

Surrey  
Archæological Collections

RELATING TO THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

PUBLISHED BY  
The Surrey Archæological Society

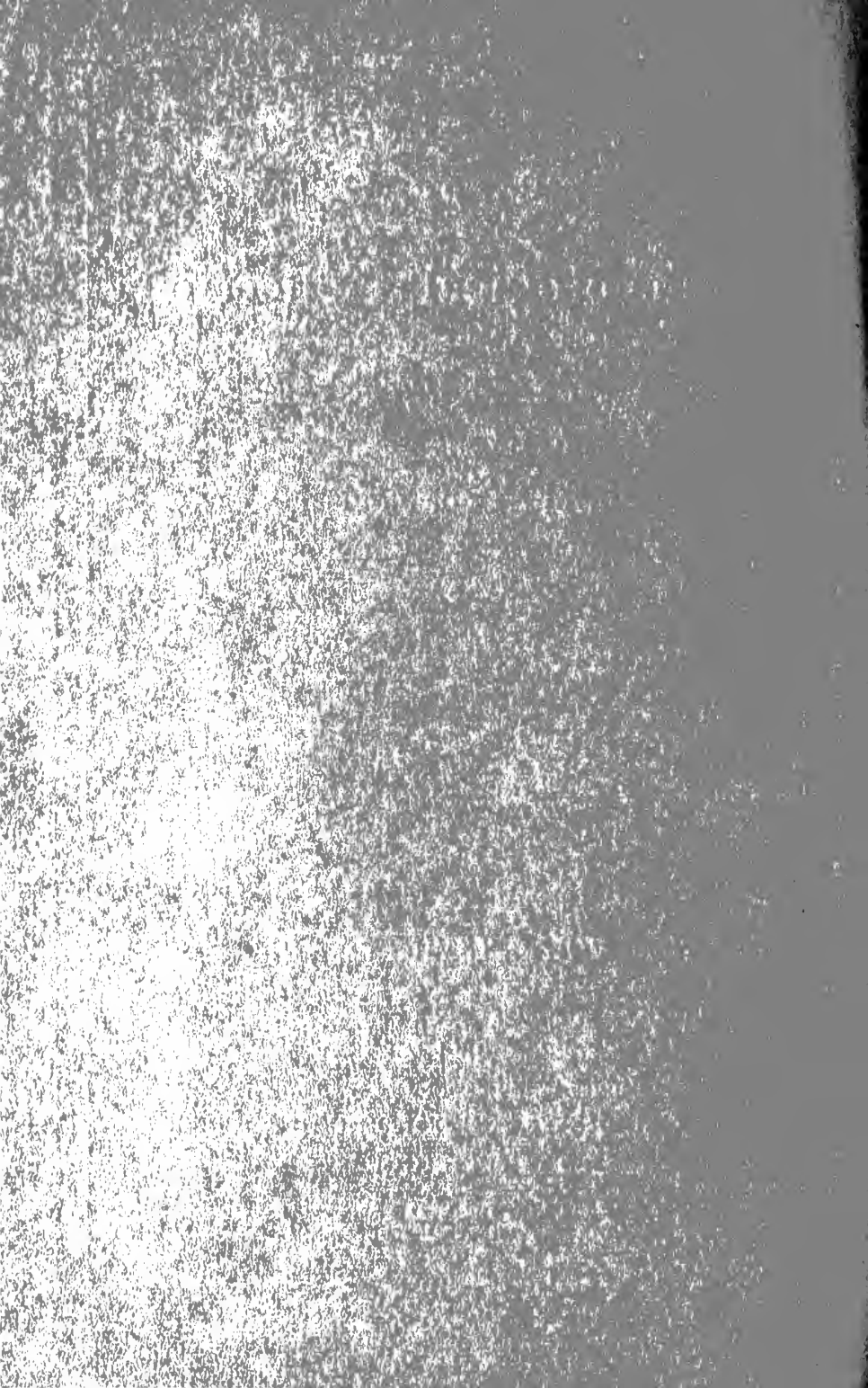


VOL. XXXVII. PART I.

GUILDFORD:

PRINTED BY BILLING AND SONS, LTD., FOR  
THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

MDCCCXXVI

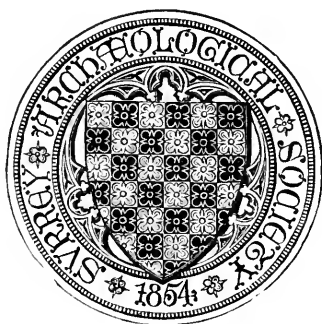


# Surrey Archæological Collections

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History and Antiquities of the County

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SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY



VOL. XXXVII. PART I.

PRINTED BY BILLING AND SONS, LTD., GUILDFORD AND ESHER

FOR

THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

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MDCCCXXVI

## PRELIMINARY NOTE.

I AM asked to write a few lines about a number of changes in the arrangements for carrying on the work of the Society, which seem to call for some remark. To the difficulties experienced by all Societies in bringing their publications up to date after the War and in meeting the greatly increased costs of printing has been added in our case that of filling a rather unexpected gap caused by the resignation of Mr. A. E. Whitley from the position of Honorary Secretary. The Council has now decided definitely to separate the Editorial duties from those of the Honorary Secretary and has been fortunate in securing the help of Mrs. R. Grenside, who, with the assistance of a small Committee, will in future carry on the work of preparing the *Collections*, and has prepared this issue for the press. To meet the difficulty of publishing a volume which shall be within the financial means of the Society and at the same time not (as has of late been the case) too slim to be really suitable for cloth binding, the Council has decided for the present to revert to the Society's original practice and make two yearly parts constitute a single volume with a single Index; and the present publication marks the beginning of that scheme. This should make feasible some other minor economies, and it may be possible to issue with each second part a cloth case for the binding: certainly such cases will be provided for those Members who order them.

The problem of bringing and keeping the Society's publications up to date is not only one of money. One effect of the War which seems to have remained is a congestion of work in the case of most of our habitual contributors. Members cannot be too strongly urged to secure, if they wish to aid in the task of bringing publications back to their

former size and punctuality, not merely New Members but New Contributors, and themselves to offer any work they can to the Honorary Editor in the form either of Notes or of Articles. From a Membership of nearly 600 Archæologists it should not be difficult to obtain material for many volumes: but the fact remains that it is proving so at present. The Editor, who at the time this is issued has another part already in preparation, will be delighted to consider any contributions submitted to her.

Finally, it remains to express regret that the long promised volume on *Stained Glass in Surrey Churches* is still not complete. The coloured plates, provided by local subscription as a memorial to the late Dr. A. V. Peatling, F.S.A., have all been prepared: but it has proved necessary to examine practically all the specimens *in situ* for the purposes of the text; and this very heavy work the Editor, who has many other calls upon his time, has not yet succeeded in completing. We can only express by way of consolation the belief that the volume will be, when it appears, a particularly complete and scholarly production.

H. J.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

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1924.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (in accordance with Rule XIII) was held at Guildford, at the Guildhall, by kind invitation of the Mayor of Guildford, on Saturday, May 10th, 1924, at 3.15 p.m., the PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting.

The MINUTES of the last Annual General Meeting were read and adopted.

The ACCOUNTS and REPORT, printed and in the hands of Members, were taken as read.

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### REPORT OF COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1923.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has pleasure in presenting this, its SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, together with the CASH ACCOUNT, duly audited, for the year 1923 and the usual STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Council and the Editor are still trying to cope with the difficulties involved in an attempt to bring publications up to date. Before the Annual Meeting, Volume XXXV should be in the hands of Members; and it.

will be found an exceptionally interesting number with, among other articles, an important summary by Dr. Gardner of our knowledge of Bronze Age urns found in Surrey, and an unusually large quantity of Illustrations, made possible by generous gifts from Dr. Gardner and another contributor, Mr. S. E. Winbolt. Another volume of *Collections* is in preparation, and it is probable that this will be the publication next issued: but simultaneously the Council is preparing, through Mr. C. F. Eeles, for the publication of what, it is hoped, will be a very notable work upon the *Stained Glass of Surrey*, with coloured plates after water-colour drawings by the late Dr. A. V. Peatling, F.S.A., which are now at the Victoria and Albert Museum. A small local Committee had been collecting funds for such a publication, and the Council has arranged to take over the actual publication, with ordinary illustrations, and to use the collected funds for the colour blocks: it is also publishing a preliminary notice inviting subscriptions from any persons outside the Society who may be interested, and money thus received will similarly be used to increase the number of coloured plates.

This volume and Volume XXXVI of the *Collections* will, it is hoped, be issued during the year 1924, in respect of that year and the year 1923. For further publishing work the Council has arranged, provisionally, a reissue of the *Schedule of Surrey Antiquities*,<sup>1</sup> now out of print, and material for the correction of this is being put together. The Council has also been in negotiation for the publication of Mr. Bonner's work upon *Place-Names* in conjunction with the Place-Names Society, and hopes that by next year it may be able to make a definite announcement on this subject.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.—The usual additions to the Library by way of exchange have been made during the year, but there has also been a number of gifts, some of which will be found recorded in the *Collections*. The Museum has also

<sup>1</sup> See the paragraphs below dealing with the *Scheduling of Surrey Antiquities* and the *Archæological Survey*.

profited by gifts, including bequests from the late Mr. W. H. Keeble and Dr. H. M. Chester, and by some small purchases of deeds. Some rearrangement of exhibits in the Museum, made during this year, should add considerably to its attraction.

SURREY RECORDS.—In this connection the Council would take the opportunity of drawing attention once more to the very considerable danger of dispersal and loss which, partly as a result of recent legislation, now threatens *Private Collections of Deeds and Court Rolls*. This matter is referred to at more length in the Report of the RECORD SOCIETY, to which Members should turn. The Council would further plead (since the Archæological Society is now, as will be seen below, in a very satisfactory condition numerically) for further support by its Members of the Record Society, which is doing very good work under considerable difficulties.

EXCURSIONS.—The policy of an increased number of these appears to have been, again, very popular. The *Annual Excursion* in 1923 was to *Sutton Place* and the neighbourhood, and to *Clandon Park*, and was attended by a very large number (about 200). An *Excursion outside the County* was also popular, *Winchester* being visited; and afternoon excursions to *West Wickham* and *Addington*, to *Staple Inn, London*, and to *Banstead* were very well attended. The Council takes this opportunity of thanking all who by their work and hospitality contributed to the success of these arrangements. *Excursions for the year 1924* will, it is hoped, include visits to Reigate and Horne (in July), to Rochester (June), to Carshalton and Beddington (May), and to some other place in the autumn.

LECTURES.—The Council would point out to Members that their archæological interests may well be extended into the winter months by the organization of Lectures locally. The Council had prepared, some years ago, a strong list of gentlemen, all well-known authorities, who were willing to give popular lectures on various archæological subjects; and the Honorary Secretary is still in a position to assist Members



who desire to organize work of this description; which is, besides, valuable as propaganda.

THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—The outstanding feature of the year in this respect, the prevention of the demolition of *Whitgift Hospital*, was mentioned, by anticipation, in last year's Report. The very decisive action of the House of Lords, when the case came before it, should ensure the Hospital against such danger for many years to come; and this Society, and the numerous others (in particular the Royal Institute of British Architects) which took action in the matter, have cause to congratulate themselves upon their success. One or two minor cases of threatened danger were brought to the Council's notice during the year, but none which calls for special comment here.

THE SCHEDULING OF SURREY MONUMENTS.—In sequence to the preceding remarks, the Council is happy to announce an important step taken during the year by the agreement it has made for concerted action with H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, under the Office of Works. This means the "scheduling" of certain Surrey Monuments, according to Statute; and the provision by this Society of a suitable machinery of Local Representatives for the visiting and inspection of antiquities thus scheduled. The Council is in consequence adding considerably to the number of *Honorary Local Secretaries*, who will be responsible to a special Committee which will report to the Council and to H.M. Inspector.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.—In connection with the above, the Council has to report continued activity on the part of the *Joint Committee* appointed in 1922 to collect information, primarily for the use of the Ordnance Survey. This Committee has been again enlarged. Its constitution appears in a note in the *Collections*. It is hoped to include some report of its results in the next volume.

OTHER EXPLORATION.—A particularly important find was made during the year at *Cheam*, where a medieval kiln and large quantities of pottery came to light. The finds were

on view at Cheam in December, 1923, when a considerable number of Members visited them: they have now been distributed between the Science Museum at South Kensington, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the British Museum, this Society's Museum, and Cheam. The discovery is described by Mr. C. J. Marshall, who first investigated it, in our *Collections*.

Another important piece of work described in the *Collections* is that upon the *Rowhook—Farley Heath Branch of Stane Street*, by Mr. S. E. Winbolt: the *Collections* contain also a further instalment of discoveries on the site of *Merton Priory* by Canon Westlake and Colonel Bidder: and, in addition, the accounts of a *Bronze Age Founder's Hoard* discovered at *Wandswoth* by Mr. Rice, and of discoveries at *Epsom*.

LOCAL WORK FOR THE SOCIETY.—The Council would make, with fresh emphasis, its usual appeal for more assistance in local work. The large number of Local Secretaries now appointed should make it easy for Members to ascertain directions in which their efforts would be most useful: but the Honorary Secretary is at all times ready also to give, and to receive, information. The amount of work which may be done (not necessarily of a technical or difficult character) is unlimited; and the proportion of Members who assist personally in the Society's activities is still far too small.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.—This has risen in a very gratifying manner to a total larger than any previously registered: but the number is still not great enough to balance the increase in necessary expenditure (especially on printing) since the War. The number of Members at the time of writing is 540.

The Society has lost several Members by death since the last Report. Among these the Council would mention, with particular regret, the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin Austen, F.R.S., a very old and very distinguished Member of the Society and of its Council; of Mr. W. H. Keeble and Dr. H. M. Chester, who bequeathed some

objects to our Museum; and of Miss Lucy Wheeler, for some years Local Secretary for Chertsey, the news of whose death reaches us as we go to press.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.—*Mr. Hilary Jenkinson* found it necessary at the end of the year 1923, owing to the increasing claims of other work, to place in the hands of the Council his resignation of the position of Honorary Secretary, which he had held for fifteen years. He has been elected to a vacant place on the Council, and will continue for a time to edit the Society's publications.

To fill his place the Council has been fortunate in securing the services of *Mr. A. E. Whitley, B.A.*

COUNCIL.—Under Rule XII the following retire, but are eligible for re-election: W. Bruce Bannerman, Esq., F.S.A.; the Rev. Gerald S. Davies; the Rev. J. K. Floyer, F.S.A.; Eric Gardner, Esq., M.B., F.S.A.; the Rev. J. E. Jagger; Philip M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Henry C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; and Gilbert H. White, Esq.

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The REPORT and ACCOUNTS were duly adopted, and Members of the Council re-elected as recommended.

A vote of thanks to President, Vice-Presidents, and Council for their services during the past year was carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks to the Mayor for the use of the Guildhall and to the President for presiding terminated the Meeting. Tea was subsequently provided at the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, when a Paper was read by *Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A.*

## SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Cash Account for the Year ending December 31st, 1923.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	
To Balance at Bank, January 1, 1923:					By Castle Arch: Rent	12	0	0		
On Deposit	.. .. .	150	0	0	Rates, 1½ years	21	4	0		
Current Account	.. .. .	285	3	3	House Duty	.. .. .	0	7	0	
Cash in hand	.. .. .	4	1	3	Insurance	.. .. .	0	12	6	
Annual Subscriptions:					Repairing Bookshelves	.. .. .	1	1	0	
1921: 1					Librarian's Salary, 1922-23	.. .. .	20	0	0	
1922: 6					Contribution to Museum	.. .. .	15	0	0	
1923: 443					1 Year to March, 1923	.. .. .	138	11	0	
1924: 21					Publications: S.A.C. XXXIV, Printing and Binding	.. .. .	25	15	7	
1925: 1					Illustration Blocks	.. .. .	164	6	7	
Ditto, Payments in Excess	.. .. .	236	0	0	Printing: General, 1922-23	.. .. .	89	4	4	
Entrance Fees (66)	.. .. .	30	0	0	Postage	.. .. .	.. .. .	5	2	7
Sale of Publications	.. .. .	0	2	6	Petty Disbursements	.. .. .	.. .. .	5	1	2
Cases for binding S.A.C.	.. .. .	5	14	6	Clerical Assistance, 3 quarters (Jan. to Sept.)	.. .. .	.. .. .	4	10	0
Excursion Tickets (four meetings)	.. .. .	.. .. .	5	17	Subscriptions: Congress of Archaeological Societies	.. .. .	1	0	0	
Donations to General Funds (St. Leonard's Men's Society, Streatham)	.. .. .	.. .. .	97	13	Harleian Society	.. .. .	1	6	3	
Contribution to Costs of Dr. Peatling's book on Stained Glass (per Miss G. Malcolm Wood)	.. .. .	.. .. .	4	4	Surrey Record Society	.. .. .	3	6	3	
Ditto, Illustrations, Paper in S.A.C. (S. Winbolt)	.. .. .	.. .. .	15	0	Cheque Book	.. .. .	0	5	0	
Rent, Castle Arch	.. .. .	.. .. .	10	0	Expenses of Excursions (four)	.. .. .	83	8	4	
Interest and Dividends:					Ditto, Annual Meeting	.. .. .	5	5	3	
Deposit Account (£150)	.. .. .	2	4	7	Purchase of MSS., 19 Fines, 76 W. Horsley & Chertsey Properties (R. Sanderson)	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	0
Consols (£316 4s. 8d.)	.. .. .	6	0	8	Investment on Account of Life Compositions, £31 National Savings Certificates @ 10s.	.. .. .	.. .. .	24	16	0
War Loan (£21 2s. 10d.)	.. .. .	1	1	0	Balance at Bank: Deposit Account	.. .. .	150	0	0	
					Current	.. .. .	249	8	5	
					Less Cheque, not cleared (Elsley)	.. .. .	5	0	0	
					Cash in hand: Secretary	.. .. .	244	8	5	
					Treasurer	.. .. .	6	7	10	
							400	16	3	
							£857	7	9	

The above has been examined by us and found correct, March 21st, 1924.

ARTHUR BONNER, Hon. Treasurer.

WALTER S. FIELD )  
T. F. PHILLIPS ) Auditors.

# SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet at December 31st, 1923.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				<b>ASSETS.</b>			
To Subscriptions for 1924 (21) and 1925 (1) .. .. .	11	0	0	By Investments:			
" Sundry Creditors .. .. .	44	6	10	(A) Consols £316 ¼s. 8d. (cost about £292) at market value 55¾%	175	10	0
" Estimated cost of Printing, Illustrations, and Binding S.A.C., XXXV. .. .. .	160	0	0	(B) War Loan £21 2s. 10d. at cost .. .. .	20	0	0
" Ditto, Dr. Peatling's Stained Glass .. .. .	160	0	0	(C) National Savings Certificates, £31 at 16s. 6d. .. .. .	25	11	6
" Balance in favour of the Society .. .. .	246	10	11	Balance at Bank .. .. .			
				(A) On Deposit .. .. .	150	0	0
				(B) Current Account .. .. .	249	8	5
				Less .. .. .	5	0	0
				Cash in hand:	394	8	5
				Treasurer .. .. .	2	18	9
				Secretary .. .. .	3	9	1
					6	7	10
					£621	17	9

The Stock of Publications, the Library, and the Museum Exhibits are not valued.

ARTHUR BONNER, *Hon. Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

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1925.

THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (in accordance with Rule XIII) was held at Guildford, at the Guildhall, by kind invitation of the Mayor of Guildford, on Saturday, May 23rd, 1925, at 3.15 p.m.; the PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting.

The MINUTES of the last Annual General Meeting were read and adopted.

The ACCOUNTS and REPORT, printed and in the hands of Members, were taken as read.

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## REPORT OF COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1924.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has pleasure in presenting this, its SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, together with the CASH ACCOUNT, duly audited, for the year 1924, and the usual STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Council and the Editor are still endeavouring to overcome the difficulties involved in an effort to bring publications up to date. Before the Annual

Meeting, Volume XXXVI should be in the hands of Members. The blocks for coloured plates (from the drawings of the late Dr. Peatling) have been prepared and considerable progress has been made by Mr. C. F. Eeles with the letterpress: this, however, since Dr. Peatling left only notes, is a very lengthy and laborious task, and the Council has judged it best to continue with the ordinary series while the volume on the *Stained Glass of Surrey* was preparing: Volume XXXVII of the Transactions is accordingly being compiled.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.—The state of the Library (both in the matter of housing, upkeep, and accessibility) has for a long time been considered not entirely satisfactory: the Council has had under consideration various schemes of improvement, and hopes to be able to make some definite proposals, possibly at an early date. The usual additions to the Library by way of exchange have been made during the year, but there has also been a number of gifts. The Museum has also benefited by gifts, including bequests from the Hon. Mrs. Cooper, Dr. Curtis, Mr. L. Eagleton, Mr. A. E. Johnson, and the executors of the late Dr. H. M. Chester. The redecorating of the Museum and the further rearrangement of exhibits, undertaken during this year, has greatly enhanced its value and attraction.

EXCURSIONS.—Two half-day and two whole-day Excursions, one of which took place outside the county, were arranged during the year. The *Annual Excursion* in 1924 was held in the South-Eastern part of the county, and included visits to *Hamme*, *Burstow Church*, *Horley*, *Pendell Court*, where Mrs. Bell celebrated the tercentenary of the building of the house by generously entertaining the party to tea, and *Nutfield Church*. An *Excursion outside the County* to *Rochester* was also a great success; and afternoon excursions to *Beddington* and *Carshalton*, and to *Southwark Cathedral* were very well attended. The Council takes this opportunity of thanking all who by their work and hospitality assisted to make these visits successful. *Excursions for the year 1925* will, it is hoped, include visits to Colchester (June),

to Godalming and neighbourhood (July), and to Chipstead (September).

LECTURES.—The Council would wish to remind Members once again that their archæological interests may be continued during the winter by the organization of local lectures, which are, in addition, of great use in making known the activities of the Society. The Council prepared, some years ago, a list of lecturers who were willing to give popular lectures on the various archæological subjects on which they are noted authorities; and the Honorary Secretary is in a position to help Members who desire to organize work of this nature.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—The Council has pleasure in reporting that it has not, this year, had many cases of threatened destruction. The most important instance of damage to an antiquity has been the partial demolition of *Tumble Beacon*, Banstead, an ancient earthwork, which was finally taken over by the Ancient Monuments section of H.M. Office of Works, and in this way saved from further injury.

SCHEDULING OF SURREY MONUMENTS.—In connection with the above, the Council is able to report the election of a standing *Committee on Ancient Historical Monuments*, under the chairmanship of Mr. Albany Major, O.B.E., F.S.A. This Committee is in communication with H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and, with the help of the *Honorary Local Secretaries* of the Society, is endeavouring to prepare a complete list of the ancient monuments in Surrey, which may be submitted to the Office of Works for scheduling, and thus saved from possible damage. The Committee has already compiled a preliminary list of some 80 monuments which it considers should certainly be preserved, a copy of which any Member may obtain on application to the Honorary Secretary.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.—In connection with the above, the Council is able to report continued activity on the part of the *Joint Committee*.



**LOCAL WORK FOR THE SOCIETY.**—The Council would once again make its usual appeal for more assistance in local work, particularly in connection with scheduling of ancient monuments. Members can render great help by either informing Mr. Albany Major direct or their Honorary Local Secretaries of any antiquities in their district, other than churches or inhabited buildings, which they consider may be worth scheduling, and thus further the cause of the preservation of the ancient monuments of their county. In all forms of archæological work Members can obtain information and assistance from their Local Secretaries; and the Honorary Secretary is also, at all times, ready to give and to receive information. There exists a vast amount of work (not necessarily of a technical or difficult character) which can be done; and it is hoped that the Council's appeal will not be made in vain.

**MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.**—This has again shown a gratifying tendency to increase; but the number is not yet great enough to balance the increase in unavoidable expenditure (especially on printing) since the war. The number of Members on December 31st, 1924, was 543.

The Society has lost by death or resignation 32 Members since the last Report. The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin Austen, F.R.S., a very old and highly valued Member of the Society and Council, was mentioned in last year's Report.

**OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.**—The Council very much regrets to have to record the resignation of Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A., from the Council and from the office of Honorary Photographer to the Society, which he has filled for many years. The Council would wish to express their thanks for his valuable services and also their regret at his resignation which his change of residence had made inevitable.

**COUNCIL.**—Under Rule XII the following retire, but are eligible for re-election: E. A. Chandler, Esq.; Harold Falkner, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.; M. S. Giuseppe, Esq., F.S.A.;

Hilary Jenkinson, Esq., F.S.A.; Albany F. Major, Esq., O.B.E., F.S.A.; Mill Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A.; Percy H. Webb, Esq., M.B.E., F.R.N.S.; Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A.

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The REPORT and ACCOUNTS were duly adopted, and Members of the Council re-elected as recommended.

A vote of thanks to President, Vice-Presidents, and Council for their services during the past year was carried unanimously.

A discussion of various matters of archæological interest followed.

Votes of thanks to the Mayor for the use of the Guildhall and to Lord Farrer for presiding terminated the Meeting. Tea was subsequently provided at the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, where a paper on "The Scheduling of Ancient Monuments" was read by Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A. (Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments).

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### EXCURSIONS, 1924.

The ANNUAL EXCURSION took place on July 24th, when a large party visited *Ham Farm, Burstow Church, Pendell Court* and *Nutfield Church*. Ham Farm was inspected first, and then the members proceeded to Burstow Church, which was described by Canon Livett. After luncheon at the Chequers Hotel, Horley, the party drove to Pendell Court, Bletchingley, which was inspected by kind permission of the owner, Mrs. Bell, who generously entertained the members to tea. After tea they proceeded to Nutfield Church, which was described by Canon Livett.

