J. Turk Lacey, Esq., were proposed, seconded, and declared duly elected Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year.

The following new members were elected :—

SIR WILLIAM R. DRAKE, F.S.A.

W. J. PAYNE, Esq.

F. PAWLE, Esq.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Robert Hovenden, Esq., and George Curling, Esq., for their services in auditing the accounts of the Society for the past two years.

The proceedings of the meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

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A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held on July 17th, 1879; the Right Hon. Lord Hylton presiding.

The place of meeting was Redhill Junction station, where carriages had been provided to convey the company to Chaldon, Chipstead, Gattou Hall and Church, and Reigate. Proceeding from Redhill to Chaldon the party stopped at Merstham Park on the way to partake of refreshments by the kind invitation of the noble president, who had provided a large marquee on the lawn inside the entrance gates, and passing from the marquee through the beautiful grounds to view the church, the company regained the carriages and continued their way to Chaldon Church, where Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., read a Paper upon its architectural features.

Mr. Nevill explained that the original church had no aisle, as shown by some external quoins. That the south aisle and chantry were Early English, and the column on the north side of a later date of same style, the corbels at responds, the door on the north side, and several windows being Late Decorated. Attention was called to the excellence of detail of these windows, and the freedom of the cuspings, one of the windows being identical with one at Godalming. There were remains of a walled-up arch in the chancel of the same date, and it was suggested that this part of the church was built by a Sir John Covert, who died in 1352, and was buried in the church with his wife Isabella, whose Will is dated 1400.

The chancel arch and the east window were of Middle Perpendicular. On the north side of the chancel arch are some jumbled up pieces of a panelled tomb: this panelling, in Manning's time, was on each side of the Renaissance tablet, and was probably altered when a tablet to a Tolmin was put up. Whether there was originally a north chantry, or merely an arch enclosing a tomb, was not clear.

The tower, spire and vestry, were of this century. There is a carved oak pulpit very similar to that at Godalming, given by Patience Lambert in 1657. There are three piscinæ, one in the east wall, one in the south chantry, and one on the east respond of north arcade.

There is a grave cross in the porch, and all the monuments mentioned by Manning still remain—the Registers begin in 1574.

Mr. Nevill expressed a hope that any repairs of the windows or other work done at any time would be executed in chalk similar to the old, so that as many old pieces as possible might be preserved, and re-used, instead of the old work being destroyed, as was too often the case when Bath stone was used. Mr. Nevill, alluding to the satisfactory use of Mosaic for part of the floor at Merstham Church, deprecated the use of stained and varnished deal, as destructive of all harmony of colour and appearance in a church containing old work.

Mr. Nevill was followed by Mr. J. G. Waller, who described the ancient and interesting wall painting on the west end wall of nave, and gave many additional particulars respecting this ancient painting, which will be found printed at page 295 of this volume.

The company next visited Chipstead, where Major Heales, F.S.A.,

M.R.S.L., gave a Paper upon the church, which will be found printed at page 257 of this volume.

From Chipstead, the members and visitors proceeded to Gatton Park, to view the beautiful marble hall and gallery of pictures by the old Masters, by the kind permission of Robert McCalmont, Esq. The company next visited Gatton Church, where the Rev. Canon Cazenove, M.A., offered some remarks upon the beautiful carved work said to have been brought from Belgium. From the church the company walked to the site of the Borough Hall of Gatton, where Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., standing beneath the fine trees occupying the site, read a most interesting Paper upon the Parliamentary history of that borough.

Mr. Leveson-Gower commenced by saying: "It requires perhaps to be stated that this building in which we are assembled is a town-hall, a fact which may appear strange to those who have the Town-hall of Manchester or Birmingham in their mind. I question much whether any newly-elected member for Gatton ever addressed so large an assembly as I have the honour of doing at the present moment. Gatton, as its name implies, is the Ton or settlement by the 'Gate' or road, the road being that one known as the Pilgrim's Way, which also gives its name to Reigate, the Rige-gate or road on the ridge. A peculiar interest seems to me to attach to this road; it is one of the earliest marks of civilization that the county possesses, leading between the two chief towns of the kingdom at that time, viz., Winchester and Canterbury; that places should take their name from it testifies to its importance as a means of communication (doubtless at that time the only one). A notice will be found of this road by the late Mr. Albert Way, in Notes to Stanley's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, and a Paper in Vol. VI. of our Society's *Transactions*, by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, who took pains to trace it in the neighbourhood of Godstone, and succeeded in laying down the right line of it there. It is in many places nearly lost. I shall not be satisfied until its course is accurately traced and mapped out from its entrance into the county near Farnham until it leaves it and enters Kent. I have always maintained that it was an old British track anterior to the Romans, but used by them, as witness the villas that lie along the line of it: Abinger, lately discovered—Colley Farm, near Reigate—Blechingley—Titsey, all lying just off the track, and perhaps others yet to be discovered. I was once courteously reminded, when I had been descanting on the antiquity of the Pilgrim's Way, that the pilgrims were subsequent to the Romans, a fact which no one will dispute; but if we suppose that it got the name because it was made by the pilgrims for the purpose of their journeys to Canterbury we shall be certainly mistaken. I question much whether this name by which we call it ever attaches to it in early deeds, and whether it is not rather a modern appellation. In my own parish, through which it runs, although there is a farm known as 'Pilgrim's Lodge,' the road itself is called in a deed of the last century 'East Field Lane.'