A whole-day excursion outside the County to *Rochester* was undertaken on May 31st, and proved a great success. The Cathedral was visited (by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter), and was described by the Rev. S. W. Wheatley, F.S.A. After a visit to the Castle the members lunched at the Bull Hotel. The Eastgate Museum was then

inspected, under the guidance of Mr. Wheatley. Tea followed at the Tea Table Restaurant, and afterwards a visit was paid to St. Nicholas' Church.

In addition, two afternoon excursions were arranged and were very well attended: one to *Southwark Cathedral* and the other, on May 31st, to *Carshalton and Beddington*, where the Churches were visited under the guidance of Mr. Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

### EXCURSIONS, 1925.

The ANNUAL EXCURSION took place on July 17th, when a large party visited *Godalming, Thursley, Witley, and Rake Manor*. Members first inspected Godalming Church, and after lunch visited Thursley Church and Witley Church, the latter being described by the Rev. E. J. Newill. After tea the Members proceeded to Rake Manor, where Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, I.S.O., F.S.A., read a paper.

A successful excursion to *Colchester* took place on June 19th. Members first inspected the Tudor carvings at the Marquess of Granby Inn, and then examined the Roman Wall on Balcerne Hill, under the guidance of Mr. P. Laver, F.S.A. After visiting Holy Trinity Church, the Members lunched at the Red Lion Hotel, and afterwards visited the ruins of St. Botolph's Priory Church, which were described by Mr. W. Gurney Benham, F.S.A.

In addition, two Saturday afternoon excursions were undertaken this year: one on May 9th to *Merton Priory*, where the excavations were described by Lt.-Col. Bidder D.S.O., F.S.A.; the other on October 17th to *Chipstead and Chaldon*, where the Churches were described by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.



# SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet at December 31st, 1924.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions for 1925 (9) .. .. .	4 10 0	By Investments:	
” Sundry Creditors (as list below) .. .. .	123 0 7	(A) Consols £316 4s. 8d. (cost about £292) at market value 57% .. .. .	180 0 0
” Estimated cost of Printing and Illustrating S.A.C. XXXVI. .. .. .	140 0 0	(B) War Loan, £21 2s. 10d. at cost .. .. .	20 0 0
” Ditto Dr. Peatling's <i>Stained Glass</i> : Printing and Binding .. .. .	130 0 0	(C) National Savings Certificates (£31) Balance at Bank .. .. .	27 5 0
” Illustrations (balance) .. .. .	45 0 0	(A) On Deposit .. .. .	150 0 0
” Balance in favour of the Society* .. .. .	242 7 6	(B) Current account .. .. .	303 5 4
	175 0 0	” Cash in hand (Hon. Secretary) .. .. .	453 5 4
	453 5 4		453 5 4
	£684 18 1		£684 18 1

\* Of this amount £15 is to be invested in respect of Life Compositions (3).  
The Stock of Publications, the Library, and the Museum Exhibits are not valued.

List of Creditors:	£ s. d.
Treasurer, £2 11s. 6d.; Editor, £1 6s. 1d.; Librarian, 1s. 4d. .. .. .	3 18 11
Billing & Sons (Printing) .. .. .	2 7 9
Guildford Museum Committee: Share of Upkeep (to March, 1925) .. .. .	15 0 0
Monger & Marchant (S.A.C. Illustrations) .. .. .	19 6
Stokes & Cox (S.A.C. Index) .. .. .	4 10 0
F. Trim & Co. (Printing) .. .. .	16 6
Emery Walker, Ltd. (Illustrations S.A.C. XXXVI.) .. .. .	7 12 11
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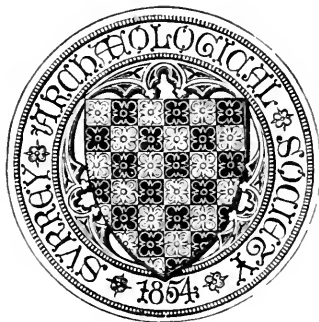
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Corrected to July 19, 1926.

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**Any Member intending to withdraw must signify this intention in writing before January 1st, otherwise he will be considered liable to pay his subscription for the current year.**

*It is particularly requested that speedy intimation of any change of residence, or errors in addresses, may be sent to the Honorary Secretary.*

*The date preceding each name indicates the year in which the name first appears in the List of Members.*

This \* denotes Life Compounders.

## A.

- 1925 ADAMS, Fletcher, *Wroxham, Overton Road, Sutton.*  
1925 Adams, Mrs. Fletcher, *Wroxham, Overton Road, Sutton.*  
1912 Adams, Mrs. Weldon, *The Laven, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*  
1925 Adams, W. A., *Lulworth, Red Doxen Road, Coulsdon.*  
1910 Alcock, Miss E., *Forest View, East Grinstead, Sussex.*  
1916 Allden, Samuel, *Headley Lodge, Godalming.*  
1924 Allen, G. H., *Southbank, Mulgrave Road, Sutton.*  
1904 Anderson, Rupert D., *Waverley Abbey, Farnham.*  
1921 Angier, E. A. V., *Hayburn, Church Grove, Hampton Wick.*  
1910 Apperson, G. L., I.S.O., 158, *Gloucester Terrace, W. 2.*  
1922 Armitage, Norman C., M.A., 11, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and Claygate, Surrey.*  
1906 Ashcombe, The Right Hon. Lord, *Denbies, Dorking.*  
1914 Athenæum Club, 107, *Pall Mall, S.W. 1.*  
1915 Atkinson, Mrs., *Portesbery Hill, Camberley.*  
1923 Atkinson, Miss Evelyn, *Portesbery Hill, Camberley.*  
1926 Atkinson, Miss E. M., *Burwood Cottage, Hersham.*  
1912 Atkinson, R. L., M.C., M.A., F.R.G.S., 1, *Oakley Square, N.W. 1.*  
\*1910 Attlee, Miss, *Rose Hill, Dorking.*

## B.

- 1922 BACON, Walter, *Waveney, Derby Road, Surbiton.*  
 1925 Baden-Fuller, Frank, 22, *Belvedere Grove, Wimbledon, S.W.* 19.  
 1922 Bailey, Miss E. O., *Faircroft, Cobham, Surrey.*  
 1922 Bailey, W. O., *Faircroft, Cobham, Surrey.*  
 \*1925 Ballantyne, Horatio, *Copt Hill Court, Copt Hill Lane, Burgh Heath.*  
 1918 Bamber, Mrs., *Penweris, Cranleigh.*  
 \*1898 Bannerman, W. Bruce, F.S.A., 4, *The Waldrons, Croydon.*  
 1910 Barclay, Edwyn, 3, *Hans Crescent, S.W.* 1.  
 1923 Barclay, Lieut.-Col. R. W., J.P., D.L., *Logmore, Dorking.*  
 1926 Barling, Mrs. Ivan C., *Merstham Grange, Surrey.*  
 1903 Barlow, C. J., *Western Down, Guildown Road, Guildford.*  
 1912 Barnes, Sir G. S., *Fox Holm, Cobham, Surrey.*  
 1913 Barron, A. L., *Clophill, Sandy Lane, Wallington.*  
 1920 Barton, Capt., F. R., *Roundals, Hambledon, Godalming.*  
 1921 Bartrum, Capt. G. L., *Brambletye, Guildown, Guildford.*  
 1903 Bashall, John, M.A., *Downs Hill, Runfold, Farnham.*  
 1902 Bates, Ernest, A.R.I.B.A., *Winton Croft, Purley Downs Road, Purley.*  
 1922 Bateson, Miss F., *Burgate, Godalming.*  
 1891 Battersea Public Library, *Lavender Hill, S.W.* 11.  
 1922 Bawtree, Harold, *Brambleacres, Worcester Road, Sutton.*  
 1920 Bayley, Harold, *Over Bye, Church Cobham, Surrey.*  
 1922 Beatty, The Right Hon. Earl, G.C.B., O.M., *Reigate Priory, Reigate.*  
 1926 Beaver, Hugh, *The Dowter House, Oatlands Drive, Walton-on-Thames.*  
 1926 Beaumont, H. F., *The Old House, Weybridge.*  
 1921 Beddington, Carshalton, and Wallington Archaeological Society (H. V. Molesworth Roberts), 5, *Eastway, Bute Road, Wallington.*  
 1909 Bedwell, C. E. A., 9, *Mount Adon Park, East Dulwich, S.E.* 22.  
 1926 Beeton, Sir Mayson, *Highlands, Seven Hills Road, Walton-on-Thames.*  
 1926 Beeton, Lady, *Highlands, Seven Hills Road, Walton-on-Thames.*  
 1926 Beeton, Stanley, *Corbie Wood, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*  
 1926 Beeton, Mrs. Stanley, *Corbie Wood, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*  
 1926 Bell, Mrs. Maud C., *The Cottage, Lingfield.*

- \*1902 Bell, W. A. Juxon, *Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Redhill.*
- \*1903 Berry, Frederick J., *Limpsfield, Oxted, Surrey.*
- 1916 Bevill-Champion, Frederic George, *Northcote House, Grymes Hill, Stapleton, New York State, U.S.A.*
- 1909 Bidder, Lieut.-Col. H. F., D.S.O., F.S.A., *Ravensbury Manor, Mitcham.*
- 1903 Biddulph, G. T., *Douglas House, Petersham, Surrey.*
- 1923 Bingley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B., *The Old Cottage, Cranleigh.*
- 1919 Binney, Charles N., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Edgecombe, Walton-on-the-Hill.*
- 1915 Binney, Mrs. E. A., *Denmark Road, Carshalton.*
- \*1920 Birch, Mrs., *Lorraine House, Acre Lane, Wallington.*
- 1908 Bird, Rev. G. S., *Great Bookham Rectory, Leatherhead.*
- 1926 Bird, H., *Long Acre, Cranleigh.*
- 1925 Blacking, W. H. B., *Quarry Hill Lodge, Guildford.*
- 1922 Blades, Sir Rowland, M.P., *Grange Mount, Leatherhead.*
- 1888 Blake, John S., 38, *Montague Road, Richmond.*
- 1925 Bloxam, R. N., *Ockham Rectory, Woking.*
- 1924 Bluett, G. M., M.R.C.S., *Wilmer Lodge, Epsom Road, Guildford.*
- 1921 Bocking, Miss Margaret, 5, *Mayfield Road, Wimbledon, S.W.* 19.
- 1925 Bonham, Miss Evelyn, *Holdhurst, Cranleigh.*
- 1906 Bonner, Arthur, F.S.A. (Hon. Treasurer), 38, *Cursitor Street, E.C.* 4.
- \*1889 Bonsor, H. Cosmo, D.L., 38, *Belgrave Square, S.W.* 1.
- 1923 Bonus, Miss A. F., *Sarum, Radcliffe Road, East Croydon.*
- 1923 Bonus, Miss A. M., *Sarum, Radcliffe Road, East Croydon.*
- 1920 Bosanquet, Rev. B. H., *Churt Vicarage, near Farnham.*
- 1919 Boston Public Library, U.S.A., *c/o Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, W.* 1.
- 1909 Bouverie, Hon. Stuart Pleydell, *High Barn, Godalming.*
- 1898 Bowyer, Percy A., *Trevallis, Church Walk, Worthing.*
- 1924 Box, D. E. Hazell, *Wroxeter, Mountside, Guildford.*
- 1926 Box, Frank E., *Wroxeter, Mountside, Guildford.*
- 1922 Boxall, Miss Hilda, *Averill Lodge, Gloucester Road, Kingston Hill.*
- \*1893 Brabrook, Sir E. W., C.B., F.S.A., *Langham House, Wallington.*
- 1921 Brandreth, Mrs., *Heathcroft, Weybridge.*
- 1926 Brannan, Mrs., *Deene, Cornwall Road, Sutton.*

- 1926 Bray, Francis Evelyn, *Southcote, Horsell, Woking*.  
 \*1894 Bremner, A., *Airlie Lodge, Surbiton*.  
 1923 Bremner, Mrs., *Court Cottage, Warlingham*.  
 1910 Brighton Public Library.  
 \*1894 Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S., Bart., M.A., F.S.A., *Brockham Warren, Betchworth*.  
 1926 Brown, G. Bridgmore (Hon. Excursions Sec.), *Sunnyside, Heathdene Road, Wallington*.  
 \*1894 Browne, J., *Birchwood, 36, Park Hill Road, Croydon*.  
 1916 Bruce, Rev. J. Collingwood, *St. Mary's Rectory, Worplesdon*.  
 1923 Bryant, G. B., *South Hall, Castle Hill, Guildford*.  
 1912 Bryant, Mrs., *South Hall, Castle Hill, Guildford*.  
 \*1898 Burgess, Charles, *Birch Hanger, Godalming*.  
 1924 Burgess, J. Harold, 51, *Cavendish Road, Clapham Park, S.W. 12*.  
 1920 Burl, D. A., *Little Gables, 20, The Parade, Epsom*.  
 1922 Burmester, J. W. S., F.R.I.B.A., *Fairholme, Sutton*.  
 1920 Burn, A. W., *Manor Wood, Milford, Godalming*.  
 1902 Butler, Hubert A., *Crab Hill, South Nutfield, Surrey*.  
 1892 Butler, Miss M., *The Fishponds, Surbiton Hill*.  
 1921 Butler, William, *Percy House, West End, Esber*.  
 1925 Byard, Theodore, *Milford Cottage, Surrey*.

## C.

- 1914 CAMPBELL-BAYARD, F., LL.M., C.C., 91, *Park Lane, Wallington*.  
 1905 Canham, G. M., 19, *Great Winchester Street, E.C. 2*.  
 1903 Canterbury, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of, D.D., *Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1*.  
 1910 Carlisle, A. D., M.A., *Northacre, Godalming*.  
 \*1892 Carpenter, Miss, 3, *Elgin Road, Croydon*.  
 1924 Carter, C. E., L.D.S., R.C.S., 15, *Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, S.W. 16*.  
 1924 Caspersz, A., *Pollmead, Bridge Road, Cranleigh*.  
 1926 Cave, The Right Hon. Viscount, P.C., G.C.M.G., *House of Lords, S.W., and Wardrobe Court, Old Palace, Richmond*.  
 \*1926 Cawdor, Countess, *Frensham Hall, Shottermill, Haslemere*.  
 1921 Cawthorn, Miss, *Hatchers, Pirbright*.  
 1920 Chadwyck-Healey, Sir Gerald, Bart., *Wyphurst, Cranleigh*.  
 1896 Chalcraft, H. T., *Brow Cottage, The Ridgeway, Guildford*.  
 1924 Chamberlain, J. A., 44, *Barrington Road, S.W. 9*.

- \*1894 Chambers, James, M.D., *The Priory, Roehampton*.  
 1898 Chance, Sir William, Bart., J.P., *Leigh Manor, Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath*.  
 \*1889 Chancellor, Edwin Beresford, M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., 65, *Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7*.  
 1909 Chandler, Allen, *Kimbers, Haslemere*.  
 1898 Chandler, E. A., *Lashams, Witley*.  
 1922 Chapman, James, *Banstead Place, Banstead*.  
 1914 Charrington, M. V., *How Green, Hever, Edenbridge, Kent*.  
 1906 Charterhouse School Library, *Godalming*.  
 1924 Chettle, E. A., *Alderbrook, Cranleigh*.  
 1915 Chicago, Ill., Newbury Library, *c/o Messrs. Stevens & Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2*.  
 1923 Child, S. A., *The Crossways, Cobham, Surrey*.  
 1925 Christie, Ernest, *Pollingfold, Ockley, Dorking*.  
 1919 Chubb, Rev. H. P. B., *Hatchford Parsonage, Cobham, Surrey*.  
 1908 Clark, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gordon, *Appletons, Cobham*.  
 1910 Clark, C. S. Gordon, *Fetcham Lodge, Leatherhead*.  
 1921 Clay, Major Ernest C., *White House, Buckland*.  
 1925 Clayton, Harold, *Holdfast Cottage, Haslemere*.  
 1923 Cobb, Rev. F. W., *Alfold Rectory, Horsham, Sussex*.  
 1897 Cocks, T. S. Vernon, 43, *Charing Cross, S.W. 1*.  
 1909 Cocks, Walter, *Baker Street, Weybridge*.  
 1923 Collins, Miss E. B., *Dunedin, Giggs Hill, Thames Ditton*.  
 \*1894 Colman, Sir Jeremiah, Bart., J.P., *Gatton Park, Gatton*.  
 1920 Colman, W. S., M.D., *Mavins, The Bourne, Farnham*.  
 1899 Colvill, J. C., 17, *Palmeira Court, Hove, Brighton*.  
 1912 Comber, John, *Ashenburst, Albury Road, Guildford*.  
 1898 Connor, Arthur B., 9, *Kewstock Road, Weston-super-Mare*.  
 1912 Constitutional Club, The, *Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2*.  
 1901 Cook, Sir C. A., K.C.B., *Sullingstead, Hascombe, Godalming*.  
 1920 Cook, Sir H. F., Bart., F.S.A., *Doughty House, Richmond*.  
 1891 Cooper, Mrs. T. S., *Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Godalming*.  
 1903 Cooper, Wilbraham V., 21, *Eaton Place, S.W. 1*.  
 1926 Copenhagen Royal Library, *per Francis Edwards, 83a, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1*.  
 1925 Corfield, Dr. Carruthers, 217, *Balham High Road, S.W. 17*.  
 1919 Cornell University Library, *c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, W.C. 2*.  
 1920 Cory, T. R., M.D., *Shere, Guildford*.

- \*1921 Cory Wright, D., J.P., M.A., F.S.A., *Red House, Westcott, Dorking.*  
 1926 Cotton, A. R., *Waterloo Road, Epsom.*  
 1900 Cox, Miss, *Kenton House, 208, Ewell Road, Surbiton.*  
 1904 Cox, George Percy, *Stone House, Godalming.*  
 1926 Crawley, J. P., *Violet Bank, 45, Fairdene Road, Coulsdon.*  
 1926 Crosfield, Miss M. C., F.G.S., *Undercroft, Reigate.*  
 \*1907 Crosse, Miss Kathleen, M., *The Yew House, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*  
 1923 Crow, T. Leonard, 12, *Quarry Street, Guildford.*  
 1892 Croydon Free Public Library.  
 1925 Cruickshank, Rev. J. William, M.A., *Burstow Rectory, Near Horley.*  
 1926 Crump, Thomas Graham, *Oaks Farm, Shirley, Croydon.*  
 1922 Cruttwell, H. A., M.D., *New Place, Bagsbot.*  
 1923 Cunningham, Rev. Philip, *The Rectory, Cranleigh.*  
 1914 Currie, L. C. E., *Pardons, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.*  
 1920 Curtis, George, *Chiddingfold, Godalming.*  
 1925 Curtis, Henry, F.R.C.S., 2, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.*  
 1905 Curtis, James, F.S.A., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.*

## D.

- 1914 DARLEY, Cecil, I.S.O., *Long Heath, Little Bookham.*  
 \*1883 Davies, Rev. G. S., M.A., *The Master's Lodge, Charterhouse, E.C. 1.*  
 1918 Davies, Reginald, *Kingsclere, Camberley.*  
 1920 Davis, W. E., *Hill Crest, Park Hill, Carshalton.*  
 1925 Dawson, Rear-Admiral W. Pudsey, *Fairfield House, Great Bookham.*  
 1915 Detroit, Michigan, Public Library, *c/o Messrs. Stevens & Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.*  
 1902 Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C., M.A., D.C.L., F.S.A., *Dean of the Arches, Nobles, Dormansland, East Grinstead, Sussex.*  
 1921 Dolby, Rev. Reginald, R. N., *Sandeacre, The Bourne, Farnham.*  
 1925 Donkin, Mrs., 5, *North View, Wimbledon Common, S.W. 19,* and *Winterfold Cottage, Albury.*  
 1922 Drewett, J. D., *Ravensbury, Upper Mitcham, Surrey.*  
 1922 Dring, E. H., *Wentworth, The Ridgeway, Sutton.*  
 1898 Druce, G. C., F.S.A., *Flisburghurst, Cranbrook, Kent.*  
 \*1892 Drummond, Miss, *Fredley, Mickleham, Dorking.*

- \*1925 Dunning, James Edmund, D.S.O., *Carlton Club, 25, Hans Place, S.W. 1.*  
 1916 Dutton, Mrs., *Birch Hall, Windlesham, Camberley.*

## E.

- 1905 EAGLETON, Leonard O., 40, *Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.*  
 1925 Eason, Edward William, 20, *Kew Green, Richmond.*  
 1899 Eastwood, Frank B., *Woodyates Manor, Salisbury.*  
 1922 Edenborough, Miss D. M., *Horncastle, Guildford.*  
 1891 Edge, Rev. W. H. F., M.A., *All Saints' Vicarage, Tilford, Farnham.*  
 1924 Edwards, William C., 3, *Victoria Road, Clapham, S.W. 4.*  
 1919 Ekin, Miss A., 19, *Glamorgan Road, Hampton Wick.*  
 1915 Eldridge, A., *Uplands, Ditton Hill, Surrey.*  
 1926 Elliott, F. E., *Basset, Cavendish Road, Weybridge.*  
 1898 Ellis, Hugh J., *Ashwicke, King Charles Road, Surbiton.*  
 1911 Ellis, Capt. H. M., J.P., *Ouzekwood, Ewell.*  
 1906 Ellis, Stanley, 28, *Chertsey Street, Guildford.*  
 1909 Elveden, Viscount, C.M.G., *Pyrford Court, Woking.*  
 1914 Elwin, Miss, *Heathercote, Milford, Surrey.*  
 1901 Elyard, Miss E. L., *St. Mary's Lodge, Limpsfield.*  
 1924 Erith, Charles, *Winchfield, Albion Road, Sutton.*  
 \*1913 Eumorfopoulos, George, F.S.A., 7, *Chelsea Embankment, S.W. 3.*

## F.

- 1910 FALKNER, Harold, 24, *West Street, Farnham.*  
 1921 Farley, J. W., 56, *Marlborough Road, South Woodford, Essex.*  
 \*1901 Farrer, The Right Hon. Lord, *Abinger Hall, Dorking.*  
 1912 Fearon, J. G., *Birdburst, Reigate.*  
 1910 Field, W. S., *Hill Crest, Eaton Road, Sutton.*  
 1922 Field, W. W., *Mylesdown, Mayfield Road, Sutton.*  
 1923 Finké, Miss E., 15, *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W. 8.*  
 1892 Finny, W. E. St. Lawrence, M.D., J.P., *Westcroft, Kingston Hill, Surrey.*  
 \*1883 Fisher, S. T.  
 1919 Fletcher, Major, *Ham Manor, Cobham.*  
 1909 Floyer, Rev. John K., D.D., F.S.A., *The Rectory, Esher.*  
 1926 Foster, Mrs. B. W., *Aldwyck, Holland Road, Sutton.*  
 1923 Foster, T. M., *Marks, Eggars Hill, Aldershot.*



- 1912 Foxlee, W. T., M.Inst.C.E., *Ranmore, Princes Road, Weybridge.*  
 1922 Francis, Grant R., F.S.A., *Drumgay, Guildford.*  
 \*1905 Francis, William, 11, *Liverpool Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.*  
 1922 Fraser, A. T., M.B., *Pasture Wood House, Abinger Common, Dorking.*  
 1905 Freeman, George H., 9, *Alexandra Road, Kingston Hill.*  
 1909 Fry, L. G., *Stonycroft, Limpsfield.*  
 1921 Fry, Sir William, D.L., F.R.G.S., *Nevin, Hook Heath, Woking.*

## G.

- 1906 GANDY, Walter, 27, *Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W. 4.*  
 \*1909 Gardner, Eric, M.B., F.S.A., *Portmore House, Weybridge.*  
 1919 Gardner, Mrs. Eric, *Portmore House, Weybridge.*  
 1880 Garnett, W., *Quernmore Park, Lancaster.*  
 1912 Garsia, H. C., *Glencairn, Epsom.*  
 1921 Gibbons, Arthur, *The School House, Dunsfold, Godalming.*  
 1923 Gibbons, Mrs., *The School House, Dunsfold, Godalming.*  
 1911 Gibson, J. H., *The White House, Aldershot.*  
 \*1896 Giuseppe, M.S., I.S.O., F.S.A., 72, *Burlington Avenue, Kew Gardens.*  
 1924 Glennie, Mrs., 89, *Eaton Terrace, S.W. 1.*  
 1908 Glyn, Rev. A. P., *East Clandon Rectory, Guildford.*  
 1922 Glyn, Sir Arthur, Bart., *The Well House, Ewell.*  
 1922 Godward, Alfred, *Birthorpe, Woodcote Park Road, Epsom.*  
 1891 Goldney, Sir F. H., *Beechfield, Corsham, Wiltshire.*  
 1909 Goodenough, F., *Filkins Hall, Lechlade, Glos.*  
 1905 Goodman, C. H., *Tremont, Heene Road, Worthing.*  
 1924 Gosling, G. B., *Kiln Field, Puttenham, Guildford.*  
 1920 Gossage, W. H., M.D., 11, *London Street, Chertsey.*  
 1906 Gower, Charles Leveson, *Titsey Place, Limpsfield.*  
 1926 Greer, F. W., *Payson's Croft, Woldingham.*  
 1926 Grenside, Mrs. Dorothy (Hon. Editor), *Lob's Wood, Weybridge.*  
 1924 Grisdale, Miss K. P., *Esgairs, Horsell, Woking.*  
 1925 Grist, Charles J., M.A., F.R.G.S., *Avalon, Smallfield, near Horley.*  
 1922 Guest, William, *Woodcote, Hampton Wick.*  
 1921 Guest, Mrs. William, *Woodcote, Hampton Wick.*  
 1898 Guildford Institute, *Guildford.*  
 1925 Guinness, Howard R., *Clandon Regis, West Clandon, Guildford.*  
 1905 Günther, H. A., M.B.Lond., *Hampton Wick, Kingston-upon-Thames.*

## H.

- 1922 HALAHAN, Mrs. B., *Old Pickhurst, Chiddingfold.*  
 1925 Halahan, S. Crosby, *Chiddingfold.*  
 1919 Hall, Sir E. Marshall, *Overbrook, Witley.*  
 1923 Hall, J. Compton, F.R.I.B.A., R.B.A., 20, *West Street, Reigate.*  
 1922 Hamilton, James, *Bylands, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*  
 1903 Hammersmith Public Libraries, Carnegie (Central) Library, *Hammersmith, W. 6.*  
 1909 Harding, E. J., M.A., 47, *Grey Coat Gardens, Westminster, S.W. 1.*  
 1919 Hare, Miss A. C., 13, *Campion Road, S.W. 15.*  
 1901 Hart, Edwin, F.S.A., *New Hextalls, Bletchingley.*  
 1922 Hart, J. H., *Mulgrave House, Sutton.*  
 1922 Hart, T. O., *Mulgrave House, Sutton.*  
 1906 Hartmann, W., *Milburn, Esher.*  
 1916 Harvard University Library, *per E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, W.C. 2.*  
 1917 Haslemere Natural History Society, *Museum, Haslemere.*  
 \*1919 Hawkins, L. M., M.A., *Dynevor Lodge, Bedford.*  
 1920 Heath, Cecil H., *Cookes Place, Albury, Guildford.*  
 1912 Heath, Miss O. M., *Cookes Place, Albury, Guildford.*  
 1913 Heaton, Beresford R., *Round Down, Gomshall.*  
 \*1908 Henderson, A. D., *The Mills, Ewell.*  
 \*1910 Henderson, David, *Vachery, Cranleigh.*  
 1922 Henderson, R. C., O.B.E., J.P., *Nithsdale, Sutton.*  
 1907 Herron, G. F.,  
 1922 Hewson, Mrs. V. E., *Green End Cottage, Witley, Surrey.*  
 1924 Hicks, Miss E., *Kent Cottage, Linden Gardens, Leatherhead.*  
 1922 Hills, W. P., 12, *Upper Coombe Street, Croydon.*  
 1900 Hobson, J. M., M.D., 49, *Elgin Road, Croydon.*  
 1922 Holland, E. J., J.P., D.L., *Silverdale, Grange Road, Sutton.*  
 1912 Hooper, L. J. E., *Little Tangle, near Guildford.*  
 1921 Hooper, Wilfrid, LL.D., *Loxwood, Ridgway Road, Redhill.*  
 1923 Hopper, A. A., *Gwynne House, West Street, Epsom.*  
 1909 Horne, W. E., *c/o Capt. Tuckwell, M.C., J.P., 86, High Street, Guildford.*  
 1901 Hovenden, E. C., 1, *The Waldrons, Croydon.*  
 1912 Howard, A., 19, *Alexandra Road, Reading.*  
 1923 Huband, Rev. H. R., *Ipsley Lodge, Farnham.*

- \*1885 Hudson, Rev. W., M.A., F.S.A., 3, *Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W. 2.*  
 1915 Hughes, A. E., F.R.I.B.A., *Westcroft, Pyrford, Woking.*

## I.

- 1924 IMRIE, G. B., *The Green, Esher.*

## J.

- 1912 JAGGER, Rev. J. E., *Merton Vicarage, S.W. 19.*  
 1922 James, Mrs. E. W., *Treprise, Warren Road, Guildford.*  
 1915 Jameson-Turner, Mrs., 22, *Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton.*  
 1909 Janson, Mrs. E. C., *Newdigate Place, Newdigate, Dorking.*  
 1923 Janson, F. A., *Admers, Liphook, Hants.*  
 \*1924 Jell, C. E., *The Briars, Sanderstead.*  
 \*1908 Jenkinson, Hilary, M.A., F.S.A., 29, *Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.*  
 1919 Jennings, Gilbert D., J.P., *Tangley Cottage, Horsell, Woking.*  
 1919 Jennings, Reginald A. V., *Tangley Cottage, Horsell, Woking.*  
 1920 Jerram, Miss Mary L., *Kemensdyne, Epsom Road, Guildford.*  
 \*1910 Jillard, H. P., *Truska, Godalming.*  
 1925 Johnson, A. W., 12, *Victoria Street, S.W. 1,* and *Waveney, St. Mary's Road, Ditton Hill.*  
 1925 Johnston, George D., 10, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*  
 1899 Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Sussex Lodge, Champion Hill, S.E. 5.*  
 1919 Jones, Miss A. Horatia, *Foxholes, Chiddingfold.*  
 1920 Jones, G. Farewell, *Brenley, Mitcham.*  
 1922 Jones, Mrs. G. Farewell, *Brenley, Mitcham.*  
 1922 Jones, Miss M. F. Farewell, *Brenley, Mitcham.*

## K.

- 1914 KEEP, A. P., *The Hut, Holmwood.*  
 1912 Kelly, A. L., *Hockley Lands, Worpleston.*  
 1911 Kensington Public Library (Wm. Wadley, Chief Librarian),  
*Kensington High Street, W. 8.*  
 1898 Kerby, J. Ramsay, *Southboro' Lodge, Surbiton.*  
 \*1898 Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart., M.P., *Lansdowne Road, West Hill, S.W. 15.*  
 1924 Kindersley, Miss G., *Glenwood, Claremont Road, Claygate.*

- 1901 Kingston-upon-Thames Public Library.  
 1923 Kirke, Miss H. V., *Markham, Maori Road, Guildford*.  
 1925 Klein, Walter G., F.S.A., 7, *Eldon Road, N.W.* 3.  
 1923 Knocker, Capt. H. W., 1, *Addiscombe Road, Croydon*.

## L.

- 1925 LAMBERT, Miss Annic, *Wishdean, Outram Road, Addiscombe*.  
 1902 Lambert, Miss Beatrice, *Friar's Pool, Otford, Sevenoaks*.  
 \*1893 Lambert, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Heygate, F.S.A., *Glyn Malden, Dolgelly*.  
 \*1908 Lambert, Sir Henry C. M., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Larklands, Banstead*.  
 \*1898 Lambert, Uvedale, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., *South Park Farm, Bletchingley, Redhill*.  
 1906 Lancaster, Sir W. J., 49, *Putney Hill, S.W.* 15.  
 1908 Lane, Mrs. Murray, *St. Anthony's, Weybridge*.  
 1908 Langdon-Down, R., M.B., M.R.C.P., *Normansfield, Hampton Wick*.  
 1914 Lapidge, M. H., 31, *Lower Teddington Road, Hampton Wick*.  
 \*1899 Latham, Morton, *Hollow Dene, Frensham, Farnham*.  
 1923 Lawson, H. P., *Brock Hill, Horsell, Woking*.  
 1922 Ledward, Kenneth H., *Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.* 2.  
 1925 Lees, Miss E. M. L., *Fernwood, Cheam Road, Sutton*.  
 1909 Leigh-Bennett, Henry Wolley, *Thorpe Place, Chertsey*.  
 1919 Le Marchant, H. C., *Chobham Place, Woking*.  
 \*1924 Lethaby, Major T., *The Old Rectory House, Wimbledon Park*.  
 1904 Lincoln's Inn, the Hon. Society of, *per the Librarian, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.* 2.  
 1905 Lind, George J., *Rua do Golgotha 121, Oporto, Portugal*.  
 1911 \*Lindley, R. S., *Godstone Place, Godstone*.  
 1895 Livett, Rev. Canon G. M., B.A., F.S.A., *Belmont, Wray Park Road, Reigate*.  
 1898 Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (C. Trafford, Manager), *Guildford*.  
 1921 Locke, Arthur J., C.B.E., *Pyrlands, Maybury Hill, near Woking*.  
 1865 London, The Corporation of, *Guildhall Library, E.C.* 2.  
 1889 London Library, *St. James's Square, S.W.* 1.  
 \*1898 Lovelace, The Right Hon. the Earl of, *Whitwell Hatch, Haslemere*.

- 1923 Lucy, R. H., M.B., F.R.C.S., *Sunnymead, Abbotswood, Guildford.*  
 \*1908 Lumsden, Miss Mary, *c/o Sir Francis Ogilvie, C.B., Dewdney, Shere.*  
 1923 Lyttle, Mrs. E. M., 152, *Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.* 19.

## M.

- \*1912 MACANDREW, Miss, *Juniper Hall, Dorking.*  
 1922 Madeley, Mrs., *Kingsbene, Warren Road, Guildford.*  
 1891 Malden, H. E., M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., 17, *Rose Hill, Dorking.*  
 1910 Manchester, John Rylands Library.  
 1922 Mann, Mrs., *Kenton, Camborne Road, Sutton.*  
 1915 Mann, Mrs. Alexander, *Ledard, Henley-on-Thames.*  
 1926 Mair, Miss Helen, *The Coppice, Weybridge.*  
 1923 Marsh, F. A., *Stonar-quarter Mill, Godalming.*  
 1926 Marshall, Charles J., F.R.I.B.A., *Balvaird, Burdon Lane, Cheam.*  
 1912 Marshall, Mrs. Dendy, *Chinthurst Lodge, Guildford.*  
 1889 Marsland, Ellis, 32, *Camberwell Grove, S.E.* 5.  
 1915 Marson, A. T., *Wix Hill, West Horsley.*  
 1925 Mason, Thomas A., *Temple Court, Reigate.*  
 1894 Master, C. Hoskins, *Exbury House, Exbury, Southampton.*  
 1910 Masterman, John Story, M.A., F.R.G.S., *Denehurst, Dorking.*  
 1926 Mathews, E. J., *Brockley Combe, Oatlands Park, Weybridge.*  
 1926 McCurdy, E. A. C., *Oakdene, Ashstead.*  
 \*1925 McLeod, Sir Charles C., Bart., *The Fairfields, Cobham.*  
 1911 Mellersh, Miss E., *Woodlands, Hambleton, Godalming.*  
 1925 Mellersh, Miss E. M., *Matteryes, Hambleton, Godalming.*  
 1926 Menzies, Mrs. R. T., *Garlands, Ewoburst.*  
 1922 Midleton, The Right Hon. the Earl of, *Peperharow, Godalming.*  
 1923 Miller, Miss G. E., *Fairstead, Arthur Road, Wimbledon, S.W.* 19.  
 1906 Milne, J. Grafton, 118, *Southmoor Road, Oxford.*  
 1896 Minet, W., M.A., F.S.A., *Fountain Court, Temple, E.C.* 4.  
 1891 Minet Public Library, *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.* 5.  
 1922 Minnesota Historical Society, *America.*  
 1924 Miskin, G., J.P., *Hillrise, Walton-on-Thames.*  
 1905 Mitchell, Miss, *Milford Lodge, Godalming.*  
 1923 Moore, Arthur, *Downside, Epsom.*  
 1912 Morris, J. E., B.A.,

- 1922 Morrish, H. G., *Leonard House, Grange Road, Sutton.*  
 1919 Morrish, Ralph S., *Uplands, Cobham.*  
 1922 Mott, Harold F., *Broome Cottage, Betchworth.*  
 1910 Moysey, Miss E. L., *Pitcroft, Guildford.*  
 1923 Mudie, Miss Mary, *Dunsfold, near Godalming.*  
 1923 Mudie, Miss Winifred, *Dunsfold, near Godalming.*  
 1919 Müller, Mrs., *Crosby Hill, Camberley.*  
 1926 Munt, F. Spencer, *Gomshall Lodge, Gomshall.*  
 1926 Munt, Mrs. M. M. Spencer, *Gomshall Lodge, Gomshall.*  
 1923 Murray, Capt. H. W., F.S.A., *Tintern House, Umbria Street, Roehampton, S.W. 15.*  
 1911 Murray, Mrs., *Ellesmere, Weybridge.*  
 1914 Musgrave, Miss F., *Hascombe Place, Godalming.*

## N.

- 1916 NASH, J. R., *Thorncroft, Farnham.*  
 1917 Nevill, Mrs. R., *Clifton House, Castle Hill, Guildford.*  
 1923 Newill, Miss E. C., *Boxgrove House, Guildford.*  
 1917 Newill, Rev. E. J., *The Vicarage, Witley, Godalming.*  
 1915 New York Public Library, *c/o Messrs. Stevens & Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.*  
 1926 Nichols, J. E., M.C., M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., 105, *College Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.*  
 1923 Nicholson, R. T., *Farthings, Runfold.*  
 \*1889 Norman, Philip, LL.D., F.S.A., 45, *Evelyn Gardens, S.W. 7.*  
 1922 Norris, J. H., Architect, *Godalming.*  
 1898 Norris, Mrs., *Hill View, Ryde's Hill, Guildford.*  
 1918 Northumberland, His Grace the Duke of, *Albury Park, Guildford.*  
 1919 Norton-Griffith, Lady, *Wonham Manor, Betchworth.*

## O.

- 1925 ODELL, Miss Adeline, *Lismore, Grange Road, Sutton.*  
 1925 Odell, Miss Kate, *Lismore, Grange Road, Sutton.*  
 \*1908 Oke, Alfred W., B.A., LL.M., F.S.A., 32, *Denmark Villas, Hove, Brighton.*  
 1910 Onslow, The Right Hon. the Earl of, P.C., O.B.E., *Clandon Park, Guildford.*  
 1921 Onslow, The Countess of, *Clandon Park, Guildford.*  
 1923 Osenton, Charles, *Kent Cottage, The Drive, Belmont, Sutton.*

- 1924 Owen, Mrs. Cory, *Northfield, Albury, Guildford.*  
 1906 Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, *Asbmolean Museum, Oxford.*

## P.

- 1898 PAGE, G. F., F.S.I., F.A.I., *Coombe-Barton, Kingston-upon-Thames.*  
 1892 Palmer, P. G., *Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, Guildford.*  
 1908 Parker, Eric, *Feathercombe, Hambledon, Godalming.*  
 1923 Parker, F. K., *The Ridgeway, Cranleigh.*  
 1924 Parkes, Miss Joan, *The Gables, Holmbury St. Mary, and 61, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.*  
 1903 Parry, C. H., *Birdhurst, Peperharow Road, Godalming.*  
 1907 Patrick, W. T., J.P., *Treverward, Nightingale Road, Guildford.*  
 1922 Pearce, Capt., C. M. H., *Ripley Court, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.*  
 1919 Peatling, Mrs. A. V., *Grove Cottage, Carshalton.*  
 1914 Peele, Miss A. H., *Chiltdown Hall, Chertsey.*  
 1910 Peers, C. R., C.B.E., F.S.A., *Chiselhampton House, near Wallingford, Oxon.*  
 1908 Peirs, H. V., M.A., *Queen's Well, Carshalton.*  
 \*1896 Pelton, John O., *High Street, Croydon.*  
 1899 Perkins, Col. W. J., C.M.G., V.D., *High Street, Guildford.*  
 1918 Phillips, W. H., 141, *South Croyted Road, West Dulwich, S.E. 21.*  
 1910 Phillpot, T. F., *Ditton Lodge, 23, Lewin Road, Streatham, S.W. 16.*  
 1907 Pilcher, G. T., *Treen, Frith Hill, Godalming.*  
 1920 Pilcher, J. H. W., B.C.L., J.P., *Sandylands, Englefield Green.*  
 \*1904 Pinckard, G. H., *Combe Court, Witley, Godalming.*  
 1920 Piper, C. A., *Alresford, Epsom.*  
 1919 Piper, John E. C., *Alresford, Epsom.*  
 1915 Plews, Miss, 400, *High Road, Streatham Common, S.W. 16.*  
 1906 Pole, H. G., 40, *Trinity Square, E.C. 3.*  
 1900 Pollock, A. Gordon, *The Old House, Mickleham, Dorking.*  
 1898 Pollock, The Right Hon. Sir F., Bart., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., 13, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*  
 1908 Potter, The Ven. Archdeacon Beresford, *Rake House, Milford, Godalming.*  
 1892 Powell, Arthur C., *Hawsted, Rose Hill, Dorking.*  
 1897 Price, W. E., *Heather Hills, West Chobham.*  
 1925 Pywell, J. A., *Stanley Lodge, 25, Rosebery Road, Cheam.*

## R.

- 1923 RADBOURNE, Mrs., *Overthorpe, Guildown, Guildford.*  
 1909 Ratcliff, S. C., M.A., 47, *Calton Road, Dulwich, S.E.* 21.  
 1909 Rawnsley, W. F., J.P., *Manor House, Plonks, Shamley Green.*  
 1915 Reading Public Libraries, *Central Library, Reading.*  
 1902 Reform Club, *per The Librarian, Pall Mall, S.W.* 1.  
 \*1899 Rendall, Rev. Gerald H., Lit.D., *Dedham House, Dedham, Colchester.*  
 1923 Renton, J. Hall, F.S.A., *Rowfold Grange, Billingshurst, Sussex.*  
 1894 Rice, R. Garraway, J.P., F.S.A., *Park House, 75, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.* 11, and *Carpenter's Hill, Pullborough, Sussex.*  
 1920 Richards, F. L., A.M.I.C.E., *Penryn, Kingsway, Woking.*  
 1924 Richardson, Mrs. A. M. Baird, 16, *King Charles Road, Surbiton.*  
 1891 Richmond Public Library, *Surrey.*  
 1926 Rickards, Charles J., 82, *Lewin Road, Streatham, S.W.* 16.  
 1925 Rideal, Mrs., *Azay-le-Rideau, Guildown, Guildford.*  
 1926 Ridley, B. L., *Helouan, Camborne Road, Sutton.*  
 1926 Roberts-West, Miss M., *Stafford House, Cheam.*  
 1926 Robinson, G. M., *Elm Lodge, Weybridge.*  
 \*1906 Robson, P. A., A.R.I.B.A.  
 1919 Robson, Mrs., *Walton Lodge, Waterden Road, Guildford.*  
 1924 Rogers, H. Mordaunt (Hon. Sec.), *Spencer Cottage, Spencer Road, Putney, S.W.* 15, and 37, *Bruton Street, W.* 1.  
 1899 Roscoe, Miss, *Tyrellswood, West Horsley, Leatherhead.*  
 1919 Rowe, Arthur F., *Hainault, Leatherhead.*  
 1924 Rudolf, Mrs. E. W., *South Lodge, Chipstead, Coulsdon.*  
 1908 Rutson, Mrs., *The Manor House, Byfleet.*

## S.

- 1925 SADLEIR, Richard J., *Standon, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon.*  
 1918 Salmon, C. E., *Pilgrims' Way, Reigate.*  
 1898 Salisbury, R., J.P., 2, *East Hill Place, Guildford.*  
 1923 Sanders, R. M. D., *Buckland Court, Betchworth.*  
 1925 Sapirstein, Nathan, *Quarry Street, Guildford.*  
 \*1923 Saunders, Miss M. A., *St. Ann's, Wray Park Road, Reigate.*  
 1923 Saunders, William, *Halfway Lodge, Esher.*  
 1924 Scott, Miss Eva, *The Mount, Shere, Guildford.*  
 1924 Scott-Hopkins, Lieut.-Col. R., D.S.O., M.C., *Nanburst, Cranleigh.*  
 1926 Seccombe, Laurence, *Strafford Lodge, Weybridge.*



- \*1920 Secretan, Spencer D., *Swaines, Rudgwick, Horsham.*
- \*1911 Seldon, H. S.,  
1925 Seligman, Richard, *Lincoln House, Park Side, Wimbledon Common, S.W.* 19.  
1906 Sellar, Mrs., *Lockner Holt, Chilworth, Guildford.*  
1926 Shakspeare, Walter, *Sefton, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*
- \*1910 Shallcrass, Jasper, 2, *Marlborough Road, South Croydon.*  
1923 Shand, J. T., *Westwood, Surbiton Hill.*  
1923 Shaw, Mrs., 152, *Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.* 19.  
1915 Shirer, J. H., *Heath House, Send, Woking.*  
1920 Sidebotham, H. S., *Heatherclose, Hindhead.*  
1899 Sieveking, A. Forbes, F.S.A., 12, *Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.* 1.
- \*1911 Simmonds, Rev. Mark J., *Church House, Godalming.*  
1905 Simon, André, 24, *Mark Lane, E.C.* 3.  
1916 Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 4, *Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.* 4.  
1922 Simpson, H., *Ennerdale, Cedar Road, Sutton.*  
1922 Sissons, Miss Vera, *Rowbarns Grange, East Horsley, near Leatherhead.*  
1903 Smallpeice, F. Ferdinand, *Cross Lanes, Guildford.*  
1921 Smith, Miss B. I., 52, *Grove Lane, Kingston-upon-Thames.*  
1922 Smith, C. W., *Tilstock, Ashley Road, Epsom.*  
1891 Smith, J. Challenor, F.S.A., *Calleva, Silchester Common, Reading.*  
1922 Smyth, Rev. W. H., M.A., *Clare, Oatlands Drive, Weybridge.*  
1919 Snell, Sir John F. C., *Southern Way, by St. Martha's, Guildford.*  
1926 Spens, Miss E. M., *St. Cross, Weybridge.*  
1923 Standing, Sir Guy, K.B.E., *Well Farm, Banstead.*
- \*1901 Stebbing, W. P. D., *Five Ways, Upper Deal, Kent.*
- \*1889 Stephenson, Mill, B.A., F.S.A., 38, *Ritherdon Road, Tooting, S.W.* 17.  
1900 Stevens, C. S., *Goodwin, Howard Road, Bournemouth.*  
1918 Stevens, Leonard R., F.C.A., *Weycote, Byfleet.*  
1880 Stevens, J. William, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., *Lyncombe, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, S.E.* 21.  
1919 Stidston, Lieut.-Col. C. A., 14, *Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.*  
1921 Storr, Frank, *Sheepfolds, Echo Pit Lane, Guildford.*  
1902 Strachey, J. St. Loe, *Newlands Corner, Merrow, Guildford.*  
1926 Straker, Ernest, *The Eukestons, Warren Road, Purley.*  
1902 Streatham, The Tate Public Library of, *High Street, Streatham, S.W.* 16.