"Aubrey says of Gatton, 'This town, however small and inconsiderate at present, was well known by the Romans, of whose coins and other remains of antiquity have been formerly discovered great remains, and

where the fine Manour House now stands was formerly a Castle. This place is renowned also for a great slaughter committed on the plundering Danes by the women. The town is said to have been then situated much more westwardly towards the top of the White Hill, and to have been very spacious before its destruction by the Danes.' Manning, possibly copying from Aubrey, repeats this statement. Brayley, on the other hand, states that no traces of such a structure or notices in history exist to corroborate the statement. Be this as it may, there can be no question of the antiquity of the settlement at this place, and on the site of a fortified dwelling may have arisen the Manor House that Aubrey mentions.

"In *Domesday* it is thus mentioned: 'Herfrid holds Gatone of the bishop (*i.e.* Odo, Bishop of Baieux); there is a church and six acres of meadow. Odo forfeited this estate in consequence of joining Robert, Duke of Normandy, in an attempt to dethrone William Rufus, and Herfrid henceforth held it of the King-in-Chief. From being owners of the estate the family seem to have assumed the name of De Gatton, and without being able to supply the links in the Pedigree from the time of Hefrid to that of Henry II., we may conjecture that the property passed in regular descent.'

"In the north chancel of the church of Wormsell in Kent were formerly, in painted glass, the arms of Simon de Northwood, ermine, a cross engrailed or, charged with a bendlet azure, impaling chequy argent and azure, which were the arms of Gatton; these latter arms were also in the Church of Sellenge.

"Of the Northwodes we get the following descent:—Simon de Northwode, the husband of Margery, was Member for the county of Surrey in 1322 and 1340, shortly after which he died, for in 1343 we find Robert de Northwode in possession. Sir Robert died on the 17th July, 1360, leaving Thomas his son and heir; he died in 1362, leaving Richard his brother and heir, who died shortly after, when Joan and Agnes, his two sisters, inherited, the latter of whom married Nicholas Hering, and had the Gatton Estates. Gatton passed through various families after that time, none of whom possessed it for any length of time.

"Its chief notoriety arose from the fact of its being a Parliamentary borough, and returning two members to Parliament. It was first privileged to return two members to the House of Commons in 29 Hen. VI., 1451. Salmon, in his *Antiquities of Surrey*, says, 'It is an old borough town, and something hard to be paralleled is that three places which send members to Parliament are so near together as Reygate, Gatton, and Blechingley. This seems owing to the great interest of Earl Warren with the barons when the Commons were made a part of the Parliament.' This remark could not apply to Gatton, as it received its incorporation long after any influence of the Earls of Warren had died out in Surrey. I would rather, as a Surrey man, believe that the inhabitants of this county and neighbourhood were so superior in intelligence to the rest of the world that they were selected as the best material out of which to return members to Parliament. It has been suggested by Brayley that the borough was incorporated in recognition

of the services of one John Tymperley, to whom Henry VI., in 1499, in consideration of his good services, had granted licence to impark his manor of Gatton, and whom, in 14 Ed. IV., we find returned as member.

“Lord Lytton, in *The Parisians*, speaking of these small boroughs says—‘They were ancient nurseries of Statesmen: they are gone, and their place is not supplied.’ I am afraid that, respectable as no doubt many or most of the representatives of Gatton may have been, they can hardly claim to be ranked as Statesmen. The two first names returned were Thomas Bentham and Hugo Hulls, to the Parliament held at Westminster in 1451. In 1542, Sir Richard Copley, knight, who describes himself as Burgess and only inhabitant of the borough and town of Gatton, returns that he hath freely elected and chosen T. Sanders, of Charlwood, and Thomas Bishopp, of Henfield, so that it can hardly be said to have partaken of the nature of popular representation.