- 1923 Strickland, Frank, *Gatewick, Littleworth Common, Esber.*  
 1924 Strickland, R. W., 22, *Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.*  
 1911 Strode, Mrs. Edmund, 9, *Constitution Hill, Woking.*  
 1925 Strode, Julian, *Tregenna, Woking.*  
 1906 Sullivan, James F., *Rosemead, Chertsey.*  
 1922 Sutherland, His Grace the Duke of, *Sutton Place, near Guildford.*  
 1913 Swanton, E. W., *Brockton, Haslemere.*  
 1920 Swaync, T. Gatton, *Northdown, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.*  
 1898 Sykes, Lieut.-Col. W. H., *Firfield, Merrow, Guildford.*

## T.

- 1912 TARRANT, E. G., M.A., *Denton, The Dene, Dorking.*  
 1912 Tarrant, W. G., *Lake House, Byfleet.*  
 1923 Tatchell, S. J., F.R.I.B.A., 79, *Langdale Road, Hove, Sussex.*  
 1923 Taylor, J. G., Ph.D., 20, *Patten Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W. 18.*  
 1916 Taylor, Rt. Rev. Bishop S. M., *The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.*  
 1910 Taylor, W. B., *Hawthorns, Churchfields, Weybridge.*  
 1901 Thackeray, Miss, *Southbury, Guildford.*  
 1909 Thatcher, T. C., *Longmead, Four Marks, near Alton, Hants.*  
 1921 Thesiger, Mrs., *Heath Corner, Burgh Heath, Tadworth.*  
 1923 Thompson, Miss E. R., *Perry Hill Cottage, Worplesdon.*  
 1923 Thorpe, Capt. Bernard, *The Manor House, Titsey, Limpsfield.*  
 1924 Tiernay, Mrs., 10, *Constitution Hill, Woking.*  
 1921 Till, Miss V., *Studley, Weybridge.*  
 1920 Townsend, G., 1, *Merton Hall Road, S.W. 19.*  
 1921 Tringham, H. G., *Dial Cottage, Chobham, Woking.*  
 1922 Turner, Denis, 26, *Maple Road, Surbiton.*  
 1922 Turner, Mrs. Denis, 26, *Maple Road, Surbiton.*  
 \*1871 Tyssen, Amhurst Daniel, D.C.L., 59, *Priory Road, Hampstead.*

## U.

- 1919 UPTON, Charles, 64, *Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.*

## V.

- 1902 VAILLANT, Rev. Wilfred B., *Timor, Portmore Road, Weybridge.*  
 1926 Van Lessen, Mrs. D. M., *East Manor, Bramley.*  
 1912 Vaughan-Williams, Mrs., *Leith Hill Place, Dorking.*

- 1908 Vaux, Rev. G. B., *The Rectory, Lower Heyford, Banbury.*  
 1913 Vaux, Mrs, *The Rectory, Lower Heyford, Banbury.*  
 1923 Vawdrey, R. W., *The Crossways, Limpsfield.*  
 1907 Venner, A. W., 7, *Station Approach, Redhill.*  
 1925 Victoria Public Library, Melbourne, Australia, *c/o Messrs. Hy. Sotheran & Co., 43, Piccadilly, W. 1.*

## W.

- 1925 WADE, Thomas S., *Lucks Green Cottage, Cranleigh.*  
 \*1880 Wagner, Henry, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., 13, *Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.*  
 1922 Waine, G. W., *Timberhill Road, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*  
 1919 Waldy, J. B., *The White House, Cranleigh.*  
 1903 Walford Brothers, 6, *New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.*  
 1921 Walker, A. Hope, M.D., *Cranleigh.*  
 1894 Walker, Emery, F.S.A., 16, *Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.*  
 1924 Walker, G. Milner, J.P., *Dawley, Heathside Park Road, Woking.*  
 1923 Walker, R. F., M.D., *The New House, Esher.*  
 1926 Walker, T. E. C., *Spring Grove, Cobham.*  
 1898 Walpole, Sir Charles S., *Broadford, Chobham, Woking.*  
 1880 Walpole, Spencer C., *Church Farm House, Lancing, Worthing.*  
 1913 Walton, Frank W., *King's College, Strand, W.C. 2.*  
 1889 Wandsworth Public Library, *West Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.*  
 1926 Warburton, J. R., *Arley, Rydens Road, Walton-on-Thames.*  
 1922 Ward, H. S., *Normanhurst, Albion Road, Sutton.*  
 1920 Ward, W., 33, *Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.*  
 1922 Watts, W. W., F.S.A., 64, *East Sheen Avenue, Mortlake, S.W. 14.*  
 1925 Webb, Christopher, 17, *Friary Street, Guildford.*  
 1910 Webb, Percy H., M.B.E., F.R.N.S., *The Garden, Walton-on-Thames.*  
 1921 Weekley, G. M., 3, *Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.*  
 \*1910 Wells, Sir William, F.S.A., *Morden House, Arthur Road, S.W. 19.*  
 1926 West, Mrs. Jane Barbara, *Hatch Field, West Horsley.*  
 1922 Whitburn, A. G. Stuart, *Elmcroft, Claremont Avenue, Woking.*  
 1920 White, Miss A. M. Gilbert, *North Lodge, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*  
 1922 White, Augustus, 8, *Great Winchester Street, E.C. 2.*

- 1920 White, Brigadier-General W. L., C.B., C.M.G., 10, *Castle Street, Farnham*.
- 1922 White, W. W., *Southernay, Godalming*.
- 1926 Wigham, John C., *The White Cottage, Chobham*.
- 1926 Wigham, Mrs. Wigham, *The White Cottage, Chobham*.
- \*1879 Wilkin, Frederick, *Lower Coulseay Wood, Wadhurst, Sussex*.
- 1914 Wilkinson, Mence, *Thorncroft, Leatherhead*.
- 1922 Willcocks, Walter M., *Brockett, Hook, Surbiton*.
- 1925 Williamson, Dr. G. C., J.P., *Mount Manor House, Mount Street, Guildford*.
- 1923 Willis, Cloudesley S., *Ewell, Surrey*.
- 1926 Willis, Mrs. R. L., *High Street, Ewell*.
- 1910 Willock-Pollen, H. C., *The Old Rectory, Little Bookham, Leatherhead*.
- 1924 Willoughby, C. W., *Old School House, Merstham*.
- 1903 Wimbledon Free Library, S.W. 19.
- 1923 Winbolt, S. E., *Christ's Hospital, West Horsham, Sussex*.
- 1915 Wisconsin, U.S.A., State Historical Society of, *Madison, Wisconsin*.
- 1902 Wood, Arthur H., *Summer Farm, West Clandon, near Guildford*.
- 1919 Wood, Mrs. Malcolm, *Westcroft, Carshalton*.
- 1919 Wood, Miss M. W. Malcolm, *Westcroft, Carshalton*.
- \*1920 Woodhouse, Rev. R. J.
- 1906 Woods, Ernest, *Childerstone, Liphook, Hants*.
- 1911 Woolley, Ernest, F.S.A., *Collingworth, Lemsford Road, St. Albans*.
- 1919 Worsfold, Sir T. Cato, Bart., LL.D., D.L., J.P., *The Hall Place, Mitcham*.
- 1922 Worsley, C. F., 36, *St. Stephen's Gardens, Twickenham*.
- Wright, D. Cory, see Cory Wright.
- 1925 Wright, Mrs., *Charlton, Alan Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 19*.
- 1902 Wylie, Mrs., *Twynersb, Chertsey*.

## Y.

- 1911 YALE University Library, U.S.A., c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, *Grape Street, W.C. 2*.
- 1921 Yates, Miss E. M., *Aysgarth, Surbiton*.
- 1921 Yates, Miss L. T., *Aysgarth, Surbiton*.

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# SURREY COLLECTIONS

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THE DIARY OF SIR THOMAS DAWES, 1644.

BY

V. B. REDSTONE.

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THE Diary of Sir Thomas Dawes for the year 1644 is contained in a small paper book of forty-eight pages, size  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The diary itself occupies rather more than twenty-six pages of microscopic writing, each page averaging thirty-eight lines of twelve words. The words are to a large extent in cypher; to the greater part of this cypher a key is given in some examples described on the last two pages of the book. The difficulty of reading and translating the cypher is increased by the author's continual changing of the cypher employed. He uses at times Greek letters not only as symbols (*e.g.*, azdd [ $\alpha\zeta\delta\delta$ ] is 1644), but also in writing English and Latin words he frequently abbreviates the words used when he is adopting a cypher, and occasionally he runs words into one another. A good example of these changes in the cypher, given on page 13 of the diary, is as follows:—

*q νεποσ πυλλειν κογνωιτ quenδαμ νῖρ εμερε αλλμικολτσ  
ανδδρσεσ φακιτοκιτω*

which I read as: “q nepos Pullein cognovit quendam vir[um] emere all mi colts and horses facito cito,” and which I venture to transcribe as:

“Query. Did nephew Pullein know any man to buy up all my colts and horses? Be quick about it.”

In transcribing the diary I have placed all cypher entries

in italics, giving the letters corresponding to the Greek characters, except *k* and *ph*, which the diarist has used for letters *c* and *f*.

The book was handed to me by the Rev. J. F. Williams, now Rector of Sandon, Essex, to whom it was given by the late Rev. Canon A. C. Blount, Rector of Burghclere, Hants. Canon Blount's wife was Lady Susan Nelson, sister to Lady Frances Catherine Nelson, whose husband was R. J. Pettiward, Esq., of Great Finborough, Suffolk. The estate of Great Finborough was purchased, in 1795, by a Roger Pettiward of Putney who was descended from Honor Dawes, granddaughter of Sir Thomas Dawes, the diarist. Charles Pettiward, Esq., the present owner of the Putney and Great Finborough estates, possesses oil paintings representing Sir John Dawes, Bart., son of Sir Thomas Dawes, and Sir Abraham Dawes, father of Sir Thomas. Through the kindness of Mr. C. Pettiward, a view of the Putney estate, 1626, accompanies this paper, and a clearer understanding of many of the entries in the diary is obtained by the addition of this map. Besides the portrait of Sir John Dawes, Mr. C. Pettiward has one of his wife, Christian, daughter of William Lyons of Barking, Essex. Pepys probably alludes to this lady as "the young lady which young Dawes, that sits in the new comer pew in the church, hath stole away from Sir Andrew Rickard her guardian . . . a very well bred and handsome lady, he, I doubt but a simple fellow."

A clearer view of the entries in the diary may be gleaned from the Calendar of Papers of the Committee for Advance of Money, 1642-1656, Part I, p. 273. On 23 Oct., 1643, an order in the House of Commons enacted that all the estates of Sir Abraham Dawes and his son, the diarist, were to be sequestered into the hands of Sir Robert Pye and five other members of the House with six other gentlemen sequestrators, who should have power to let, sell, or dispose thereof, and fell and dispose of timber, the proceeds to be issued as the House should direct. Sir Thomas Dawes was assessed to pay £500; on 6 Feb., 1644, he was brought up in custody to pay his assessment. In the following April, Francis Burt of Gracious Street and Richard Stockdale (of the diary)

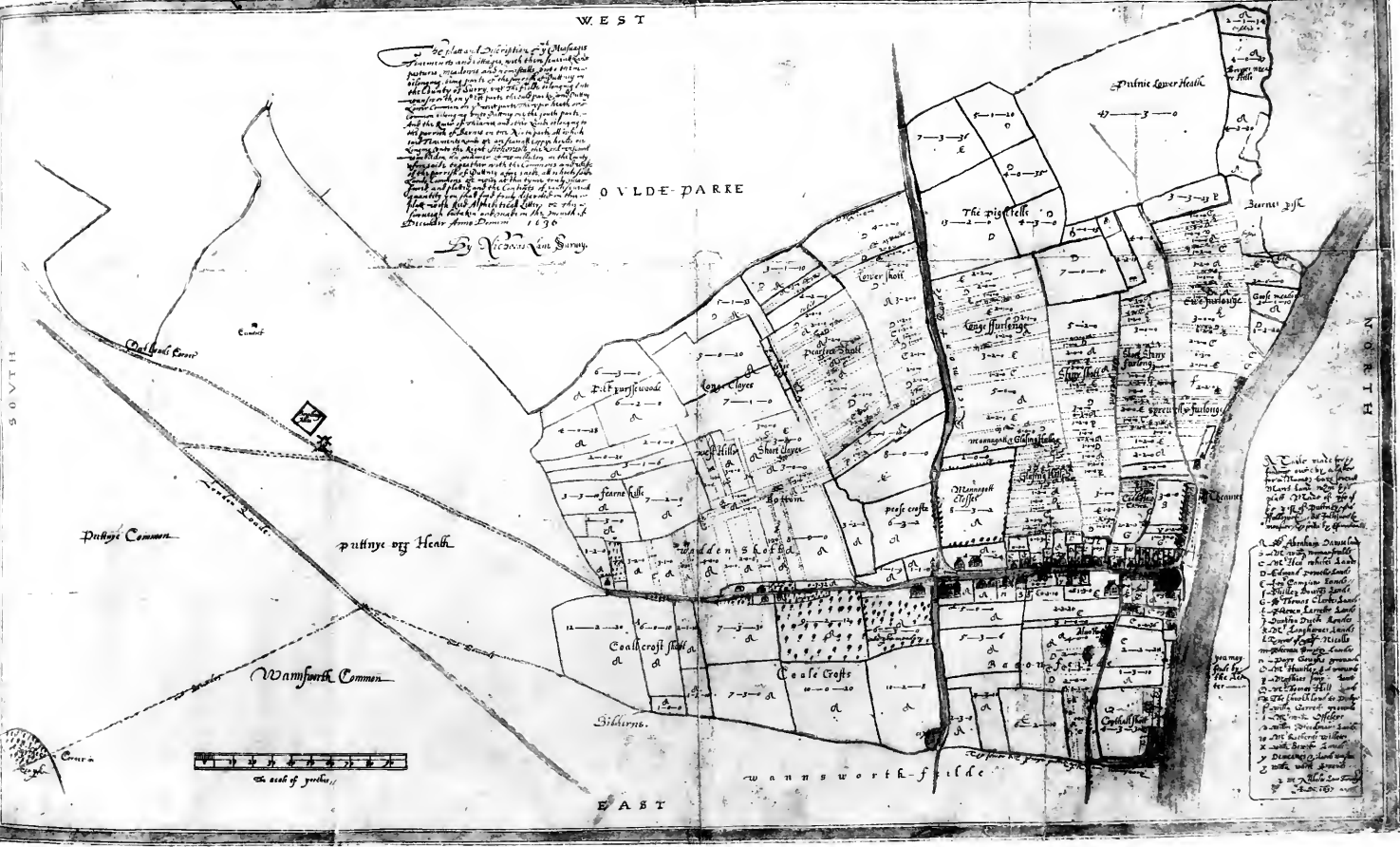


WEST

The plan and description of the Manors  
 of Putney in the County of Middlesex  
 as they were in the year 1626  
 by Sir William Dugdale  
 1636

OVLDE-PARKE

By Willelmus Dugdale



A Table of the  
 names of the  
 several manors  
 and parishes  
 which are  
 comprehended  
 in this map  
 with the  
 names of the  
 owners of the  
 same in the  
 year 1626  
 as they were  
 then  
 by Sir William  
 Dugdale

MAP OF PUTNEY IN 1626

From the original drawing in the possession of Mr. Charles Pettward



of Clerkenwell, having undertaken to pay one-half of Sir Thomas Dawes's assessment, and to abide the order of the Committee about the residue, his goods seized by the collectors were restored to him.

It is on 26 April, 1644, after the issue of the above order, that Dawes was arrested at Roehampton and placed under the charge of Sir John Lenthall, brother of the Speaker. Sir John Lenthall, son of William Lenthall of Latchford by Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Southwell of St. Faith's, Norfolk, resided in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, being Marshal of the King's Bench. It seems probable that the place of Dawes's confinement was the private residence of Sir John Lenthall, as governor of the Marshalsea.

On 4 Nov., 1644, it was found by the Committee that Dawes was in the King's Bench on an execution, and yet went to and fro to Roehampton, and abode there, contemning thereby the Committee and its officers. Sir John Lenthall was ordered to keep him in safe custody, and not allow him to be at liberty till further order. Subsequently Burt and Stockdale were ordered to bring Dawes before the Committee and to pay his assessment. After this payment the order for close committal was withdrawn; however, as the diary informs us, Dawes still remained a prisoner in the house of Sir John Lenthall.

As to the contents of the diary, it shows that on Friday, 26 April, 1644, Sir Thomas Dawes was arrested at Roehampton, to be punished thereby, as he himself states, "soe grievously nay to the very ruining of a sonne and his children and familie for a reputed offence of a father whoe died before this Parliament sat." The probable offence was the loan of £30 to the King by Sir Abraham Dawes.

Two months pass before he enters into his diary that he must stiffen his beard with gum before he commences lawsuits against his father's old servant, Donnington, and others, or draws up his last will and testament. It required peril by water twice in one day to make him carry into effect this determination four years later. Whilst in durance he remembers his children: for his daughter, Jane, he purchases a silver ink-horn, and for his son, John, aged one year, a portable dog-kennel. He issues orders for the

planting of young trees on his estates. Later, he endeavours to enlarge his park grounds by ploughing up a public path to Putney Church, and arouses the wrath of his neighbours who pull up the palings.

In August rumours have reached him that his captivity costs larger sums than a former prisoner paid. Lady Lenthall herself informs him that his predecessor, Sir Arthur Gorges, paid but ten shillings a week; he is paying £3.

To make a journey to London, Sir Thomas is compelled "to take a ticket from Sir H. Vaine": he uses the opportunity to borrow "Lady Vaine's receipt book to transcribe," whether cookery recipes or herbal concoctions he does not state. He generally approaches ladies when seeking outside privileges. He again bewails the high charge he is put to for his board by Sir John Lenthall when he hears that Jacob Lovelace for nine or twelve shillings per week finds meat for an Irish lord. By the month of October his circumstances become such that he has little money left even to pay his servant's wages, for he is compelled to get his man to accept colts in lieu of wages and apparel. He notes in October that he gave Lady Vaine "a gallant china pot, worth £5," perhaps for information given, or for the loan of her ladyship's receipt book. Another lady is the recipient of his favours; to Mrs. Hawtree he presents a little bible; for his wife, Lady Judith Dawes, he purchases two or four oranges and lemons. For little Henry Vaine he buys a hobby horse.

The income of Sir Thomas, to a small extent, arose from the payment of tithes from which he pays his three curates. One of these curates was Richard Avery's successor, Mr. Hudson, who relinquished the cure in 1646 to be succeeded by Richard Levitt, "then about fourscore and ten years of age." A ring of delight appears to arise from the diarist when he enters, "Mr. Vinar will change your silver for halfpence": he has then the means of doling out small sums.

The entries for October are numerous and varied; silver ink-horns are again to be purchased; nephew Richard Hackett delivers excellent lectures in his parish of Newington; choice specimens from his museum—"a sword-fishes

snowt, a rattlesnake, a piece of thunderbowllt ”—are to be delivered to friends.

Sir Thomas begins to enquire what best means to adopt to pay the advancers so as to obtain release from prison. On making enquiries he ascertains that a Knight fined by Parliament in £20,000 paid £5,000 ready money and thus was accepted and cleared. The diarist sees nothing but ruin before him. Before the month's end a brighter state of affairs appears; he is able to chronicle on the 24th October, “ I satt at Custom howse. Deo gloria,” and he sets to work to become acquainted with the new Statutes and Orders of the Exchequer for Customs business. Further, he is able himself to preside over his manor court held at Alldfarthing. It was from his office as Customer he asserts that he drew his sole subsistence.

However, as far as pecuniary matters are concerned, the diarist's affairs remain in low water; he is compelled again to ask his servants to accept all his horses towards their wages. At last he has persuaded his Keeper, Sir John Lenthall, to accept ten shillings weekly.

Ink-horns are favourite presents with the diarist; he makes further purchases of them, one for his wife, another for Sir John Lenthall. On the 1st November he makes a curious reference to a brass statue which was finally taken away from Roehampton by Captain Withers and others and set up in Covent Garden.

The duplication of entries on pages 11 and 12 seems to denote that the diary was written up at long intervals, and former entries re-entered and amplified.

Sir Thomas Dawes's nervousness that the liberty of his movements would be encroached upon, even though he was a gentleman of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, was not justified, for on the 8th November his commitment was discharged by order of the Haberdashers' Hall Committee. He visits Roehampton, looks into his manorial accounts, sees to the planting of young trees in the Park, and purchases books on theological subjects. As a horticulturist the diarist pays particular attention to the quality of seed planted to produce his new trees; he makes a special visit to Croydon Fair, held on St. Matthew's day, 21st Sept., to obtain thin-shelled

walnuts for his seed bed. Effort is made to arrest his brother, John Dawes, but he escapes from the sergeant, who twice seeks to make him prisoner.

The diarist's home is made brighter by the presence of his little daughter Jeane, who is to stay for "good and all." Mindful of the uncertainty of fortune, he provides against a renewal of his captivity by collecting his jewels, plate and precious metal in his house in Putney Park, and buries them at Roehampton, as he states, with the purpose hereafter of using them as a means of paying his servants' wages. He brings his books from his London library to Putney, and collects his clothes which he had concealed at his Mark Lane office and his barber's shop. Of the many debts he owes he is most anxious that those for corn and beer should be paid.

Apparently at the end of November he is again placed in the custody of Sir John Lenthall, for on the 28th of that month he enters that he had written a letter to Frances Lenthall which fell into her father's hands and roused his ire, so the daughter told the diarist. Later entries in the diary appear to imply that the writer is a little suspicious of Mistress Frances, although he gives her a blue garter as a present, and transcribes her songs.

Other petty troubles fall upon him; he purchases two wicker fans for his daughters, Jane and Elizabeth, and is dealt with deceitfully by Mr. Martin, "the hypocrite," from whom he buys them. His string of fifty-two great pearls, worth £334, he trusts to the keeping of his niece Pulein; two "rings of pearls" and a silver porringer he places in the hands of his niece Alvey; his books and looking glass are given to his nephew, Cxwick. To secure the pearls and jewels he places them in a bag, sealed with his wife's seal. He is dissatisfied with his own seal; "his coat of cignets" had not been changed "for a truer, better and ancienter affair of eagles," as Mr. Riley had promised five years since.

Entries in the diary relating to political affairs are very slight. The diarist mentions the embassy of the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton to make proposals of peace. He also notes the execution of Archbishop Laud

on Tower Hill. He makes more frequent mention of places vacant for domestic servants than of politics. He appears to consider it a paramount duty to place out his many cousins as chambermaids in city houses. In two or three instances he shews his match-making proclivities. The wife of his brother-in-law, Cuthbert Hackett, dies and within a fortnight Sir Thomas urges the claims of his cousin, Bess Press, to become Hackett's wife.

He considers seriously the advisability of coming to terms with the advancers to save his estate or to throw in his whole lot with the King. To carry out the latter plan would necessitate secret flight from the house of Sir John Lenthall, but as by so doing trouble may fall upon Sir John, he gives up the idea. There is no evidence towards the conclusion of the diary of how long Sir Thomas Dawes remained a prisoner.

## THE DIARY.

*Friday 26 Aprilis 1644.*

ARRESTED AT RO[EHAMPTON]

enquire how y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>s</sup> p[er] diem day writt money is shared & what liberties are in y<sup>e</sup> Kings Bench. buy gume senegal to stiffen y<sup>e</sup> beard. in Mich[aelma]s Terme Reuerse Don[n]-ington & Samuells outlawries thereby to ennoble you to sue others. buy a pewter colledg pott for my London chamber, make a note of my cousin Jones & engagements for mee now in June 1644 to S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Lenthall & my promise &c to secure them. putt off Marklaine house & goods & cotten wooll. take an Inventory of my daughters thinges at M<sup>r</sup> Portmans. take Bignalls, my leade from cousin Hugh Jones. p[er]fect tuum ultimum Testamentum. amoue 4 carpets a domina [H]arvie tolle gemmas ab uxore giuen her a[b] A.E. junii 1644. make such a silver inck horne as Lady Vaines for Jeane. to sowe in Winter gett the keys acrons siccamores and chessnutts & wallnutts & fillberts & cherrestones. Mussell subs[cribes] Frances Lenthall £72 she £10 write partic[ulars] of plate at Aluies. rectifie my lotts in Westmeade now taken by Thavie and others taken

by Wymondeswold for Campion. make a portable dog kennell for Boy.

22 Julye 1644 Bignall sayth he paid Stockdale for wood & rent £132. 4. 0. . . .

I had of Campion 5 gallons of gooseberies for 5<sup>s</sup> *debet*.

*August 1644.*

2. George at windmill had of me 8 dozen & 8 wine Bottells half of them were corked and of former bottells lent him 4 doz. & 7 in all 13 dozen & 3 for w<sup>ch</sup> he oweth me.

take of Richard Martin tithe for all he mowed in Ro: Parke in Putney Parische. plowgh upp a rownd causey direct way from Ro: to Putney Church through Putney Parke. take in in Putney Parke on y<sup>e</sup> west of those yards a little close of 5 or 3 ackers for riding horses. [at S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Lenthalls M<sup>r</sup>. Hollands & lett]<sup>1</sup> Endel lives at y<sup>e</sup> hand against Turnestile in Holborne. 12. I asked Peppes 50<sup>li</sup> for Dines place if he were leaving. make up my Surrey rental *el[t] q[uære]* what I owe y<sup>e</sup> 3 curatts. Stockdale hath above 80 of my deedes. *Deuonsheire had Mark Laine keies. take=10<sup>li</sup>—de nefe Pullei[n] for blak kolt tis better then nothing. take cousin Hug[h] Jones=6<sup>l</sup>=M[ichaelma]s next rent=7.6.11=r[eeceive]d of S<sup>r</sup> Hug[h] Jones Ladi Warners plate Mark Laine. q[uære] why doe I pay 3<sup>li</sup> p[er] week at S<sup>r</sup> J[ohn] L[enthalls] and 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> my mans chamber whenas S<sup>r</sup> Art[hur] Gorges (as Lady Lent[hall] tolld me p<sup>d</sup> but 10<sup>s</sup> p[er] week when he was not there *i.e.* for his outlying and 25<sup>s</sup> for mans chamber and S<sup>r</sup> J[ohn] L[enthall] paid y<sup>t</sup> 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> p[er] week for S<sup>r</sup> Basil Brooke. cart y<sup>e</sup> dung in Martins yard at Ro: into next close. carrye dung in Putney Parke yards abroad into y<sup>e</sup> place of y<sup>e</sup> new close./.*

*vide* my cash what taxe I p<sup>d</sup> for my landlord S<sup>r</sup> Buckle./.

take a ticket from S<sup>r</sup> H. Vaine for my passing w<sup>th</sup> horse or coach to & from London./.

borrowe Lady Vaines receipt booke to transcribe./.

Hollsworth dwells in St. Martins Layne./.

<sup>1</sup> Crossed through in original.



## Septemb[er] 1644.

17. I left my Customars Pattent w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Hailes./ . transcribe faire my will./ . let my lady move y<sup>e</sup> Parli<sup>t</sup>: for y<sup>e</sup> 100<sup>l</sup> and  $\frac{1}{4}$  p[ar]te of my estate./ . let Allfardthing & other my tennants produce Stockdales acquittances./ . if Donington apply not y<sup>e</sup> bill money to pay his bond only, let him not receive it any longer./ . Jacob Lovelace for 9 or 12<sup>s</sup> p[er] weeke finds meate for Irish Lord & keeper./ . prepare Allfading M[ichaelma]s rental for Cousin Jones./ .

## Octob 1644.

7. Given Ladi Haine Cabinet voyd./ . £150./ . my 3 watches from Hendens at Westminster./ . my ladyes clock there./ . q. my paper of my *price of [jewels]*./ . repaire all my Ro: houses before middle of this Moneth./ . & so Marklayne houses./ . sell all collts &c to ffranck for wages & apparell./ . take in cousin Jones deputation of Customars place./ . *given Lady Vaine in August 1644 gallant china pot 5<sup>l</sup>./ .*

## Octobr 1644.

give M<sup>rs</sup> Hawtree a little bible./ . buy 3 yards more of 4<sup>d</sup> watchet ribbon./ . J. Morrall my lock of my pistoll./ . make another key to S. Smyths lodge./ . 7. Tho: Coles wife died./ . T. Cromwell dead [no]<sup>1</sup>—12. take w<sup>th</sup> me to the Committee y<sup>e</sup> 2 orders for making good y<sup>e</sup> tallies & my petition of submission of my estate to Parl: & Cred[itors] petition y<sup>t</sup> begott y<sup>e</sup> sequestration & speak w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> G. Greene & broth[er]<sup>2</sup> Tho: Hackett./ . bring my lady 2 or 4 oringes & lemonds./ . 14. take my pattent from M<sup>r</sup> Hailes & goe sitt at Custom howse & deliver into y<sup>e</sup> Baron my p[ar]chment bookes./ . speake w<sup>th</sup> Kearsley about Cromwells place. get him give *J. Morrell* 10<sup>li</sup> but let [T. D.]<sup>3</sup> buy w<sup>th</sup> it for him a sute of clothes./ . let Capt. Knevet

<sup>1</sup> Crossed through in original.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.*, brother-in-law. T.D. married Judith Hackett 1624.