“In 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary, we find Thomas Copley by the election of Dame Elizabeth Copley, so that it was not considered irregular for a lady to elect the member.

“In 28 Eliz., 1586, John Puckering, Serjeant-at-law, and afterwards elected Speaker, was returned. In the last year of her reign, Sir Matthew Browne, of Betchworth. In 1603, 1615, and 1621, Sir Thomas Gresham, of Titsey; Sir Nicholas Saunders, Sir Thomas Bludder, Sir Edmund Bowyer, Sir Charles Howard, of Lingfield, and other county notables, also figure on the list. Sir John Thompson, member in 1685 and subsequent years was a constant speaker in the House of Commons. Upon his death in 1711, his speeches from 1640 and 1760 were published, together with memoirs of his life. The two last members for the borough were Lord Pollington, eldest son of Lord Mexborough, and the Hon. John Ashley Cooper, fourth son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

“Sir Mark Wood was the last owner of the borough, and shortly before the Reform Bill his representatives sold it to Frederick Lord Monson, fifth lord, in whose descendants the property still remains. The elections took place in the small building in which we are now assembled. I am not aware whether any records of the elections have been preserved.

“With regard to the house which we have just visited, time will not allow me to say much. Its principal features are due to Lord Monson, the purchaser, a man of cultivated taste and literary distinction, who filled it with many choice objects which he collected on his travels. It only remains for me to express, on behalf of all the members of the Society, their thanks to Mr. McCalmont, the present occupier, for his kindness in allowing us to inspect the fine Hall.

“Speaking in this place, I can hardly omit to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Canon Wynter, associated with Gatton for so many years, whose kindness and worth will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to enjoy his friendship.”

The company then regained their seats in the carriages and proceeded through a beautiful district to Reigate, where an elegant and ample cold

collation had been provided in the Public Hall, and after the usual and customary toasts had been proposed and duly responded to, the following new members were elected:—The Revs. Peter Aubertin and E. P. Larkin, M.A., Mrs. Martin, George Atkinson, W. A. Brodribb, C. H. Adshead, and C. H. Gatty, Esqrs. This closed the proceedings of one of the most enjoyable and successful excursions of the Society, and the carriages being in waiting the party returned to Redhill Junction.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect officers for the ensuing year, was held in the Council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Wednesday, the 23rd July, 1879.

Major Eustace Anderson, member of the Council, presided.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting and the Minutes of the last General Meeting having been read, confirmed, and signed, the Chairman requested the Honorary Secretary to read the following Annual Report and the Balance-sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1878.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in presenting this their Twenty-fourth Annual Report and the Balance-sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1878, congratulates the members upon the continued prosperity of the Society, by means of which they were enabled early in the current year to print Part II. of Volume VII. of the Collections of the Society, and issue the same to all members, honorary members, and Societies in union.

This Part contains the following Papers, viz.—“Notes on the Parish and Church of Carshalton” and “Horsell Church,” by Thomas Milbourn, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*; “Horley Church,” by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.; “The Monuments in Horley Church,” by J. G. Waller, Esq.; “Elstead and its Church,” by the Rev. Charles Kerry, M.A.; “Some account of Richard Drake, of Esher Place, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth,” by Sir William Drake, F.S.A.; “Esher Place,” by Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; “Thames Ditton Church,” by Arthur J. Style, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.; “Inventories of the College of Lingfield,” by Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A.; “The Will of Isabel Flemyng, formerly Legh,” communicated by Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A.; and the “Continuation of the Visitation of Surrey,” by J. Jackson Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., all of which papers will be found to contain matters of Antiquarian interest in connection with the history of the county of Surrey.

The Annual Excursion of the Society to Redhill, Merstham, Chaldon, Chipstead, and Gatton Park, Borough Hall, and Church, on Thursday, the 17th day of July, 1879, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Hylton, *Vice-president*, proved one of the most successful meetings of the Society, and the thanks of the members are due to the several

readers of Papers, viz., to Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., for his paper upon Chaldon Church and its history; to J. G. Waller, Esq., for his paper upon the ancient Wall-painting in Chaldon Church; to Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., for his paper descriptive of the Architectural Features of Chipstead Church; to Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., for his paper upon the History of the Parliamentary Borough of Gatton; to Robert McCalmont, Esq., for his great kindness in permitting the members to visit the Marble Hall, Gatton, and the Gallery of Paintings by the old Masters, and also to the President of the day, the Right Hon. Lord Hylton, for his kind and unexpected entertainment to the members at Merstham House whilst *en route* to Chaldon.