<sup>3</sup> A monogram evidently standing for the diarist himself.

for Dines place give J. Mor[ral] £25, whereowt let Mor[ral]: pay his debts to [T.D.] & w<sup>th</sup> the rest clothe him from head to foote & for more it being worth 200<sup>li</sup> let Knevet doe to lady D[awes] hereafter as alike./. buy little H. Vaine a hobby horse./. a warr[an]t from y<sup>e</sup> Committee y<sup>t</sup> cousin Jones pay allmeshowes Putney./. know what rates barley & wheat were at y<sup>e</sup> week after Mich<sup>s</sup>: 1644. thereafter to pay my 3 p[ar]sons./. J. Collcott told [T.D.] y<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> George Crymes had made his peace w<sup>th</sup> the Com[m]ittee & had yeilded them his father S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Crymes his fathers [*sic*] advance money 1500<sup>li</sup>./. M<sup>r</sup> Vinar will change yo<sup>r</sup> silver for Half pences./. q. w<sup>th</sup> my Counsell whether a Judgement or statute can extend an office & its fee if it cannot let not [T.D.] passe his office to M<sup>r</sup> Samuell for then Judgem<sup>ts</sup> takes his land & his owne acte debarrs him from this fee & then how shall he subsist so he may thank himself if he want./. have from my brother J[ohn] D[awes] y<sup>e</sup> Surveyors Pattent to transcribe./. M<sup>r</sup> Vinar to make me a silver inckhorne & for Jeane./. tuisday moringes is an excellent lecture at Newington in nephew R<sup>d</sup> Hackets Parrishe—16. I left my brothers silver inckhorne at M<sup>r</sup> Vinars for one for Jeane against next weeke./. from Marklayne howse bring the Jack &c./. and the sword fishes snowt and rattle snake for W<sup>m</sup> Normand. . and from S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls a peice of thunderbowllt./. 19 Oct 1644 r<sup>d</sup> back p[er] M<sup>r</sup> Lewis my receipt to S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Nulls for C<sup>h</sup> 1642 q[uar]ters fee as customer £116. 13. 4. 16. [October] I had from M<sup>r</sup> Hales y<sup>e</sup> book concerning Samuel & I must not so procede./. 18. goe to S<sup>r</sup> Henery Vaine abowt my last meeting with Mr. Goodwyn & let S<sup>r</sup> Henery signe a security for Ro: howse against souldgers./. 16. [October] Lady Vaine left Rowghampton./. buy watch candles 4 pound./. 22. Octob. I must christen nephew Oxwikes girle./. Cap<sup>t</sup> Knyvett must give my brother and mee a counterpaine<sup>1</sup> of o<sup>r</sup> deputa-tion granted him 12 Oct. 1644./. 18 October I was w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> H. Vaine & S<sup>r</sup> C[hristopher] Wray./. 19 October. I dd my Cousin Hugh Jones & Ro<sup>t</sup> a rental for Allfardthing at M[ichaels] last./.

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, counterpart.

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17. brother J. D. adviseth by petition to pray the howse of Commons I may first pay my debts, then if my estate will afford remainder of fine, w<sup>th</sup> my subsistance submit it to them./. 18. I was toled y<sup>t</sup> Aberley & Donnington have extended my landes in Ellow<sup>1</sup> [tis true]<sup>2</sup>./. buy 3 brasse thimbles to measure charges of powder for a peice./. 21 at 8 a clock meete cousin Jones at M<sup>r</sup> Goodwyns./. this October Donnington & [Samuell]<sup>3</sup> Aberley extended Ellow./. by all meanes secure T. Wrights debt beginning of this terme./. I am to putt into a Baron of the Exchequer my wint[er] English & strangers books from Chr[istma]s 1641./. 21. pay my [*sic*] this moneths to M<sup>r</sup> Frith to S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall./. & pay Fludds chamber to this day./. cousin Jo[nes] to receive no more money for y<sup>e</sup> cotten wooll then will defray present payments, thereby y<sup>e</sup> rest will dischargd other thinges, but if y<sup>e</sup> money be once gonne from them to y<sup>e</sup> treasurers tis in a wrong way./. gett an order from M<sup>r</sup> Goodwin to cousin Jones to pay to y<sup>e</sup> almes-folkes all arrears & henceforward their quarterly paymentt & other thinges there belonging as S<sup>r</sup> Abraham Dawes & S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Dawes formerly used to doe./. buy cases of lists for muskets./. buy 10<sup>d</sup> & double & single tenn nailes & tenterhookes & curtin ringes for greene traves<sup>4</sup> my ladyes chamber & of 4<sup>d</sup> nayles 4<sup>c</sup>./. make severall offers to my Cred: advancers either by selling them landes owt & owt or by manadging all my estate for them to the best, allowing mee thereowt reasonable subsistance. if neither will take petition y<sup>e</sup> howse shewing your readines to doe what you are able, and being refused by cred[itors]: & y<sup>t</sup> they have proceeded in course of law notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> sequestration & therefore y<sup>t</sup> they would leave them to y<sup>e</sup> law & take off y<sup>e</sup> sequestration, the T. D. offices & his coppihold landes will subsist him w<sup>th</sup> by law are not subiect to Statutes Judgements

<sup>1</sup> Ellow—Ellough, 3 miles south-east of Beccles, Suffolk.

<sup>2</sup> Crossed through in original.

<sup>3</sup> Erased.

<sup>4</sup> Probably frame of bed.

nor executions, & so waite Gods good will and pleasure./. bring from Marklajne great saddle & y<sup>e</sup> Jack./. borrow of S<sup>r</sup> H. Vaine his mare & stay at Ro./. cousin Jones to pay mee 6<sup>li</sup> for his l[ate] Mo[ther's] rent./. send a little bible to M<sup>rs</sup> Hawtree from my lady D./. for T. D. his chamber at S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls make 2 such trencher plates as S<sup>r</sup> Johns are, and thereon putt T. D. & his ladyes armes & Wests impaled together./. let T. W. give mee a perfect rental of my Ellow landes as he left them./. bespeake 2 other small bibles./. 22. carry in my coach my bundle of cloaths & leave them at S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls./. have warr<sup>t</sup> from y<sup>e</sup> Committee to cousin Jones to pay owt of my Customars fee and my rents all such fees and outrents as are accustomedly thereowt paiaible & have been paid by S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Dawes./. make a [erased] to my [erased] to secure him & to ennoble him to have Judgement & execution as well as other cred[itors]. tis his whole estate./. n[ephew] Hammond key of my press by my closset to hang upp my *armes* and coates./. 21. I had from M<sup>r</sup> Goodwin an order to cousin Jones to pay Aunt Blyth & another to pay y<sup>e</sup> allmesfolkes./.

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21. this day p[er]fect what I owe the allmesfolkes & what y<sup>e</sup> 3 Curats, what S<sup>r</sup> Buckle & the Parishe in Marklajne & by reason of my howse there; and cast with my lady what fitt provision for 40 tennants for my Court to be kept at dinner at Mr. Millingtons howse in Wandsworth on munday. 28 October for my Mannour of Allfardthing./. 17. M<sup>r</sup> John Goodwyn gave warr<sup>t</sup> to my bailife of my mannour of Allfardthing to warne a Court there 28 October./. I made M<sup>r</sup> Goodwyn my steward to keepe my Court there./. find owt my notes & papers for fines to be raysed by keeping y<sup>t</sup> Court./. the warr<sup>t</sup> whereby S<sup>r</sup> Tho: ennables M<sup>r</sup> Goodwynn to keep that Court must be date 16 Octo<sup>b</sup> for his warr<sup>t</sup> to the bailife is dated 17 October & S<sup>r</sup> Tho: warr<sup>t</sup> to G[oodwynn] is dated 21 Octo<sup>b</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> is after that to Campion w<sup>ch</sup> was an errour./. my cousens sons had lately orders to pay Curats & to sell y<sup>e</sup> cotten wooll./. 21. my brother D[awes] tells me y<sup>t</sup> a kn<sup>t</sup> was fined by this Parl<sup>t</sup> in 20,000

paid 5,000<sup>li</sup> ready money so was accepted & clered if I make not an end interest & executions will undoe us both, the Lord vouchsafe to bring us by his pillars of fire & a cloud out of this wilderness we are in !./ from my Cousens Jones take copies of y<sup>e</sup> areers for y<sup>e</sup> Curats & the allmesfolkes moneyes y<sup>t</sup> I may have copies of all those thinges./ by this time they have d[elivere]d but 15 bagges of y<sup>e</sup> cotten wooll./

October 1644.

21. p[ar]ticularise what rents were due to me in Surrey et alias before 23 8<sup>b</sup> 1643 y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> sequestration begann & let T. D. gather these himself./ nephew Oxwicks christning is putt off till 24 Octob[er]./ 22 send S. Smyth to my cousin Hugh Jones for my leade, it will yeild 20<sup>s</sup>./ consider how to quitt mee of y<sup>e</sup> advancers & gett owt of prison. better then to lye there and undoe myself & suerties./ 19 Octob[er] n[ephew] Hammond & y<sup>e</sup> boy dieted again with mee./ y<sup>e</sup> prices of corne for my 3 Curatts will be 4<sup>s</sup> wheate at 2<sup>s</sup> barley./ when I goe to S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls carrie with me a tall candlestick w<sup>th</sup> a rownd foote./ rapp up the *swords in Hamonds chamber carrie* y<sup>em</sup> to London to be *repaired*./ buy a register string for S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls Bible./ buy mee such a bible as S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls is./ be betimes at S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls thoughh I returne when S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall is gone to Westminster./ prepare if possible a way for S<sup>r</sup> H. Vaine & S<sup>r</sup> C. Wray in my business els provide a subsistance owt of my estate for present w<sup>ch</sup> is fittest by my offices & coppis hold landes w<sup>ch</sup> legally cannot be extended./ when it is transcribed returne to my brother D[awes] his cotype of my Customars place./ borrow of him the Surveyours Pattennt to cotype owt./ stirre y<sup>e</sup> now petition of Seymors to howse of Commons./ 23 know of Mr. Landman what might be done this Terme, see for Don[n]ington y<sup>t</sup> no Judgement be suffered but for his bond of 850<sup>li</sup>./ let S<sup>r</sup> H. Vaine procure an order y<sup>t</sup> the advancers proceed not to executions & take them not owt because y<sup>e</sup> estates already sequestered for them & that will bring needless chardges & encumbrances on ye estate./ nephew Pullen to sell, isas, pearls./ procure Elsing to anew write y<sup>e</sup> order for staying others

sutes against T. D. for that is even worne owt./ . let S<sup>r</sup> C. Buckles acquittance and the parties attend at 10 a clock on Thursday to be p<sup>d</sup> by cousin Jones./ .

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before noone. 24 8<sup>br</sup> let T. D. send to cousines Jones a p[er]fected note what to pay y<sup>e</sup> allmesfolkes & Curats./ . y<sup>t</sup> he may doe it before he gives up his accompt./ . give some of my servants warr<sup>t</sup> to Liford to pay them their wages w<sup>ch</sup> is 21.4.0 he owes of his rent to this Mich[aelma]s 1644./ . give unckle Wright a tinn tinder boxe w<sup>th</sup> waxe./ . 23. goe to neice Pullen./ . 23 speake w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Wray & S<sup>r</sup> Vaine to stopp executions./ . 23 find owt p[ar]son Robinson to hand his note signifying y<sup>e</sup> rates he is content to accept for 3 quarters past at Mich[aelma]s 1644./ . buy quills for penns./ . 23 speake w<sup>th</sup> cred[it]ors advancers & Kearsley to take land for their bonds./ . bring to Ro. lady [erased] Warners plate./ . 24. I satt at Custom howse *Deo gloria*./ . read y<sup>e</sup> statutes and orders of Checq<sup>r</sup> for Custom buisines./ . 25. give Spickerwell y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>s</sup> to bring in y<sup>e</sup> water agaen at Marklaine./ . by M<sup>r</sup> Hawghtons letter of 15th this Octobr Aberley & Donnington were at Boston & extended my landes at 700<sup>li</sup> p[er] an[um] if so let T. D. take a lease of them at y<sup>t</sup> rate & thereby both gaine and preserve his estate./ . 2 ells of holland at 6<sup>s</sup> p[er] ell for handkerchefs./ . 23. at night 3 men being in Dansers dray cart, 1 in canvas y<sup>t</sup> dwells in Wandsworth took many (of) my pailles at Pristhed & putt them on y<sup>e</sup> dray & carried y<sup>m</sup> away. Fluellen widow./ . number the billes in my p[ar]chment bookes to see whether my bill money be rightly paid me./ . 28 was my Court at Allfardthing./ . the people before Justice Goodwynn for my Parke pales./ . Wandsworth leads into my Ro: closelet./ . Allfarding rental to that Court./ . *porta gemmas cognat[i] Hugh Jones res.* 28 munday kept Court at Allfarding 28. remember to have another Court kept at Allfardtheng. 3 weekes hence to finish what was now left imperfect./ .

## October 1644.

29. S<sup>r</sup> C<sup>r</sup> Wray, S<sup>r</sup> H. Vain & M<sup>r</sup> J. Goodwynn agreed y<sup>t</sup> *rebus sic stantibus* it was fittest at next Committee to publish y<sup>e</sup> condition of y<sup>e</sup> estate of T. D. & its dissabilities to doe all & soe to report it to y<sup>e</sup> howse y<sup>t</sup> lady D may by vertue of y<sup>e</sup> sequestration have a 4<sup>th</sup> p[ar]te for subsistance notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> extents, & this to be donne presently./. S<sup>r</sup> Wray ait [says] that y<sup>e</sup> sherrife of Lincolnsheire had 225<sup>li</sup> of some and 100<sup>li</sup> of others for serving extents of T. D. Cred[itors]./. 31 8<sup>b</sup> write to or speake with M<sup>r</sup> Samuell y<sup>t</sup> now they extending I cannot p[ar]te w<sup>th</sup> my office w<sup>ch</sup> must be my sole subsistance./. S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall may be a great meanes, by his brother y<sup>e</sup> Speaker, to procure my subsistance owt of my office, for his owne better payment & advantage./. 25. T. D. spake to M<sup>r</sup> Colltman abowt y<sup>e</sup> keyes of y<sup>e</sup> kings storehowse at Customhowse not to be all in one mans custodie for then divers keyes are but as one./. *dispone omne pretiosum præ timore Samuell.*/. 26. give my servants all my horses abroad towards their wages or to secure them./. 31. settle w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall my outlying at 10<sup>s</sup> p[er] weeke as S<sup>r</sup> Art. Gorge paid./. speake w<sup>th</sup> Hailes or write to M<sup>r</sup> Samuell Hodel./. 31. buy at cousin Jones sonne, King, y<sup>e</sup> best bagg holland 4 ells at 6<sup>d</sup> p[er] ell for handkerchers and my childrens gorgets &c./. such a silver inckhorne as Jeanes for lady D. and for (Sir John Lenthall) with his cote on his./. fasten y<sup>e</sup> silver penn end in my pockett tweeses./. get chessnutts, and french wallnutts from Custom howse to sell at Ro:./.

## November 1644.

1. Captaine Withers & Robins & 4 more came to Ro: at 2 a clock abowt praying againe y<sup>e</sup> brasse statue./. 2. speake w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> H. Vaine & S<sup>r</sup> C. Wray abowt y<sup>t</sup> horse, & acquaint them w<sup>th</sup> friday next 8 9<sup>b</sup> for our Committee./. seek out my chequer orders & bookes.

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and p[er]lege y<sup>e</sup> statutes & bookes of rates & of excise for *melius intelligendum of Custome*. gett in my Allfardthinge fines. 4. T. D. committed to the Kings Bench by y<sup>e</sup> Com[m]ittee at Haberdashers Hall *Deo gloria*. meeting of 8 No[vember] of Creditors & T. D. at y<sup>e</sup> Com[m]ittee is adjourned till wednesday, 13 No[vember] perfect S. Smyths receipts till 2 No[vember] *enter gemmas into private booke carried to R. Jones* 28 October 1644 *the court day thursday*. 6 give my lady acquaintances for Lifords 2l. 4. o. Rogers 2. 10. o. Narmands Kite 1. 5. o rents. l[ast] M[ichaelmas]. mend Aunt Blythes order, make it plaine 75<sup>li</sup> let S<sup>r</sup> J. Jacob take my Marklaine house. such a silver inckhorne as Jeanes for my lady D[awes] & S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall. bring home brother J[ohn] D[awes] silver inckhorne from M<sup>r</sup> Vinars. fasten my silver pen that is in my tweeses. buy fairest french wallnutts & chesnuttts to sett. before 13 No[vember] y<sup>t</sup> my Com[m]ittee *meetes aufer to nigra marss ama cognate r[obert] iones*. q[uæ]re y<sup>e</sup> intended leases for Allfardthing tennants. 4to in Ro[ehampton] closet 2 saks full of books &c. 1 empti sak 1 hair trunk 6 greene baggs 1 blak boxe patent 4 bundles of books of accounts. 12 peeces or gunns a greene bagg separapret [sic] my 2 cash bookes at Ro[ehampton] buy some wormwood & lavender & get some rose cakes for my chimney & over my bedd at S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls to give a good & warme smell there. write to R[obert] Cole 4<sup>li</sup> & J[ohn] Poole & M<sup>r</sup> Strowde. perfect for the Com[m]ittee & Cred[itors] 13 No[vember] peruse y<sup>e</sup> res in my cabinet in Ro[ehampton] chamber & secure those you doe not use. *Deum indefinenter supplico te dirigere in hac tua tristissima conditione et librare*. bring trimming cloth to S<sup>r</sup> J[ohn] Lenthalls & some oile in a glasse. Nicholas to gather y<sup>e</sup> bay berries at Ro[ehampton]. transcribe upon parchment S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls deputations for my craytors [sic]. plott a device for my bookes w<sup>ch</sup> may serve me at S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls *aut alibi*. buy 2 such rundled beere glasses as at Lady Lenthalls for Ro[ehampton] *Wisler at S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls is a notable fellowe to direct ani waie in the Kings Bench for cunning*. find out my warrant for being a gentleman of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Privie chamber in ordinary & carry



it allwaies abowt mee it will secure my person before any execution come forth ag[ains]t my p[er]son & let me enter it with Mr. Landman in the Kings Bench office for discharge of my person & presently *tis in viridi sakk* Jn. Poole sara [sic] & shew it next Com[m]ittee.

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8. before I return to Ro: from Sr J. Lenthalls, let me agree w<sup>th</sup> Sr L. for my chamber rent in my discontinuare at 10<sup>s</sup> p[er] weeke./. q. what cousin Jones doeth w<sup>th</sup> Mussell, Farr, 10<sup>li</sup>./. 8 Mr Saunders tells mee y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> little iron gray nagg of Henshawes daughter was last Michs: 2. yeares old & is fatt & thriving & y<sup>t</sup> my goods & paddellstaff at hurne are well./. 8 T. D. commitment was discharged by order of Haberdashers hall Com[m]ittee Deo gloria./. ii at Mr Goodwynns, Mr. Rolphe shewed mee my fathers discharge of his & Dyars bond, so I must give him upp y<sup>e</sup> bond, as is just./. ii Alfarding 2. next Court is now appointed on friday 22 Nov<sup>b</sup>. p[er] Mr Goodwynns warrant./. looke owt Allfardthing last acquitt[ance] for y<sup>e</sup> fee ferme rent paid *Regi* tis 26. 13. 4 p[er] an[um] for, now is claimed for arreares above 60<sup>li</sup>./. ii now I sent to J. Mor[rall] a copy of y<sup>e</sup> sequestration to shew Sr C. Wray for Saunders allowance of 120<sup>li</sup>./. ii I gave niece Pullen a litle Bible./. ii I sent fludd for my bill money for 9 & ii hereof to Nicholas *q[uære]* *nepos Pullen cognovit quendam vir[um]* *emere all mi kolts and horses facito cito*./. gett S. Smyths other bushell of acrons, & y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> aske keys at y<sup>e</sup> north wall of Ro. garden./. ii peice East & Wright./. ii *hodie accipe Lifford's rent*. 13. take owt of marklaine howse my wearing apparrell & some bookes & *claves ferrarum arcarum* & lest the sequestration be taken for my cousin Jones./. *aufer gemmas a[d] R. Jones ante*. 13. Nov<sup>b</sup> 1660 in June 1642 was paid by J. Poole last lady day 1642 rent for Allfardthing being for half a yeare./. 13. 6. 8./. write to Mr Baxter at Woodhowse to reparaire it for Write & Saunders./. ii at a convenient time take Afords acquit: thus dated to him, to gett 2 handes to it for y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>s</sup>./. 13. let Morrall bring my greene bag with him./. buy Boys his posthells

upon y<sup>c</sup> epistles & ghospells cost, 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> J. Bowrchier tis excellent buy a concordance of Cottons, of y<sup>e</sup> last edition, 6 weeks 1 daye, cost 30<sup>s</sup> J. Bowrcher, 12<sup>s</sup> 9<sup>d</sup> 1644./ by my letter 13. to M<sup>r</sup> Samuelt putt off y<sup>e</sup> meeting 14 till 15 9<sup>b</sup>./ An order 13. y<sup>t</sup> cousin Jones pay out rents & fee ferme rents, past & to come./ adde to M<sup>r</sup> Harveys *time* in y<sup>e</sup> water so they or theirs live thir./ write to nephew Pullein y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> man come to buy my collts./ the weaver./ my Knifes./ M<sup>r</sup> Bowrcher to write downe y<sup>e</sup> definition of the Antenomians, independents, presbiterians and other sectaries./ T. W. told mee what ye remainder is of Saunders rents owing./ my callamancho doublet & breeches from my tailor carried 9<sup>s</sup> 9<sup>d</sup>./ my Uncle Wright to have from Putney Churchwardens an acquittance for what Bowden paid them for me last lady day./ 14 send to Richardson, Normand, Kite, Rogers, Pollard, & H. Jones rent behind./ get Goodwynns order of 13. hereof for Com[m]ittees meeting finally 23. hereof./ 13. M<sup>r</sup> Bowcher had 5<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> to get a small bible bownd at Cambridge to be returned next week./ I owe to M<sup>r</sup> Juery as Curate for Ch<sup>s</sup> 1643 quarter 7. 6. o. 1.d. 1644 8<sup>l</sup> Mc<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>l</sup> M<sup>d</sup> 1644. 7. 6. o. all 30<sup>h</sup> 12. o./ let S<sup>r</sup> H. Vaine procure order to howse of Com[m]ons for lady D. 100<sup>l</sup> promised June 1644./ my keyes of rownd haire trunck from blew desk at S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls./ 13. Cred. mett at Com[m]ittee, then p[er]emptorily ordered for friday. 29. to attend again<sup>e</sup>./ y<sup>t</sup> order of M<sup>r</sup> Goodwynns of 13. would be altered to specifie y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> estate may not be disabled wholly by executions & sequestration./ 15. *posui Sams red cloak et beg of keyes at barbar whitwells*./ looke out gualltrees plot & particulars (since M<sup>r</sup> Longs & myne division thereof) against tuesday 19. 9<sup>s</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> Kings Creditors./ 16 end M<sup>r</sup> Waller & T. Kynnastons buisines./ 14. M<sup>r</sup> Humble, saluting J. D. with sergeant attending him. did endeavour to arrest J. D. who escaped them./ My lady lent unto my brother J. Jones the scotch com[m]on prayer booke./ *return to that Jones the parcells he then brought to my lady*./ 16. T. D. mett 8 a clock ye advance creditors & appointed 18 at i a clock./ 16. q. what rents are arreare Regi for Putney & Ro: parkes & Allfardthing, y<sup>t</sup> post dis-

treining they may be paid by cousines H. R. Jones whilst they may & such money goes y<sup>e</sup> right way./ 9. how to proportion y<sup>t</sup> arreare moneyes to y<sup>e</sup> allmesfolkes remember them *memento eas* 2<sup>ti</sup> that they may be paide whilst Jones are in./ 18. *scribe ad frater quos Landman dicit*./ *mitte pro bill monei* this 18 et 16 No<sup>b</sup>./ visit cousin Press at M<sup>rs</sup> Lees in Great S<sup>t</sup> Dunstans West Churchyard./ 14. J. D. was arrested by Humble and *Bowie* & Bomel & 1 stranger themselves being special bailifes but J. D. escaped./ gett Robt. Marlins copie from Goodwynns clerk: / 19. visit cousin Press to take Bowrchers sister to serve her./ attend Mr. Greenes Com[m]ittee tuisday 26 No<sup>b</sup>. 2 a clock./ *prevent sister Dawes laies* [*sic*] at ros [*i.e.*, Roehampton stables].

November 1644.

*cousin Hugh Jones that she knew where was enough if I would not free her husband*./ *ergo tolle et aufer gemmas*./ 19 find owt M<sup>r</sup> Fawlkenbridg whose wife had a place of 300<sup>li</sup> per annum abowt ye K[ings] children, shee is lately dead. Franck Lenthall would have it, ye meanes must be by my Lord Howard & ye Earle of Northumberland. *ito facias*./ my Ch<sup>s</sup> 1642 *fee from Sir John Tullas*./ 19. I promised to call cousin Press to goe one morning w<sup>th</sup> her to M<sup>r</sup> Heron, counsellour, in her buisines./ before friday 29. 9<sup>b</sup> acquaint S<sup>r</sup> Wray & S<sup>r</sup> Vaine w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>t</sup> daies meeting of me & my Cred. at y<sup>e</sup> Com[m]ittee, for a blessed end./ make Mr. J. Bowrcher's bond for y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>li</sup>./ & J. Morralls bond for y<sup>e</sup> . . . ./ 22. perfect accompt w<sup>th</sup> steele y<sup>e</sup> mealeman & dispois him some ground to pay him./ 21. I did sowe in Ro: kitching garden begining at y<sup>e</sup> 4 beds East of y<sup>e</sup> siccamore bedd these wallutts: on y<sup>e</sup> bedd next y<sup>e</sup> siccamore bedd 50 very faire ones thin shelld bowght last S<sup>t</sup> Mathews day at Croydon ffaire in y<sup>e</sup> middle row, and 2 in each hole at y<sup>e</sup> ends. and in y<sup>e</sup> next 2 bedds 79 faire thin shelld wallnutts y<sup>t</sup> grew last Mich[aelmas] in Ro[ehampton] garden, and on y<sup>e</sup> next bedd y<sup>e</sup> 4th bedd. 55 pretty walnuts but of last yeare rize M[ichaelmas]s 1643 groweth./ in y<sup>e</sup> middle row of y<sup>e</sup> said bedds in all 184 nutts./ Paul plants. Apollo waters but y<sup>e</sup> increase is from God w<sup>ch</sup> he vouchsafe to

grant./. upon tuesday morning 26 N[ovember] be early w<sup>th</sup> Sr H. Vaine y<sup>t</sup> he will be at y<sup>e</sup> Com[m]ittee of y<sup>e</sup> Custums at 2 a clock y<sup>t</sup> day in Lavanders buisines for mee, & acquaint him w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> buisines./. 28 r<sup>d</sup> 2 writs from Oxford from ffaux tother for me & T. Wright to appeare upon Thursday with the letter and w<sup>th</sup> [money] 28 No[vember] w<sup>ch</sup> I d[elivere]d to Willson 21 N[ovember] to get a passe to go to Oxford./. 21. Willson r[ecceiv]ed of Landman, 2 bookes, 1 from Humble other from Botie for y<sup>e</sup> ordinarye w<sup>ch</sup> W. hath. 22. N[ovember] to advise w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Hailes to put off y<sup>t</sup> answer till next terme./. upon wednesday 4 december is my buisines w<sup>th</sup> Jenyns heard before y<sup>e</sup> Lords./. remember it if advance Creditors will accept of no reason for their bonds then I must advise how by order from the King to destroy their extents, not got forth legally nor acted by any sherrife of y<sup>e</sup> Kinges & do it rowndly./. 23 Carry Ro: case buisines to London to ground the redgs./. Reckon with Mr. Portiman for my 2 daughters from 8 Feb. 1643. Jeane D came home for good & all thorsday 31. 8. 1644. repaire Ro: Martines barne before 29 9<sup>b</sup>./.

*November 1644.*

22 take widowe Browninges *fine aot for ladi Dawes* rather then it be paid *alias*. q[uære] against 26 N[ovember] my parchment booke of officers in y<sup>e</sup> Customes fees. 25. *pete peuuter looking glasse et omne pretiosum de domo put [ney] parke st [Saturday] dispone metallum sub terram apud Ro. et talia aliter pretimore Fridai nekt it will paie wages. get widow Browninges 15<sup>li</sup> or 10<sup>li</sup>. make my bond to T. W.<sup>1</sup>* 25 N[ovember] *et perfect ad executionem.* & a writing from T. W. to dispose all to mee & mine post mortem ipsius. take allmesfolkes owne accompts 25 N[ovember] before friday 29 *die libros ex musæ Londini duos de A.D. ad templum Putney duos de T. D. ad eadem [sic] usum, vende lanum in Marklaine ante 29 N[ovember] et aufer vestes tuos T. D. ab istii et a tonsore et y<sup>e</sup> Jack in culina et ante 29 diem dispone equos omnes except private currum. 25 gett warrant from Goodwyn to Jones to pay all owt rents &c*

<sup>1</sup> Uncle Thomas Wright.

incident to my landes past & at M[ichaelma]s last. in my wifes closset is her key of closset by my former closset take owt glasses &c. ibidem et in altero musæo juxta dining roome et mitte ad P[utney] Ro[ehampton] ad nepotem Pullein aut ad equitem Lenthalls. take with me 26 N[ovember] y<sup>e</sup> copy of y<sup>e</sup> Customars Pattent to Com[m]ittee of Navy. look owt ye bookes Tho: Kynnaston kept for unkle Lake to see what S<sup>r</sup> P. Pindar &c owe him owt of y<sup>e</sup> fermes from Ro[ehampton] first yard wicket gate to Putney Church stile y<sup>e</sup> foote waie is above 1 mile & one halfe as I paced it 26 Nov[ember] 1644 T. D. take up rayles & sloose in horse close els lay in all taken away to yo<sup>r</sup> lane as was. 29 N[ovember] at night my collt w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Saunders at y<sup>e</sup> Lion was 2 yeares old a Mich[aelma]s 1644. 23. M<sup>r</sup> Landman had Humbles & Bovies declarations for their advance moneyes w<sup>ch</sup> I gott time by my Counsell this day to a weeke before next terme wherein I must be carefull betimes to advise with M<sup>r</sup> Hailes in drawing my answer tis a weighty buisness. 27 give Bignall notice in writing of repaires arreare rents & nomine pœnes. at y<sup>e</sup> end of this Mich[aelma]s Terme I must have somebody at y<sup>t</sup> Sessions ag<sup>e</sup> y<sup>ose</sup> y<sup>t</sup> stole my pailles &c at Ro[ehampton] & Putney Park or els keepe no pailles upp. dispose some of Allfardthing ground to satisfie steele y<sup>e</sup> mealeman & Cripps y<sup>e</sup> brewer their debts either in Allfardthing or Ro[ehampton] & P[utney] P[ark] aufer a r[obert] iones ante fridai 29 N[ovember] Com[m]ittee dai 416. 15. o behind meate for our M[aste]r & M[istres]s 1644 fees as Cust[omar] & Surveyour. before friday 29 No<sup>b</sup> repaire Martins barne, finish Thorntons howse *aufer de putnei park quos placet tibi optimum* & gett in what i oue [*sic*] money you cane possibly & fill Ro: stables w<sup>th</sup> hay, bring into Ro: yardes, timber from Thorntons./. against Com[m]ittee 29 No<sup>b</sup> prepare y<sup>e</sup> remainder of my estate according to their order of 13 No<sup>b</sup>./. 26 ordered Landman judgment to T. Wright./. 28 ordered Landman Judgment. lady Hampford./. 25 9<sup>b</sup> being munday scripsi Francisce Lenthall literam que uenit ad manus patris eius quam ille egretulit a filia sua sed fuit sine causa. hoc narravit illa mihi t[hurs]day 28. 9<sup>b</sup> being thorsdai./. if y<sup>t</sup> 29. 9<sup>b</sup> T. D. doe not end w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> advancers let him give Judgem<sup>t</sup> to all his statute

Cre<sup>d</sup>./ 29 S<sup>r</sup> Ant: Irby toll'd mee I had wrote him a Com-  
manding letter whenas I only desired thereby (to ennoble  
me to treat w<sup>th</sup> my Cre<sup>d</sup>) an accompt of what moneyes he  
had rec<sup>d</sup> of myne in Ellow. but &c./ 19 in favour to y<sup>e</sup>  
Cre<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Committee ordered a final meeting on munday  
9. x<sup>b</sup>./ 29 visit E. of Kent before wednesday next 4 dec.  
my day of triall M<sup>r</sup> Jenyns./ bring from Markelaine my  
ladyes press at T. D.'s old closset dore in Marklaine./  
T. D. must be safely served K<sup>s</sup> debt by K<sup>s</sup> Creditors. Let  
J. D. Keepe to his statute & it will bring K<sup>s</sup> Creditors againe  
on Gualltrees & quitt J. D. of all his Cre<sup>d</sup>./ 26. Stockdale  
said J. D. would give 10,000<sup>l</sup> to be free./ see what els in  
Marklaine howse is usefull & necessary for D. & remove it  
to Ro: and 9. x<sup>b</sup>./ 29 gett from M<sup>r</sup> Goodwynn a copie  
of y<sup>e</sup> order now made for last meeting. 9. x<sup>b</sup>./ 30 get  
today from M<sup>r</sup> Goodwyn his warr<sup>t</sup> for ye 3<sup>d</sup> Court to be  
kept at Allfardthing on Friday. 20 x<sup>b</sup> next./ [*arca nigra  
gemmarum ocrea nigra de cartis pretiosis id est bords et auro.*]  
advise how I may acknowledg Judgments to all my statute  
Cre<sup>d</sup> & if I may, then doe it as of this Mich<sup>s</sup> Terme. 1644.  
tis just & hoñest & honourable./ If new raysons r<sup>e</sup> sugar  
di C. pruines 4 C from Allinges./ . . . before y<sup>e</sup> 22 hereof  
all my ashekeyes, acrons & siccamore seeds & no wallnutt  
were sett [*sic*] at Ro: by Nicholas.

*Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1644.*

2. r<sup>d</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Portman 20<sup>l</sup> for 1 years log<sup>s</sup> [lodging] Michs he  
delivered acompt of 20<sup>l</sup> owt of 30<sup>l</sup> I ought him 8. 9<sup>b</sup> log<sup>s</sup>./  
from Rob<sup>t</sup> Martin .2. wicker fanns, he dellt deceitfully  
w<sup>th</sup> T. D./ 3. Lords howse Jenyns buisness./ Lowe  
6. 7. o. Harpham, Bowrchers Clerke & y<sup>e</sup> costs 8<sup>l</sup> given  
me ag<sup>t</sup> Kynnaston r<sup>d</sup> since p[er] Lowe./ bring away y<sup>e</sup>  
square frame in lady day D. closset London *arca nigra plena  
gemmis et in una nigra ocrea parua [b]abens aliquas gemmas  
vendere et testamentum T. D. et parvam sarcinam [b]abens  
aur. eo. et aliues bond et to defeasance.* speake to cousin  
Fuller to cause Boone to stay till Lady day next./

d. 4 December 1644.

∴ e[go] tradidi in manus neipce Pullein paruum arcam  
 et in illa filum pearle great eb [*i.e.* 52] praised at iid' [*i.e.*  
 £334] con[taining] 9 graines apeice ponere uenditioni //  
 sigillo uxoris mee sigillat. 5. M<sup>r</sup> Allcock would use my  
 deede of y<sup>e</sup> submission of y<sup>e</sup> country abowt Gualltrees,  
 whereby to take course to force y<sup>m</sup> accordingly to main-  
 taine y<sup>e</sup> outring fences w<sup>ch</sup> they utterly neglect. tis a deed  
 w<sup>th</sup> 1 or 200 seales to it at least./. before ye 16<sup>th</sup> of this  
 moneth settle y<sup>r</sup>self from S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls at but 10<sup>s</sup> a weeke  
 as S<sup>r</sup> Gorge et at paid./. before ii hereof sell y<sup>e</sup> remaindes  
 of cotten wooll at 4<sup>d</sup> & bring y<sup>e</sup> Kitching Jack from London  
 & y<sup>t</sup> little press./. cleere w<sup>th</sup> Landman & nephew Allyns  
 bill./. *aurum a neipce Pullein* £10./. returne y<sup>e</sup> shott to  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Russell at y<sup>e</sup> halfe moone in Towerstreete./. Visit  
 E. of Kent find owt my Customebookes of orders owt of y<sup>e</sup>  
 Exchequer &c./. find owt y<sup>e</sup> drawght for conveyance of  
 settling y<sup>e</sup> 40<sup>l</sup> per annum upon y<sup>e</sup> allmesfolkes as per A. D.  
 will./. take owt A. D. his will & y<sup>e</sup> inventory &c & put  
 them together at hand for daily use./. seek all my books  
 from J. Poole. *First make a note of what I carried thither*  
 before ii hereof, p[er]fectly examine stock & accompts & all  
 my damages thereby, & what of myne or my brothers have  
 been received by any and signed by virtue of y<sup>e</sup> sequestration  
 Willson hath 2 warrants & my petition to attend Committee  
 of examinations on A. D.'s will to Pauulls./. from Rob<sup>t</sup> Martin  
*hypocrite* .2. saints. Clerke Harpham (Bowrchers clerke)  
 6<sup>l</sup> 7<sup>s</sup> not p<sup>d</sup> him by Ant: Lowe in Kynnastons buisines.  
 & 8<sup>l</sup> (my costs against Kynnaston detained by Lowe from  
 mee. but Harpham must bring mee all my bookes in y<sup>t</sup>  
 buisiness & I & Willson first speak w<sup>th</sup> Lowe rowndly./.  
 after Chr<sup>s</sup> day cleere all with Willson let him bring mee in  
 all my papers whatsoever & be yo<sup>r</sup> owne solicitor if he will  
 not at 5<sup>l</sup> p[er] quarter so long as he be & I like./. visit M<sup>r</sup>  
 Tho. Bennet & y<sup>e</sup> fforetrees in Chancery laine./. 5 nidd  
 by Cragg at auditor Bindles, M<sup>r</sup> Carro there & his prede-  
 cessours pattents how & why their fee was increased because  
 this buisiness of Lavandar./. buy 3 sheete allmanackes for  
 y<sup>e</sup> yeare 1645./. 6. I sett y<sup>e</sup> 368 chessnutts at Ro: 40 in  
 a middle rowe in y<sup>e</sup> north quarter in Kitching garden./.

buy 400 of chesnutts more at London to finish what is not sowed at Ro:./ . a weeke before next Candlemas Terme I must put in my answer to M<sup>r</sup> Umble & Bovies declarations put in last M<sup>s</sup> Terme for their advance monies, w<sup>ch</sup> is a leading case & Donnington & Hide have since Mich[aelma]s Terme declared so likewise as Bovie & Umble *cavendum est.*/ .

a 7 December 1644.

7 Dec<sup>b</sup> M<sup>r</sup> John Goodwins warr<sup>t</sup> was for a third court at Allfardthing on monday 30 dec<sup>b</sup> at nine of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning./ . 7. I left with my brother J. D. a booke of y<sup>e</sup> petty fermes to returne when perused./ . 7. give my brother J. D. a faire bible with a concordance, & his wife a little bible./ . bring my handsome *pikes* in Mar[ke Lane] closset to Ro:./ . give my other armes ther to my servants towards their wages./ . gett 24 course shipp biskets from Cuckolds Haven./ . search in Marklane closset for a booke of y<sup>e</sup> petty fermes wherein are y<sup>e</sup> acquittances of Lake et al[<sup>ii</sup>] sharers therein, for their p[ar]ts or dividedents thereof received./ . [e[go] reliqui erin e (i.e. 2) rings of pearls] 5. *ego abstuli a neipce Alui porringer de argento.*/ . 9. I must take y<sup>e</sup> 4 declarations of Beby Umble, Hide & Donington from Landman to advise on p[re]sently with my Counsell buy .4. chaines for library bookes Putney./ . give S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall either 20<sup>s</sup> p[er] weeke for y<sup>e</sup> chamber & my man's chamber untill he have better use of them or els I shall have noe need of them, or els 10<sup>s</sup> p[er] week (not a £) for my owtlying & keepe noe chamber, or else use him for my fee at Custom Howse & pay 40<sup>s</sup> for both chambers, eateor not eate./ . *transcribe Frances Lenthalls songs.*/ . 10. my billmoney since 4. 8<sup>th</sup>./ . from M<sup>r</sup> Vinar in halfpence 10<sup>s</sup>./ . callamancho sute from Devonsheires./ . 10. visit S<sup>r</sup> Wray & S<sup>r</sup> Vaine to remind for tomorrowes Com[m]ittee./ . *neipce Pullen the gold mend w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall, this moneth ends.* 16. x<sup>b</sup> at 10<sup>s</sup>. p[er] weeke et ut supra./ . Let owt wine glasses in Marke lane for Boome./ . send Cust: Patt: to J. Mor[rell] to transcribe./ . Jack Turke worke peice black velvet saddlecloth dining roome carpet & y<sup>e</sup> ledther-little brasse warming pann in pulleins chamber. hookes in y<sup>e</sup> chimney for pothanging from Marklaine. I d[elivere]d to



Whitwell my barberman my hoane to grinde even, & my 2 raysors to grind thinner against 14. hereof./.

ii Com[m]ittee ordered y<sup>t</sup> H. R. Jones should pay Bowden y<sup>e</sup> 6. 4. 0 owing him/ Stockdale for cartinge d. [*i.e.*, £4] *si moe get* & apply it for Bowdens rent due to me./.

let Steele mealeman have widow Brownings 14<sup>s</sup> fine in p<sup>te</sup>./.

ii I rec<sup>d</sup> from Landman 2 declarations of Bovie & Umble for their advance money & to w<sup>ch</sup> I must put in my answer before next Terme & to morrowe he will give to Willson y<sup>e</sup> like declarations of Hide & Donnington./.

ii being wednesday at my Com[m]ittee in y<sup>e</sup> Checquer chamber, present M<sup>r</sup> Goodwyn, S<sup>r</sup> C<sup>r</sup> Wray, M<sup>r</sup> Holland & a friend of M<sup>r</sup> Samuells named. . . . M<sup>r</sup> Arthur Samuel said to y<sup>e</sup> freind openly, y<sup>e</sup> T. D. was y<sup>e</sup> veryest juggler in making a bergaine as ever he knew & T. D. charged y<sup>t</sup> freind to remember those wordes ag<sup>t</sup> a fitt time. T. D. answered nil, but that I have preached patience, and S. you are not a gentleman to say so./.

ii tell Mrs. Devoreux of Mary Best to serve her. bring from Marklaine y<sup>e</sup> looking glasse *all mi books put to nephew Oxwicks*. a little black pocket combcase. ii let Latham send 2 little bibles to M<sup>rs</sup> Gorge & M<sup>rs</sup> Katharine Lenthall. 14 a better cutter at y<sup>e</sup> Turnors. Letter to R. Cole to move his freindes in y<sup>e</sup> howse of Com[m]ons in my buisness. Goodwin, Bowdens order 6. 4. 0. Pullein prevent coming to Ro[ehampton] J. Devoreux Mal Best. new spur leadthers. sell little gellds. guilt key M<sup>r</sup> Bishop. halfpence M<sup>r</sup> Vinar, T. Nicholas. Whitwell my raysors & hoane. chaynes for 4 bookes Ro[ehampton]. Devoreux speak to Knightley et aliis freinds de T. D. buisness in *Dom. Com.* S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls order apparrell. bookes to Oxwicks. 14 left w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Bishop goldsmith my silver ring w<sup>th</sup> touchstones to sckowre. [*b*] *abui a neip[ce] Pullen aurum*. buy at London 6<sup>s</sup> [? 6 doz.] in quills for penns. M<sup>r</sup> Riley 10 Mar. 1639 promised to allter A[braham] D[awes] his coat of cignets for a truer better & ancienter affair of eagles. *pone ed* [54] *being a greene bagg at Captaine Knevits for brother.* J[ohn] D[awes]. In A. D. originall will mend in my Aunts jointure London & make it Lincolne instead of London or els shee may suffer thereby if she should sue & come to a triall 14 being satterday y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Richmond & Earle of South-

ampton came from y<sup>e</sup> King to y<sup>e</sup> Parliament upon y<sup>e</sup> propositions of peace. The Lord vouchsafe his blessing. put Mussell's buisness to Tudson N<sup>o</sup> zd [64] est apud Pooles a viridis bagg aa [11] Decemb[er] azdd [1644]. cast up what Jennings buisness hath cost me. 11. my cousin Hugh Jones promiseth me 100 of young baies trees for Putney Park. *Boone put at her sister Tusins greate Torkie carpet et . . . for Ladi D[awes].* assist Franc[es] Lenthall to my Ladi Dorset in y<sup>t</sup> place. at *Chr[istmas]*s 1644 will be owing by Constantine *et al[ii]* for my rent of Bill pattent. 53. 6. 8. for 4 yeares rents thereof. The Earle of Portland came in to be Trea[surer] 18 July 1628 and dyed 13 March 1634. I find under A[braham] D[awes] his own hand y<sup>t</sup> 11 Aug. 1640 he et al[ii] mett at S<sup>r</sup> P. Pindars & it was agreede y<sup>t</sup> 8,000<sup>li</sup> was due to T. D. on y<sup>e</sup> old fermes and y<sup>t</sup> T. D. should have 300<sup>li</sup> for a gratuity & so it was then sett downe. 19 brother J. D. had ticket from Haberdashers Hall for 600<sup>li</sup>. 20 the brasse statue was carried from Roughampton garden to London Covent Garden by order of the House of Com[m]ons. Captaine Withers. 19. my cousin Presse saith that M<sup>r</sup> Michel (the towne Clerke) his wife wanted a chambermaid her house is at thredneedlestreet & at Hodsdon q[uære] Mary Best or Bess Bowrchier. 19. suddenly prepare drawghts of T. D. petition (to be ready against Goodwyns report) for Wray & Vaine 11 Aug. 1640. 1640. [*sic*] at Sir P. Pindars A. D. et al[ii] agreede y<sup>t</sup> 8000<sup>li</sup> was coming to A. D. & T. D. should have 300<sup>li</sup> gratuitie. buy wyre strynges at 3<sup>s</sup> 1 pound weight. 20 d[elivere]d E. of Pembroke a guilt key of my parkes in Putney. 23 write directly to Landman for y<sup>e</sup> 2 cases. write he meets with all Cred[itors] this weeke. 20. my sister D[awes] had my original sequestration. get Devonsheires bill to Cr[editor]s 1644. d[elivere]d to a smyth in Markelaine y<sup>e</sup> jack & line to make cleane 24. spake w<sup>th</sup> Sir J. Lenthall y<sup>t</sup> by his brother he may doe his owne worke & myne by ennabling mee to pay him 40<sup>s</sup> p[er] week, he promiseth all his furtherance. let L[andman] pay Fluds claim. 26. Mrs. Fanshawe came to Ro[hampton] at night. *The boo ab Alvie.* 31 Dec. *send mi beds & hangings to my tailor Devonsheires for his money or to S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls to secure him quickly.* 26. Will-

sons saith y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Ritch (y<sup>e</sup> old lady Sucklinges husband) lives in Salisbury Court & will give T. D. his oath so abowt y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> p[ar]te as shall acquitt T. D. carry to Willson y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>li</sup> or a dischargd after 24<sup>li</sup> for sallary. 30. M<sup>rs</sup> Fanshawe was fetched away from Rough[ampton]. 31. *Facito Alvies new bond for aōō [100] to on II leuophiq<sup>r</sup> agaius [sic]<sup>1</sup> sattir-dai* 4 Janua. take Sept[ember] 8 bond in 500<sup>li</sup> for dischargd of his trust & place. 10. q[uære] before friday next quid restat de Cred[iti]t W<sup>m</sup> Bagnall at M[ichaelmas]s 1643. for his just payment with his fine next friday. Susan Fluellen dwells w<sup>th</sup> one M<sup>r</sup> Duke a scrivener at Rochester. S<sup>r</sup> Wray cannot meet L[entha]ll after 6 January. get my bill money from Nicholas from 29 Dec[em]b[er] & issue bill-money for last Decemb[er]. A. Poole bagg cot[ton] for q[uære] Willsons account & to hand him 24<sup>li</sup> p[er] an[num] sallary a Dec[em]b[er] 1642.

### Januarye 1644

*F. D. ab Alvies aoo [100<sup>li</sup>] et interest.* M<sup>rs</sup> Fanshawe at Cap<sup>t</sup> Vennars a hosier in thredneedlestreet. *amoue omnes sarcinas ex domo Ro[ehampton] cito.* seale Allfardthing leases at M<sup>r</sup> Goodwyns. M<sup>r</sup> Kit Cole will come to T. D. for Millingtons ground leased. To S<sup>r</sup> Stones. *He owes J. Heffor be [25<sup>li</sup>],* the case in Boones chamb[er] at London for glasses to bring to Ro[ehampton]. y<sup>e</sup> ciprus chest would be removed & the press for clothes by T. D. [s]old closset. consider seriously whether better end with advancers as they would, or by their hand upon 5 estates undoe me & my sureties. take some care to satisfie Crips brewer 16. 3. 0 and Streete mealeman 24. 4. 0. 3 S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall & Landman tell me y<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Actonn hath taken owt execution against my body w<sup>th</sup> is not of vigour till next terme, yet prevent & see how to quash it or els libertas finietur. 3. Mussell tells S<sup>r</sup> J. Lent[hall] & Franc[es] he hath agreed Stubb.