The Council regret to report the lamented decease during the last year of William Tayler, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.S., an old and valued colleague, by which a vacancy has occurred in the Council.

The Council also beg to report that they have received a sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* from the executors of the late William Tayler, Esq., above referred to, being the amount of a bequest by him to the Society, to be expended by the Council as they may deem advisable.

The Council also beg to congratulate the members upon the continued increase of the Society—twenty-three annual subscribers and one life member having been elected during the past year—although the deaths and resignations of members have been unusually heavy.

The number of members of the Society at the present date amounts to 441; viz., 89 life members, 341 annual subscribers, and 11 honorary members.

The presentations to the Library continue to increase.

The Societies in union for the exchange of *Transactions* number 22.

The reserve fund amounts at the present time to 308*l.* 2*s.* New Three per Cent. Annuities, in addition to which the Council have to invest 30*l.*, being the amount of six Life Compositions.

The Council also beg to report that the Honorary Secretary is now collecting materials from the several readers of papers for the preparation of Part III., Volume VII., to complete the volume for early publication and issue to the members in January, 1880.

(Signed) EUSTACE ANDERSON, *Chairman.*

8, DANES INN, STRAND, W.C.  
23rd July, 1879.

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Surrey Archæological Society.—Balance Sheet for the Year ending December 31st, 1878.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance in hand the 31st December, 1877.....	156 7 3	By Rent of Rooms, Housekeeper, Firing, and Insurance .....	44 1 6
„ Subscriptions and Life Compositions .....	195 0 0	„ Printing.....	127 12 4
„ Sale of Publications.....	3 4 0	„ Engraving.....	10 0 0
„ Dividends on Stock .....	8 12 5	„ Postage of notices and parts .....	14 13 8
		„ Stationery.....	3 12 6
		„ Bookbinding.....	1 7 0
		„ Purchase of £31. 11s. 4d. New Three per Cent. Annuities, } being the amount of Six Life Compositions.....	30 0 0
		„ Petty Cash .....	10 0 0
		„ Expenses of Exhibition at Kingston-on-Thames .....	3 16 6
		„ Accounts paid in connection with meeting of Society at } Godalming .....	3 16 2
		„ Balance at Bank 31st December, 1878.....	114 4 0
	<u>£363 3 8</u>		<u>£363 3 8</u>

Summer Meeting, 1878.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To Sale of Tickets .....	30 5 0	By Conveyances and Collation .....	29 6 0
„ Payment out of Petty Cash to Balance Account.....	1 5 0	„ Gratuities and other expenses .....	2 4 0
	<u>£31 10 0</u>		<u>£31 10 0</u>

The above Account has been examined by us and found correct,

(Signed)

J. TURK LACEY, }  
W. F. POTTER, }  
Auditors.

This 17th day of March, 1879.

The Society holds £308. 2s. 0d. Stock in the New Three per Cent. Annuities.

It was moved by Mr. P. Cooke, seconded by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, and carried unanimously, "That the Report and Balance-sheet be received, adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the members of the Society."

The following members of the Council retiring by rotation, viz.—

The Rev. CANON BRIDGES.

MAJOR EUSTACE ANDERSON.

J. JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

C. H. COOKE, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

W. W. POCOCK, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

ROBERT HOVENDEN, Esq.

R. A. C. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

ALFRED CARPENTER, Esq., M.D.

but, being eligible for re-election, it was moved by Mr. P. Cooke, seconded by Mr. Turk Lacey, and carried unanimously, "That the same be re-elected members of the Council."

It was moved by Major Heales, seconded by Mr. W. F. Potter, and carried unanimously, "That PHILIP CAPEL HANBURY, Esq., be elected a member of the Council."

It was proposed by Mr. Nevill, seconded by Mr. Style, and carried unanimously, "That the Treasurer and Trustees be re-elected."

Major Heales proposed "That Mr. Milbourn, the Honorary Secretary, be re-elected," which proposal was seconded by Mr. Nevill, and carried.

Mr. C. H. Cooke moved "That the Auditors, J. Turk Lacey and W. F. Potter, Esqs., be re-elected Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year," which motion, being seconded by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, was carried unanimously.

It was moved by Major Heales, seconded by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, and carried, "That the honorary Local Secretaries be re-elected."

The following new members, viz.—

ARTHUR ERASMUS BOND, Esq.,

Coombe Leigh, The Downs, Wimbledon,

proposed by the Honorary Secretary, and

SISSON W. NEALE, Esq., Reigate,

proposed by Major Heales, F.S.A., having been proposed and seconded, were declared duly elected.