### Januarye 1644.

take hereof Alvies old & new bond to J<sup>n</sup> Hudou.//. 5 sunday cousin R<sup>t</sup> Jones wife d<sup>d</sup> of a son./. 6 *monstravi et promisi* mistris Goodwin the string of pearls. N<sup>o</sup> . . if her

<sup>1</sup> Meaning not clear to me.

husband perfects our offer of 3 January to Cerd./ . 8 buy  
 y<sup>c</sup> biggest tinn tinder boxe for T. D. give his lesser to T. W.  
 fill both w<sup>th</sup> waxe./ . 9. *promisi Goodwin* 50<sup>li</sup> if he perfect  
 brother's litter as he sett forth./ . enquire of Tudson &  
 Landman what preiudice it is to S<sup>r</sup> J. L. or to sureties if  
 a prisoner come not into prison though execution be against  
 his p[er]son, it not having been recorded./ . Goodwyns order  
 dat: ante last Com[m]ittee to H. & R. Jones to pay owt  
 rents./ . at M<sup>r</sup> Campions or M<sup>r</sup> Tim. Lowes for to board  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Devoreux./ . 9. Bishop of Canterbury beheaded at  
 Tower Hill./ . 10. nephew Cuthbert Hackets wife burried,  
 London./ . meet S<sup>r</sup> C. Wray at S<sup>r</sup> H. Vaines at 8 then  
 after meet T. Hac[ket] at Custom howse./ . 14. meete  
 Willson at Hailes cham<sup>b</sup> at 8./ . 15. dine at R<sup>t</sup> Jones &  
 be a gossip./ . 23. dine at Purlei./ . Cuthbert Hacket for  
 wife Mary Press./ . 13. callamancho cloake gloves & topps  
 from S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall: *pone pecuniam in little till there.* Poole  
 Willsons letter for but .24. in bagg N<sup>o</sup> 7./ . Bill money  
 since 8 Jan./ . All my library *de Marklanes use to D<sup>r</sup> Coles*  
*ante* 15 Janua:./ . M<sup>rs</sup> Fanshawe at Captaine Vennars in  
 threedneedlestreete a hosier./ . Writ of error unto next  
 Terme to stay Actonns execution on my p[er]son./ . pay  
 Latham bookeseller./ . Bess Bowrcher my ladies bible at  
 Cambridge./ . Cyprus chest a *Marklanes howse, ante* 15  
 Jan./ . 13 pay Deacon for my wine 4 gallons 16<sup>s</sup>./ . 7.  
 Doñington forbade T. Nicholas to pay mee bill money./ .  
 gett a little black pawne for a chessman Ro./ . gett cousins  
 H. R. Jones bond from Goodwynn./ . gett & order from  
 Goodwynn[money] to pay expressing y<sup>t</sup> that they conceive not  
 y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>c</sup> meane proffits of T. D. Customers place are sequestered  
 that stops Donningtons barking./ . gett an order from  
 Goodwynn et at y<sup>t</sup> H. R. Jones pay the owt rents & quit  
 rents in Surrey./ . 10. I visited Cuctoene, he hath paid  
 T. Kynnaston 300<sup>li</sup> within these 5 moneths./ . answer Ann  
 Devoreux no. [*sic*] boarding at Goodwynns./ . finish Cripps  
 & other new leases of Allfardthing & Cripps to buy the  
 20 ac. of coppes wood of 5 yeares growth at Allfardthing./ .  
 Streete to have a part in it for his debt./ . 8. tradidi to  
 tailor Devonsheirs a greene book of monarchs w<sup>th</sup> 4 great  
 greene strings to it for to keepe./ . pone plures libros apud

Devonsheires./ Kings waiters delivered me their bill of placing themselves 20. x<sup>b</sup> last./ cases of lists for peeces./ 12. curlinge rings for ladyes greene skreene at Ro./ the redd traves from Marklaine to Lenthals./ of 4<sup>d</sup> nailes 4<sup>c</sup>./ such silver inkhornes as Jeanes for Goodwyn. h. r. Jones./ order from Goodwyn et at to H. R. Jones to pay 3 Curats & allmeshouse Ch<sup>rs</sup> last./ library & to Alveis Pullens or Oxwicks./ buy 3 sheete new allmanacks./ w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthall speak w<sup>th</sup> Lenthall I speak for [?] John's] buisness./ Constantine & others bill patent arrear rent 4 y<sup>e</sup> year at C<sup>s</sup> 1644. £53. 6. 8./ 16 Jack from London./ buy a little saw./ buy 2 other padlocks for Mark: dore & returne y<sup>e</sup> former keyes to H[ugh] Jones./ buy 2 little bookes for lady & Jeane to copie in./ an half pownd of wax candle rowled upp for my tinder boxe./ 18 give Kat Lenthall bible & Franck *blue garters*./ looke Kynn[astons] sealed booke for Luke./ 13. *posui apud Pooles purse of Smith a paper sealed up being R. C. & Pulleins &c letters*./ 20. Mrs. Bowzie offers me for Dines Place 100<sup>li</sup> as you have Italian soe buy Spanish & English proverbes./ enter orderly into a booke Latches buisines./ goe to M<sup>r</sup> Rich to acquitt mee of 20<sup>th</sup> p[ar]te p[er] oath, he is Lady Sucklinges husband./ 19 my handkerch[ief] lost now at Lee./ to T[homas] W[right] & my lady make over Ro. parke to maintaine Ro: howse & Parke & pay wages./ 24 December last by J. Brownes letter a Dovar, I was to have 2 barrells of sampeere [samphire] Sir S./ 21. I sowed in Ro: kitching garden in 105 holes 210 faire chessnuts in y<sup>e</sup> middle row of y<sup>e</sup> bedd next to y<sup>e</sup> west wall there. Deus benedicet! 25. I allowed M<sup>r</sup> Robinson, Curat, for 2 quarters of wheate 3. 4. 0. and 2 qters of barley 2. 0. 0 howse 2. 10. 0. all 7. 14. 0 for l[ast] C[hristmas] quarteridge./ Wilson brought me word y<sup>t</sup> yesterday, Snelgrave tolld him S<sup>r</sup> G. Crymes would accept land for his 2 principals of bond & advance without interest, if I would do it, & so would 2 or 3 more, I & my brother bad him send S<sup>r</sup> G. Crymes & at in writing & we would answer him quickly./ 29. put into Putney Church vestry library 4 books./ ye workes of W<sup>m</sup> Cooper, late Bishop of Galloway./ the historie of y<sup>e</sup> Councill of Trent./ the Historie of y<sup>e</sup> Church since

y<sup>e</sup> daies of o<sup>r</sup> Saviour Jesus Christ. 1 a latine faire bible./.  
 y<sup>e</sup> first 2 from A. D. y<sup>e</sup> latter 2 T. D./ be at dinner at  
 S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls munday 3 Feb. I propose nil to my Creditors  
 till after Bovies & Humbles triall, 4 Feb. And if possible  
 first speak with Stockdale./ 28 per Frank Lenthall Frank  
 Wests business 20<sup>li</sup>./ 30 I did lett to Hauens y<sup>e</sup> South  
 p[ar]te of Thorntons howse & y<sup>e</sup> gard<sup>n</sup> (not barne) for 1  
 year from lady day next for 3. 10. 0 paicable quarterly./

*February 1644.*

3. carry all libros e domo Marklane ad museum meum in  
 Putney Park./ carry also citrus chest ad S<sup>r</sup> Lenthalls./ make  
 such a thing as doctor Shenes for my books *estre at S<sup>r</sup> Johns*./  
 10<sup>li</sup> 4. hereof proves offer Cred: for advance allso or not.

*February 1644.*

3. Tell M<sup>r</sup> Glynn y<sup>t</sup> he move at Guildhall on tuesday  
 y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> howse of Com[m]ons having taken care of the advance  
 y<sup>t</sup> ergo it be dismissed y<sup>is</sup> other Court./ 7. Stockdale tolld  
 Willson y<sup>t</sup> yet y<sup>e</sup> Cred: if T. D. did offer it, would accept of  
 land for the principalls only of their bonds & advance moneys,  
 & y<sup>e</sup> sequestration moneyes & somethinge therewith to goe  
 to satisfie y<sup>e</sup> King's Creditors./ = δ. = M<sup>r</sup> Tho: Pallmer &  
 John Davy being w<sup>th</sup> mee desire copies of y<sup>t</sup> laste Towne-  
 booke & of another subscribed with. 60. or 50 handes to it,  
 for now, they are making a Townebooke ag<sup>t</sup> Mayday next./  
 ii W<sup>m</sup> Hodghes hath a tennane for Marklaine howse./  
 8. Samuells Attorney asked Landman what if he showld  
 withdrawe Samuells execution./ by writts of errour stay  
 all Judgem<sup>t</sup>s for advance money./ get forth from S<sup>r</sup> J.  
 Lenthalls the bond of my sureties R. Hacket, Jones, Oxwick  
 & Wright./ 7. within 2 daies send S<sup>r</sup> Edward Leech a  
 true copy of Latches accompt of 24 June 1643 to be subscribed  
 by T. D./ 10. bring Soph. Smiths accompt book from Ro./  
 speake w<sup>th</sup> Samuell & Actonn to withdrawe their executions  
 this Terme./ for *Frances Lenthall such a little Bible as*  
 mine is w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> service & y<sup>e</sup> Apocrypha./ from Willson  
 y<sup>e</sup> 40<sup>s</sup> p<sup>d</sup> him 10. hereof for Glynn & all Jenyns papers for  
 me to martiall them./ & so y<sup>e</sup> Cred. papers./ let Wilson  
 write down plainly M<sup>r</sup> G. Greene & Com[m]ittees answer

10 hereof for G. G. not coming *cras* to T. D. tis all against advance money./ search haire trunck & papers in marke-laine for anything concernes Latches buisness./ take from M<sup>r</sup> Lewis p[er] J. D. y<sup>t</sup> agreem<sup>t</sup> of 10 x<sup>b</sup> 1641. w<sup>ch</sup> is signed & sealed by mee w<sup>ch</sup> L. shewed T. D. 4 Feb. 1644./ 15 S<sup>r</sup> J. Lent: tolld mee y<sup>t</sup> he would accept 17 hereof, a statute & discharggeing suerties./ Oxwick & *alii* Humble & Bonnel promised my servants to pay them their wages behind it was after candalelight y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> sherrife gott in, for they were faine to gett a lanthorne & candle before they could find y<sup>e</sup> way owt y<sup>e</sup> Courte *in domum*.

*February 1644.*

Put Roehampton soote of chairs in dining room out of Lady Vanes inventory 21. my red cloth [ ? ] at Mark-lane to S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Lenthalls./ thorsday 13 y<sup>e</sup> sherrife et at entered Ro: house./ 14 he entered Putney Park./ M<sup>r</sup> Bonnell to returne my coach & horses./ a larger bible for Franck Lenthall./ glasses & guilt garter for Lady Lenthall./ Sam. & Actonn take off their executions./ 4. tuisday triall w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> Humble 2500<sup>li</sup> & Bonell 1500<sup>li</sup>./ ii triall w<sup>th</sup> Hide & Donington ./ get from M<sup>r</sup> Humble guilt frame trunck looking glasses colts & horses 2 deere heads looking glasses are sister Coales. 25 new Com<sup>rs</sup> of the Customs come in./ 25 the lady Vaine promiseth mee to redeeme my goods taken from Putney Parke by y<sup>e</sup> Sherrife./ if I cannot gett a warr<sup>t</sup> to secure my coach horses I had better sell them to M<sup>r</sup> Wiston who would faine buy them./ let nephew Pullen gett to be Secretary to y<sup>e</sup> Com[m]ittee. I tell S<sup>r</sup> H. Vaine how I owe 100<sup>li</sup> to T. W. wages 20<sup>l</sup>./ make a frame with joints for a removing closset w<sup>th</sup> shelves & all to pinne on & off & lock up &c./

*March 1644.*

i. want of things out of my case 165. in Roehampton chamber rich massive silver garters & roses one black silke laced rose. a hatband twisted abowt w<sup>th</sup> scarlet sattin ribbon murey silke garters. good silver girdle. Et *nescis quid amplius* examine Frances Lenthall super sacramentum./ Inventory Ro: goods & passe them to Th. for it unto her pursuance

of my former deale. made to T. W./. by letting y<sup>e</sup> 3. Curats some of Ro: parke secure them their years wages./. lett 50<sup>li</sup> to Nicholas & S. Smyth to maintaine fences, houses & gardens repaires & wages./. 5. wednesday, T. D. barne at Putney Parke & y<sup>e</sup> woodhouse were blowne downe. Deo gloria./. Mary Best lived in Alderman Berrie at M<sup>r</sup> Onelys a merchant./. if I agree with Cred[itors] consider where best to set upp Putney Parke barne y<sup>ts</sup> blowne downe or whether make w<sup>th</sup> it an addition to Putney Parke howse as washhowse laundry &c *amoue res a* Magistra Harvey to nephew John Hacket, 3 Cranes./. settle on Smyth & Hamond Putney & Ro: Parkes proffits to maintaine fences, repaire howses, 3, persons their wages./.

*March 1644.*

my cousin Rob: Jones is friend to Auditor Phillips & his sonne in law Lightfoote for Jenyns buisness./. 2. seeke out Milbournes acquittance for rent to Mich<sup>s</sup> 1640. from A. D. w<sup>ch</sup> M. now claimes./. 4. if I enfranchise y<sup>e</sup> howses on y<sup>e</sup> topp of Wandsworth hill (referming y<sup>e</sup> 6 chickens w<sup>ch</sup> they now pay) I may have 6 or 10<sup>l</sup> from Bignall for it./. send to Sherrife Tomline for cople of appraisement of Putney Parke goods./. find owt Wandsworth leases & alter cousin Hugh Jones & Widow Crisps.//. inventory all my other howshowld goods & settle them on T[homas] W[right] in p[ur]suance of my former deeds to him & for his debt./. 7. M<sup>r</sup> Lewis gives hopes of my arreare fee from Sir Jn. Nulls for 20<sup>l</sup> looke owt S<sup>r</sup> J. Nulls acquittance./. T. D. to returne from Ro: to S<sup>r</sup> J. Lenthalls./. day before Terme if S<sup>r</sup> Actonns execution be not taken off before./. 17. cleere Putney Parke from all the stock for Dent hath it at 100<sup>l</sup> p[er] an:/. buy Fra: Moures bible in quarto ruled with redd./. *send frater noaret deputation date* June 1641./. 28 Cred. d[elivered] many printed petitions to y<sup>e</sup> Howse of Commons to have a report from M<sup>r</sup> Goodwynn if y<sup>e</sup> propositions of T. D. take not let him print some breefe declaration of his estate & buisines petition wife go distribute them to y<sup>e</sup> members of y<sup>e</sup> howse of Com[m]ons./. 31. into one roome in cousin Hugh Jones his howse putt all my writinges but evidences, y<sup>l</sup> may have accesse to & use of them, or into nephew



*J. Hackets house, 3 Cranes, p[er]fect cousin Hugh Jones lease./.*  
 send M<sup>r</sup> Chute some rootes of flowars./.  
 young stripped greene topps of turnepps eat like young sparragus./.  
 25. perform w<sup>th</sup> hubbart *if Samuell* subscribe./.  
 perfect Soph: Smyths my wives and Sarahs accompts to lady day 1645./.  
 25 lett all groundes in Ro. & Putney Parke./.  
 let J. Hacket signe y<sup>e</sup> counteparte of his deputation./.  
 perfect in Surrey rentalls till lady day, 1645./.  
 perfect an exact breviat of Latches buisines./.  
 9. whether Latches seales to his letters to A. D. be y<sup>e</sup> same seales y<sup>t</sup> A. D. sealed his faigned deeds to Latche & compare A. D. cancelled bonds w<sup>th</sup> his facqued handes to those deedes to discover y<sup>e</sup> truth./.  
 25 prepare mortgage of *Portmans house for 12<sup>th</sup> ill<sup>l</sup> for Hubbert if J<sup>n</sup>. Nulls subscribe.*

*March 1644.*

M<sup>r</sup> Lewis £115. 13. 4./.  
 write a letter as from a stranger to y<sup>e</sup> Religious Allderman *Chambers my office./.*  
 old watch Elden./.  
 S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Actonn renew bond or returne 12<sup>l</sup>./.  
 appraisement from under sheriffe Tomlines./.  
 Mary Best at Mr. Oneleys in Aldermanberry, serve lady Hewet./.  
 15. *left with old woman at S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Lenthalls.*  
 1. aire trunk i great greene bagg sealed upp. *choice but not of daily use.*  
 2. little greene baggs tied together to be *carried to Pooles./.*  
 all but trunk are sealed./.  
 29 cast upp what chardge I. & J. D. have been all in y<sup>e</sup> advance money./.  
 25 Hubbart<sup>l</sup> toll'd T. D. y<sup>t</sup> for 8 or 10 yeares he remembers A. D. would not seale—find his owne seale. Latch./.  
 Often visit S<sup>r</sup> Wray & Vaine & E. of Kent to continew their eye./.  
 visit lady Crispe./.  
 17 M<sup>r</sup> Johnson bought T. D. coach & horses of M<sup>r</sup> Bonnel 45<sup>l</sup>./.  
 28 T. D. spake w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Humble./.

*April 1645.*

1. I wrote to M<sup>rs</sup> Revett & Tho<sup>s</sup> Cromwell.

[Pages 28-38 inclusive blank.]

from Mich<sup>s</sup> 1644./.  
 to be doñe in Rowghampton garden.  
 sowe my acrons, ashekeys, sicamore keyes & wallnuts & chess-

1. "Cozen Hubbard"—A. D.'s will.

nuts in kitching garden. plant sweetebryar & bayes on y<sup>e</sup> north side of rayles & ballister walke where it wanteth & so elsewhere./.

[page 40 blank.]

*since 7<sup>o</sup> Augusti 1644.*

Cousin Jones rec<sup>d</sup>

for Cotten wooll 200<sup>l</sup>

for my fee at Custom howse M<sup>s</sup> 1644.

for rents.

p<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Robinson 3 quarters fees l. [last] M<sup>s</sup> 23. 6. 0

p<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Foxe in parte 10. 0. 0

p<sup>d</sup> Allmeshowsen in parte 6. 0. 0

p<sup>d</sup> Aunt Blythe in parte. 50. 0. 0

p<sup>d</sup> charges of weighing &c. cotten wool.

order for them to pay lady D. y<sup>e</sup> 100<sup>l</sup>

22 No<sup>b</sup> 1644 of Rob<sup>t</sup> Martin fine 25. 0. 0

28 8<sup>b</sup> 1644 of 3. sisters fine 3. 0. 0

29 8<sup>b</sup> 1644 of another woman fine 1. 0. 0

take in my M[ichaelma]s 1644 acquitt[ance] for y<sup>t</sup> rent being he doeth not pay it my lady

- 1571 Octob<sup>r</sup> 9 A. D. was borne  
 1603 Feb<sup>r</sup> 21 A. D. married J. W.  
 1604 Janua 14 T. D. borne monday.  
 1606 Janua 22 Jeane D. borne thorsday  
 1617 Julye 8 John D. borne tuisday  
 1624 Janua 5 T. D. married J[udith H[ackett]] wednes-  
 day twelf eene  
 1627 Octob<sup>r</sup> 2 Jeane D. married El[kin] Wy[mondsolte]  
 Dec 17 monday T. D. daughter Judith borne.  
 1629 June 9 y<sup>e</sup> daughter died tuisday  
 Sept<sup>b</sup> 4 friday T. D. dawghter Jeane borne  
 1630 Octob<sup>r</sup> 17 Sunday T. D. sonne Abraham borne  
 Dec<sup>b</sup> 17 friday y<sup>t</sup> sonne died  
 1634 Aug<sup>t</sup> 25 munday T. D. daughter Elizabeth borne.  
 1636 No<sup>b</sup> 10 John T. D. married Ka. T. thorsday  
 Dec<sup>b</sup> 17 the wife of A. D. died sattirday  
 1637 Sept<sup>b</sup> 9 the husband of Jeane D. died sunday.

- 1639 June 22 sunday T. D. sonne Abraham borne.  
 July 6 sattirday y<sup>t</sup> sonne died.  
 Jeane D. widowe married Ed[ward]  
 Br[abourne]
- 1640 Octob<sup>r</sup> 12 munday A. D. died.
- 1641 Octob<sup>r</sup> 28 thorsday T. D. other daughter Judith  
 borne.
- 1642 Sept<sup>b</sup> 18 sunday y<sup>t</sup> daughter died.
- 1643 January 29 munday T. D. other sonne John borne.

*Customhouse.*24 Octo<sup>b</sup> 1644.

let T. D. see all orders concerning customs or excise entered by T. H./ . settle irerker of entries./ . see what warr<sup>t</sup> for passes./ . M<sup>r</sup> Allen is M<sup>rs</sup> Colltmans cousin./ . Clerkes about y<sup>e</sup> bill below pattent rent./ . 26. Foulkes would pass no bills of *συρε μικλερκε* [? Sir Michael —] signed (*sic*)/ . 31. let T. D. sett his locks as Customar on y<sup>e</sup> Kings storehouse, London. & take a note what goer go<sup>e</sup> in or owt.

1646. Sept<sup>b</sup> 28 munday T. D. other daughter frances borne & christened by Earle of Exeter, lady Frances & lady Grace Manners 30. 7<sup>b</sup> at Putney borne at M<sup>r</sup> J. Goodwyns at Putney.

*Mich<sup>s</sup> 1644.*

116. 13. 4 Owing by S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Nulls et allii for my Chr[ist-  
 ma]s 1642 fee at Customhowse as Customar,  
 for w<sup>ch</sup> he returned mee my acquittance  
 p[er] M<sup>r</sup> Lewis 14 Octo<sup>b</sup> 1644.
8. o. o *Paroale* 2 August. Feb. 1642 ten £2.
- [6. o. o] Cousin *Jones Michaelmas* 1644 *rent.*  
*twtteresi ilua.*
7. o. o *nepos Alvi* 22 December, 1644.  
*Bill monis* 1787.
116. 13. 4 M[ichaelma]s 1644 quarters fee y<sup>e</sup> Com-  
 [missione]rs.
116. 13. 4 M[idsumme]r 1644 fee.
1. o. o *cousin Hugh Jones arrear* of l[ast] l[ady] d[ay]  
 r[ent] let him put y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>l</sup> on his M[ichaelma]s  
 r[ent].

- o. 17. o from Cousin Jones 10<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>s</sup> & 4<sup>s</sup> by *Walt[e]r* putting on my p[ar]tchment 6 books. 2 No<sup>b</sup> 1644.
100. o. o in Maye 1644 the Com[m]ittee thought fitt to give lady D. towards her present maintenance.
4. o. o George at y<sup>e</sup> windmill for 13 doz & 3 being 159 wine bottells in August 1644. r[e]ceive]d back since 3.3.
53. 6. 8 Constantine *et alii* bills patent 4 years at C[hristma]s 1644. *Captain Knevet Dines place* 40<sup>li</sup> *Jn. Morrall* 5<sup>s</sup> a quarter Christmas begins.
22. o. o fine Martin Allfarding Court 28. 8<sup>b</sup> 1644.
14. o. o fine widowe Browninge then.
3. o. o remaynder of 3 sisters 6<sup>l</sup> fine.
24. o. o Saunders of y<sup>e</sup> hurne arrear to Wells. 1643.

a . e . i . o . v . η .

1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 .

s . a . y . n . t . r . o . c . k . d . [*i.e.*, Saint Roche]

1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 0 .

a . b . c . d . e . f . g .

b . a . d . c . f . e . h .

a . b . c . d . e . f .

a . β . χ . δ . η . φ .

1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 .

a . β . γ . δ . ε .

} [Cypher used occasionally  
in book]

3 gallons & 1 quart & almost half a pint fills my 6 great bottles w<sup>th</sup> Canary at 4<sup>d</sup> p[er] pint is 15<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>./ and 3 quarts and one half pint fills the lesser case./.

THOMAS, 2nd EARL OF ONSLOW, AND  
GUILDFORD ONSLOW, M.P.

BY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ONSLOW,  
P.C., O.B.E.

*President of the Society.*

THOMAS, elder son of George Onslow, 4th Baron and 1st Earl, was born on March 15th, 1754. His birth was anticipated in the betting book of White's Club, for on February 25th, 1753, a sweepstake was organized with twenty guineas entrance as to whom of several ladies should be the first to bear a child.

Lord Hobart	drew	Lady Coventry.
Mr. Jeffreys	„	Mrs. Onslow.
Lord Mountfort	„	Lady Hilsbury.
Lord R. Bertie	„	Lady Duncannon.
Capt. Vane	„	Mrs. Cholmondeley.
Mr. Maxwell	„	Lady D. Egerton.

We next hear of him at Michelgrove, his grandfather's place, where he had the misfortune to break his thigh, and although he recovered from the accident it is possible that it contributed to the shortness of his stature in after life.

In due course he went to Harrow, where he was a contemporary of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and from there to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1773 when nineteen years of age. He seems to have profited by his education, as Wraxall tells us that the "great compositions of antiquity were familiar to him," although from the same source we hear that he was "often classical, though not always decorous."

Shortly after leaving Cambridge his cousin Richard made

him a Deputy Lieutenant for the County, and on December 20th, 1776, he married Arabella, third daughter of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, Esq., of Risby Park in Yorkshire. Mr. Ellerker had only one son, and on his death Arabella and her sister became co-heiresses of his fortune, which was worth £5,000 a year. Arabella died in 1782 after having given birth to three sons and a daughter. Her portraits exist at Clandon on pastelle by Russell, the Guildford artist. She seems to have been a beautiful woman and to have died deeply regretted by all who knew her, especially by her father-in-law, who devotes a long passage in a letter left by him to his grandchildren describing her merits and virtues (*Clandon MSS.*).

Unlike his father and grandfather, Thomas had no public ambition; his tastes lay in the direction of sport and society. He seems to have inherited the same sense of humour and tendency to buffoonery that has been observed in others of the family, notably Thomas, 2nd Lord, and George of Ockham. He was universally known as Tom Onslow. Wraxall says of him:

“In his person he was low, rather indeed beneath the middle stature, and destitute of any eloquence or grace; most fluent in discourse, his words and ideas always seeming to press for utterance . . . he possessed an infinity of wit, if unfortunately it had not too frequently degenerated into buffoonery. Yet Her Majesty and the princesses, her daughters, delighted in his society, seeming to enjoy his most eccentric flights of humour, fancy and mimicry. They were peculiar to himself, baffling all attempt at description. In order to spare the Eye, tho' he might sometimes wound the ear, he usually performed them behind a screen (!). On himself not less than on his acquaintances he exercised his satire, sparing neither his own defects of mind or person.”