Mr. Potter proposed, and Mr. P. Cooke seconded, "A vote of thanks to the members of the Council for their services during the past year," which was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Hovenden, seconded by Mr. C. H. Cooke, and carried unanimously, "That a vote of thanks be accorded the Auditors for their services during the past year."

The following gentlemen, viz.—H. W. KING, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Essex Archæological Society, and W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., having been nominated in April last for election at this meeting as honorary members of the Society, it was moved by Major Heales, seconded by S. W. Kershaw, Esq., and carried unanimously, "That the before-mentioned gentlemen be elected honorary members of this Society."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

# Surrey Archaeological Society.

Council Room—8, DANES INN, STRAND.

Museum—PUBLIC HALL, CROYDON.

Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE DUKE OF  
CAMBRIDGE, K.G.



President.

HIS GRACE  
THE DUKE OF  
BUCCLEUCH, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, D.D., LL.D.  
The Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, D.D., F.S.A.  
The Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, D.D.  
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LOVELACE, F.R.S., LORD LIEUTENANT.  
The Right Hon. EARL PERCY, M.P.  
The Right Hon. VISCOUNT MIDLETON.  
The Right Hon. LORD MONSON.  
The Right Hon. LORD HYLTON.  
The Right Hon. Lord-Justice SIR RICHARD BAGGALLAY.  
SIR WALTER ROCKLIFFE FARQUHAR, Bart.  
SIR HENRY W. PEEK, Bart., M.P.  
Major-General SIR HENRY C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., F.R.S.  
GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.  
GEORGE CUBITT, Esq., M.P. (*Trustee*).  
WILLIAM GRANTHAM, Esq., M.P.  
GUILDFORD ONSLOW, Esq.,  
WILLIAM JOHN EVELYN, Esq., F.S.A.  
T. SOMERS COCKS, Esq. (*Treasurer and Trustee*).  
JAMES WATNEY, Esq., M.P.

Council.

GENERAL STEWART ALLAN, F.S.A. Scot., F.R.H.S.,  
F. Ben. Asiatic Soc., &c.

MAJOR EUSTACE ANDERSON.

R. A. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

Rev. CANON BRIDGES, M.A.

The Hon. GEORGE C. BRODRICK, F.S.A.

Rev. THOMAS BURNINGHAM, M.A.

JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A.

ALFRED CARPENTER, Esq., M.D.

Rev. CANON CAZENOVE, M.A.

CHARLES H. COOKE, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

GEORGE CURLING, Esq.

JOHN ROBERT DANIEL-TYSSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.

JOHN EDMUND GARDNER, Esq., F.S.A.,

PHILIP CAPEL HANBURY, Esq.

GEORGE HAWKES, Esq., F.R.H.S.

MAJOR ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

ROBERT HOVENDEN, Esq.

JOHN JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

S. W. KERSHAW, Esq., M.A.

RALPH NEVILL, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

ALFRED PARR, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.

W. W. POCOCK, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.,

JOHN EDWARD PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

ARTHUR J. STYLE, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

*Treasurer.*

THOMAS SOMERS COCKS, Esq.

*Trustees.*

THOMAS SOMERS COCKS, Esq.

GEORGE CUBITT, Esq., M.P.

*Honorary Secretary.*

THOMAS MILBOURN, Esq., 38, Bishopsgate-street, Within, E.C.

*Auditors for 1879—80.*

W. F. POTTER, Esq.

J. TURK LACEY, Esq.

*Bankers.*

Messrs. BIDDULPH, COCKS, & CO., 43, Charing Cross.

*Honorary Local Secretaries.*

ALDERSHOT..... W. E. FOSTER, Esq.

CARSHALTON ..... F. S. MOGER, Esq.

CHERTSEY ..... M. SHURLOCK, Esq.

CROYDON..... F. WARREN, Esq.

DORKING..... CHARLES HART, Esq.

FARNHAM ..... —————

GODALMING..... RALPH NEVILL, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

GUILDFORD..... D. M. STEVENS, Esq.

KINGSTON ..... FREDERICK GOULD, Esq., J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S

MITCHAM ..... W. R. HARWOOD, Esq.

NEWINGTON ..... FREDERICK CHESTER, Esq.

REIGATE..... GEORGE MORRISON, Esq.

RICHMOND ..... T. MEADOWS CLARKE, Esq.

THAMES DITTON..... ARTHUR J. STYLE, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

WALWORTH ..... Rev. F. STATHAM, B.A., F.G.S.

*Collector.*

Mr. W. P. IVATTS, 5, Groombridge Road, South Hackney, E.

*Bookbinder.*

Mr. T. POTTER, 40, Brooksby Walk, Homerton, E.