Born in 1754, he was about eight years older than the Prince of Wales, but in spite of the difference in age the two became friends, doubtless because their tastes were congenial. Among the circle of his acquaintances surrounding the Prince were many exceptional men; there may not be great good to be said of some, but of all much that is interesting. Among them were the Duke of Queensberry,



THOMAS, 2ND EARL OF ONSLOW.  
*From the painting at Clandon Park.*





Old " Q " as he was called, Lothian, Sheridan, Lake, George Hanger, Jack Payne, Lade, Tarleton and many others.

Queensberry's oddities and extravagances are still remembered, while Sheridan is a notable figure. Lade was scarcely a friend of Tom's, although a rival expert in the art of driving; he inherited a large fortune on coming of age which he at once set to work to waste. Even before his majority, his extravagance, like that of Barrymore who was another of the Prince's friends, had become notorious. Lade carried his love of driving to such excess that he imitated with as much accuracy as he was able, not only the skill but also the appearance of a stage coachman, a taste he shared with other driving enthusiasts of his day. Tom had the greatest contempt for these imitations of stage coachmen, which he expressed with some freedom in an *Epilogue* which he addressed to them.

The following brief extracts give an indication of its contents:

" I drove 6 horses in hand every day for a whole season at Ramsgate! In short, every trick that could be played with 4 or 6 horses I have been fool enough to practise for nearly 50 years without one accident or one rival! Now I am not mentioning these things by way of claiming eminence in the profession, as I really feel rather ashamed at the proficiency to which I have reached, because after all I can only do what the Salisbury or Birmingham Stage Coachmen can accomplish with equal perfection, even tho' they may not be able to write their own names on the panel of the coach they drive. . . . It is not quite necessary for a Duke of Bedford or a Marquess of Hastings to submit to the classical associations which must result from dining with one or more stage coachmen at the bar of any Inn. . . . If the Duke of Bedford drives as well as the Liverpool Stage Coachman, I see no reason in Philosophy why he should not do any other act like a graceful young Duke of Bedford instead of like an old illiterate Stage Coachman. . . . I own my object in life as to driving has been always to manage my reins and my whip with the dexterity of the Coachman, but why I was therefore to try to converse like one, to knock out a front tooth, to be able to spit like one, or to get up on the box like one, as if I had a way book under my left breast and a very heavy rheumatic cough (as if from driving on winter nights) I am free to confess I cannot conceive or have any idea of whatever! . . . My ambition, I own, has been to try to ' look like a gentleman

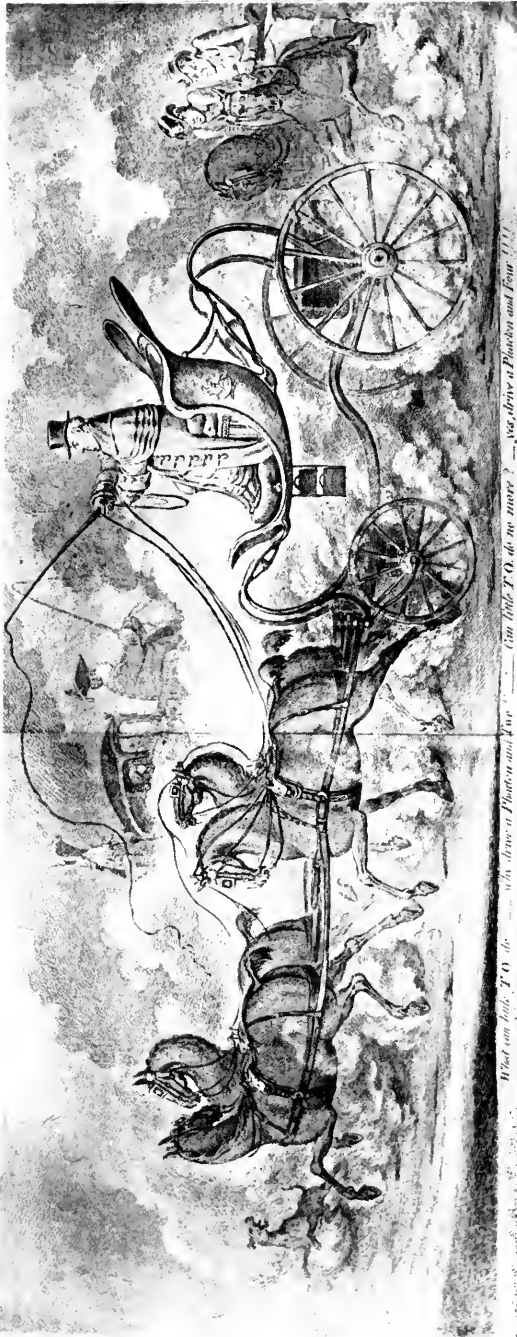
and to drive like a coachman'! But as the modern votaries of the whip know better than I do, their object appears to 'look like Coachmen and to drive like Gentlemen' and I think they have succeeded more than I have."

Tom was not beloved by the members of the Four-in-Hand Club on account of his witticisms at their expense. The most prominent among them besides Lade and those mentioned in the *Epilogue* were Sir Vincent Cotton and Charley Tyrrwhit who drove the Brighton "Age"; Lords Harborough and Clonmel who drove the Holyhead Mail; Sir Charles Bampfylde of Poltimore, M.P. for Exeter and great-great-grandfather of the present Lady Onslow, who drove the Exeter Coach; Sir Bellingham Graham of Norton Conyers; Sir Thomas Mostyn and Sir Felix Agar. Tom was said to be too eccentric (*Gronow Memoirs*) to be elected a member of the Four-in-Hand Club. He always drove coal-black horses, which, however, were said to be the finest in England, while his carriage was painted black and his whole turn-out presented a most funereal appearance.

Gilray, the caricaturist, portrayed him in a well-known caricature under which ran the following lines:

"What can little T.O. do?  
Why drive a phæton and two.  
Can little T.O. do no more?  
Yes, drive a phæton and four."

Driving was not Tom's only amusement, although it was his favourite. He was a cricketer, and one of the founders of the M.C.C.: he was also, in spite of his small size, no mean bruiser. One day, while driving through the narrow streets of Guildford, he met a cart stacked with brushwood; as Tom was driving a team he had the right of the road, but the carter refused to give way. "This must be seen to," said Tom, and throwing his reins to the groom he jumped down and challenged the carter to fight it out. The man did so, but in a very short time Tom had laid him out (*Clandon MSS.*). We do not hear much of his doings at the ringside, but it is said that he was a backer of the celebrated Gully.



THOMAS, 2ND EARL OF ONSLOW.  
from the caricature by Gilray.



The Prince of Wales was a frequent visitor at Clandon in these days; in fact, he seems to have invited himself there very much as he liked—at least, it would appear so from the following letter:

MY DEAR TOM,

I mean to do myself the pleasure of dining with you this day at Clandon and am not quite certain whether I shall pursue my journey on to Brighton in the evening or stay at Clandon till Tomorrow Morning.

Adieu,

I remain, My Dear Tom,  
Ever most affectionately,

GEORGE P.

SATURDAY MORNING, 7 o'clock.

*September 11, 1784.*

Wraxall tells us that although Tom was a Member of Parliament for nearly thirty years he never once addressed the House, nor does it appear that after the death of his father he ever spoke in the House of Lords. He entered Parliament in 1777 as M.P. for Rye. In 1780 he appeared as Government Candidate for the County of Surrey, but although he had the support of the Government and of the Court he was beaten. At first he and Sir Joseph Mawbey were the only candidates, and Mawbey seems to have promised his support to Tom; later, however, Admiral Keppel, who had recently been beaten at Windsor, allowed himself to be nominated. Tom was accused (with truth) of having voted against the Resolution of the House of Commons “that the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished,” and a strong committee was formed to support Keppel, who, it may be said, was ready to spare no expense to secure his return. 3606 freeholders voted at this election, and the figures were:

Mawbey	2419
Keppel	2179
Onslow	1506

Tom, beaten for Surrey, returned to Rye, which he represented from 1780 to 1784. In 1784 he stood for Guildford, and continued to represent the borough for twenty-two years.

In 1790 the seat was contested. There were three candidates: Tom, Chapple Norton, and George Sumner. Tom was proposed by Mr. John Shrubbs, and seconded by Dr. William Newland; Norton by Mr. Shrubbs and Dr. Smith, and Sumner by Mr. Skurrey and the Rev. Clifton. Each candidate was represented by Counsel, who examined the voters as they came to the poll, and decisions as to whether the vote should be allowed were made by the Mayor. The following are samples of some of the claims of Tom's supporters:

"How long have you had your freehold?" Mr. John Oliver was asked.

"About three weeks."

"Do you mean to sell it directly after the election?"

"I never mean to sell it."

"Did not your landlord say he had sold the house that his tenant might vote?"

This last statement was proved and the vote disputed, but Tom's Counsel argued that no one could have known for certain three weeks before that the election was to take place, and therefore there was no proof that the property was acquired to secure a vote. The vote was allowed.

The next voter had only obtained his house the day before, but the same argument was advanced and the vote allowed. Another, a man named Saker, was really a tenant of Tom's father, but on the latter's agent saying that Lord Onslow received no rent from Saker he was declared a freeholder! In another case the rate-collector had forgotten to make up his book, but "believed" the voter owned the house he lived in: the voter also "believed" he was the owner, but forgot when he acquired it! Another voter named Keene was challenged on the ground that he had received relief, but the relieving officer had forgotten the fact and had lost his book! Mr. Cole claimed a vote on the ground that he had a cow-stable, and proved it by saying that his cow was in the stable (the cow having been put there the day before); Mr. Vincent claimed a cellar on the ground that he had twelve bottles of wine in it. Both these claims were allowed.

With all this goodwill on the part of the voters and the returning officers it would have been hard had Tom not been returned. Only 86 voters polled, of whose votes Tom secured 67, Sumner 46 and Norton 43. On the following day Norton retired, and Tom and Sumner were declared elected. The public houses were then thrown open at the expense of the two newly elected members, and a scene of great disorder ensued, the riots lasting for the best part of twenty-four hours, during which bonfires were lighted outside Trinity Church, fed by doors, railings, and anything that would burn (*Williamson, Guildford in the Olden Time*).

Tom sat for Guildford until 1806, when he retired in favour of his second son, Thomas Cranley.

To conclude the review of his public service we must glance briefly at his military career. In 1794 an Act was passed to encourage the enrolment of volunteers, and in Surrey Lord Leslie took advantage of this to form a corps of Yeomanry Cavalry. Leslie became Colonel, and Tom was appointed Lieut.-Colonel. The birth of this corps and Tom's new military rank were celebrated by him in a poem entitled "The Surrey Yeomanry" (*Clandon MSS.*).

Three years later the 2nd battalion of the Surrey Militia was revived, and Tom was appointed Colonel on January 2nd, 1797. On December 31st, 1797, he was given the rank of Colonel in the Army. The regiment formed part of the South Coast Defence Army, but after the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens in 1802, it was disembodied and was not called up again until the war broke out afresh in 1803. They were quartered first at Ashford, then at Chelmsford, and later at Hull, where they remained until 1806, when they proceeded to Rochester, Hythe, and in 1808 to Ramsgate, where Tom tells us he had admirable opportunities for driving his team. During the next three years they were quartered at various places in the South of England. In 1811 the regiment was asked for volunteers to serve in Ireland, in order to relieve the German mercenary troops who were required to reinforce Wellesley in Portugal. Tom was successful in his appeal, and was able to inform the Government that the whole battalion with the exception of one sergeant, one corporal, and eighty privates had volun-

teered. The volunteers for Ireland were sent to Bristol under the command of Col. Sir R. Frederick, but Tom remained behind in charge of the depot. He had commanded the regiment for fifteen years and most of the time had been embodied; moreover, his father was ill and wanted him to undertake the duties of Vice-Lieutenant. Tom, therefore, resigned command of the regiment, handing it over to his son Cranley, who had recently returned from the Peninsular War. Such then were Tom's public services in the field and the senate, and they cannot, we fear, be considered eminent.

Tom was very domesticated and on excellent terms with his father. His rhyming letters to the latter, written from Clandon when his father was at Bath, are still extant: they are amusing, but scarcely quotable.

Throughout his life Tom was on the best terms with the Queen and the Princesses, and for many years with the Prince of Wales; later, however, he quarrelled with the latter. It is needless to revive old scandals, which have been forgotten for over a century: it is sufficient that the subject of quarrel was not discreditable either to Tom or to the Prince. Tom, from generous motives, acted very inconsiderately to the Prince, who naturally resented it; more need not be said, but the breach was never healed.

Tom's first wife died in 1782, and in 1783 he married Charlotte, daughter of William Hale of King's Walden, Herts, and widow of Thomas Duncombe of Duncombe Park. Mrs. Onslow was in waiting on Queen Charlotte, and was a great favourite with the Queen, who presented her with two beautiful Dresden china tea services, both of which are still at Clandon.

According to the *Jockey Club*, a scurrilous publication of the early days of the nineteenth century, Tom's quarrel with the Prince had no effect on his equanimity. He continued to drive his horses and amuse himself as of old, although towards the end of his life he lived less in London and more at Clandon. Until his death, however, he continued to sit on the bench, and to be a member of the Surrey Magistrates' Club, of which in 1812 no less than eight Onslows were members—Tom, his father and his





CHARLOTTE, 2ND WIFE OF THOMAS,  
2ND EARL OF ONSLOW.

*from the painting at Clandon Park.*



three sons, Sergeant Arthur Onslow, M.P., the Rev. George Walton and the Rev. A. Onslow.

His father was very infirm during the last two years of his life, and Tom acted as Vice-Lieutenant of the County for him, but on his death the reversion of the Lord Lieutenancy which had been in the family for just 100 years did not fall to Tom, probably on account of the quarrel with the Regent; he, however, succeeded his father as High Steward of Guildford and Kingston-on-Thames.

After succeeding to the Earldom he lived almost entirely at Clandon. He was very popular in the neighbourhood, for he was a good landlord and a generous neighbour.

In 1819 Lady Onslow died, and after her death Tom became very infirm, and no longer drove his coach, but he still liked society. He opened the drive through Clandon to the public, and he used to sit at the library window and chaff the passers-by from Guildford, with whom the old Lord was ever a favourite.

Towards the end he could not walk, and had to be carried by two footmen in a carrying chair. On one occasion the dinner was late, and Tom enquired the reason.

“If you please, my Lord,” said the butler, “the footmen are quarrelling as to whose business it is to bring up the potatoes.”

“Send them here,” said Tom.

“Carry me down to the kitchen,” said he to the footmen.

“Now give me the potatoes, and carry me back to the dining-room.”

In 1827 he died at the age of 73, leaving five children, three sons and a daughter by his first wife, and one daughter by his second. The two daughters died unmarried, the elder, Lady Harriet, in 1837, and the younger, Lady Georgiana, so called after the Prince of Wales who was her godfather, in 1829. Both of them lived with their unmarried brother, Colonel Edward Mainwaring Onslow, at Woodbridge, near Guildford.

GUILDFORD ONSLOW, M.P., AND THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.<sup>1</sup>

Guildford James Mainwaring Ellerker Onslow was the second son of Colonel Thomas Cranley Onslow, and grandson of Thomas Earl of Onslow. His father had served in the Scots Guards, where he distinguished himself in the Peninsular War; he was afterwards M.P. for Guildford, and for many years commanded the Surrey Militia.

Guildford was educated at Eton and then entered his father's regiment. In 1838, when but twenty-four, he married his cousin Rosa Anne, daughter of General Denzil Onslow, of Staughton, Huntingdon, and the marriage proved a happy one, but his one child, Rosina Augusta, born in 1839, only lived a year, and died at Naples in 1840.

On his marriage, Guildford left the army and settled down to the life of a country gentleman in Hampshire, at The Grove, Ropley, not far from his father's place at Alresford. Here he lived quietly till the year 1858, when he was invited to contest the Borough of Guildford in the Liberal interest at a bye-election. He was opposed by Mr. Evelyn of Wotton, but won the election and was returned to Parliament.

Guildford seems to have entered Parliament with some reputation as a speaker, but although he was ready and witty on a platform he never succeeded in gaining the attention of the House of Commons; nevertheless, he was considerably favoured by the Liberal party in his early days in the House, and there was constant talk of his receiving some appointment in the Government, but this never materialized.

In 1861 Guildford's uncle Edward died, and he inherited the Ellerker estates in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Like his uncle, he took the name and arms of Mainwaring Ellerker, and became a D.L. for Yorkshire and for Lincolnshire; but he did not live at Risby Hall in Yorkshire, being content to remain in Hampshire and to represent Guildford.

During the first ten years of his representation of the

<sup>1</sup> The usual printed sources of information, including Kenealy, "The Tichborne Tragedy," have been used in compiling this article, also certain private information.

Borough, Guildford returned two members, one of whom, Bovill, the Solicitor General, was a Conservative.

In 1866 Bovill was raised to the Bench as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and it became necessary to choose a new member. Pocock, supported by Guildford, was the Liberal candidate; Garth, afterwards Sir Richard Garth, the Conservative. Pocock polled 300 votes and Garth 340, so the Conservative won the battle. Under the 1867 Reform Act, the representation of Guildford was reduced from two members to one, and this resulted in a contest between the two sitting members, Guildford and Garth. Guildford defeated his opponent after a close fight by the small margin of 19 votes, but an attempt was made to get him unseated for bribery, on the ground that the railway fares of three voters had been paid. The petition, however, failed, as it was proved that the payment was made by a private person, and Guildford remained secure in his seat. The result of this was a subscription by the wives and daughters of the Liberal voters, who purchased a silver Loving Cup, and presented it to Guildford as a mark of their esteem on being returned the first sole representative of the Borough. The presentation took place in the County and Borough Hall, and was made by Mrs. Werninck, the wife of one of Guildford's chief adherents. Guildford gave the cup afterwards to his nephew, and it is still at Clandon.

We now come to the most extraordinary part of Guildford's career, namely, his support of the Tichborne Claimant.

Sir Roger Tichborne was the son of Sir James Tichborne, and was born in 1829. In 1854 he was drowned at sea on board the *Bella*, on which ship he had embarked at Rio de Janeiro. Alone among his friends and relations, his mother persisted in believing him to be still alive and continued to advertise for him in the English and Colonial newspapers. In November, 1865, she heard through an agency that a man answering the description of her son had been discovered at Wagga Wagga in Australia, and after some correspondence she declared she was prepared to accept him as her son, and induced him to leave Australia.

Shortly after the Claimant's return to England, Arabella and Matilda, Guildford's two sisters, were driving through

Alresford when they passed a dogcart in which were seated Edward Rous and a stranger. The ladies discussed the stranger's identity, and remarked to each other that he was "so like a Tichborne," and on returning home they told Guildford of the occurrence. He informed them that the man they had seen was the Claimant; later they met him, and were both positive that Orton was the Roger Tichborne whom they had known in their youth. Both Arabella and Matilda remained firm in their opinion, and to the end of their lives believed in the genuineness of the Claimant.

Guildford Onslow has left a signed statement, which is printed in *The Tichborne Tragedy*.

"In the month of September, 1867, I met the Claimant at the house of a gentleman in Hampshire on the occasion of a shooting party. I had about one hour's conversation with him and the first words I said were 'your face is very familiar to me and although much stouter I recognise you.' Upon which he said, 'I don't remember you; I knew your brother (George Augustus, who was dead,) very well; he had a peculiar nickname which I have forgotten, and I have often thought of him.' I mentioned five or six nicknames, and the claimant picked out the right—rather a peculiar one. He described my brother's personal appearance and peculiarities exactly; but he said 'when did I meet you?' I replied 'In France, and once at Tichborne.' 'France, France,' he said then, 'I remember, it was at Boulogne.' I said it was. He then added 'It was when I was stopping at my cousin's Lady Dormer's in 1847.' This was correct.

"The second time I met him, I said, was at Tichborne Park. This he did not recollect until I told him the circumstances under which I then spoke to him; and he said he remembered it, adding, 'your father was driving a pair of ponies,' which was a fact. Feeling much interested in the man I began to think of some former incident by which I could test him. One occurred to me. Knowing the propensity his father, Sir James Tichborne, had of swearing, especially when out shooting and there was a dispute about who had killed a bird, I formed a plan to see if he recognised it. The party, consisting

“ of four, walked in line down a turnip field. A bird rose, the Claimant killed it: upon which I ran up and said ‘ Oh, this is Roger’s bird ’ using the exact oaths Sir James used to use, at the same time mimicking his manner; on which he burst out laughing and said, ‘ Oh, I see what you are at; you are taking off my poor father; but you ought to say, “ really, really ! ” ’ Two or three of the party who knew Sir James well immediately exclaimed, ‘ Ah, that’s just what he used to say.’ This anecdote I mentioned to a member of the Tichborne family, who exclaimed, throwing up his hands, ‘ Why, he must be the real man, for that is perfectly true.’

“ Since that day I have been most intimate with the Claimant, he in my house, I in his, talking of bygone days and bygone scenes—anecdotes of his family, their oddities and peculiarities. Over a cigar in my smoking room we have passed many an hour, full of anecdote, full of fun. I have always found him to exhibit a perfect knowledge of his family and their ways, and a most amusing companion I ever found him. He often used to shoot with me, I found him perfectly up to all the rules of the field and a fair game shot, although above the average at the pigeon trap. Whilst shooting together he used to relate sporting anecdotes and mention places where they had occurred at or near Tichborne. He told me he found more hares in ‘ the crawls ’ than in any other place: the spot where the snipe laid in Tichborne meadows; the places at Colmore where he shot in the coverts; how he rolled over the hares in crossing certain points—all of which was correct. His knowledge of Savernake Forest was correct and extraordinary.

“ One day while at luncheon under a hedge on the top of Burgner Hill, which commands a perfect panorama of Hampshire, I questioned him as to all points of view, purposely pretending that I did not know the names, when in reality I was familiar with every gate and hedge-row in the county. I first pointed to a fine avenue of fir trees and asked him what place it was? He said immediately it was a meet of the H.H. and it was called the ‘ Old House.’ I asked him what old House? He

“ said he had forgotten the name, but it had belonged to a family connected with the Barings, and immediately said “ ‘Chilton Old House.’ He said that the owner was a nobleman some hundred years ago. Here he was wrong, as to its belonging to the Barings, but right as to the nobleman, and right as to its being a meet of the H.H. It is now a property of the Barings. I next asked him, ‘ when you found a fox there where did he run to?’ He said we never found a fox there, but had to go over the hills to Chilton Wood, which is some couple of miles off. In this he was perfectly correct. He pointed out every headland correctly.

“ His knowledge of Hampshire in 1867 was nearly as accurate as my own. Since that day we have shot together in Surrey and Hampshire, and many startling incidents have occurred all proving his unmistakable identity with Roger Tichborne. He has given me most accurate descriptions of men long since dead, whom we both knew; especially about my father whom he knew well and who died in 1861. He and I were once shown a caricature of a Hampshire gentleman by D’Orsay, very like in features to my father. The Claimant on seeing it remarked, ‘ That is your poor father, Onslow,’ and I thought it was at first glance, but it was not, and the Claimant immediately said, ‘ oh no, no, that’s Long of Penshaw ’; and so it was. Now my father never had a picture taken of himself and had been dead since 1861.<sup>1</sup> I was much struck with the ability with which the Claimant threw his fly when fishing. I followed him often down the river, and was astonished at the way he knew every spot of it, and where to find a trout. Every nook and corner and hole he pointed out to me and showed me spots I had forgotten, where he used to put in his landing net and take out trout. But he said that the best place for that was a place called ‘ Tichborne Jar.’ Now this ‘ Tichborne Jar ’ was in the meadows at the back of Borough Bridge, destroyed by the railroad. No one living, I believe, but John Davey the Waterman knew of that place. The

<sup>1</sup> Guildford was in error. An engraving of Colonel Cranley Onslow, which belonged to my grandfather, is at Clandon.—O.



“ Claimant described it exactly. It was a hole bricked all over, used for purposes of irrigation.

“ There are few men who can beat me at fly fishing in the Itchen, and I call the Claimant one of the best I have ever met with. He knew every Hampshire fly; calling them by their proper names, for instance, the dark, the light hare’s ear, the red spinner, the orange dun and the coachman. I asked him where he got his flies from when in England. He said ‘I bought them from a man in Winchester.’

“ On one occasion I asked him if he belonged to any of the London Clubs? He replied, ‘yes, the Army & Navy.’ I said ‘who proposed you?’ He answered, ‘I think I was proposed by Custance and seconded by either Foster or a Col. Harvey.’ ‘And when you went abroad who paid your subscriptions?’ He said ‘old Hubbard’s son-in-law by desire of my father.’ Some time after that I went to the Army and Navy Club with the late Sir John Simeon, M.P. and we looked over the books of the club and found Mr. Roger Tichborne a member in 1852 (I think) presumably drowned in 1854. He was proposed by Captain Custance and seconded by Captain Foster.

“ On one occasion at a large dinner party at a club, the conversation turned upon opinions as to which was the best club in London. Some said one, some another. The Claimant, when White’s was mentioned, said, ‘Ah that was my father’s club, and he was very proud of belonging to it.’ I said, ‘No, your father was not a member of White’s, was he?’ He answered, ‘yes, it is on the right hand side as you walk up St. James’s Street.’ I said no more at the time, but the next day I walked up St. James’s Street and asked him to point out his father’s club. Upon which he immediately pointed to Boodle’s Club and said, ‘That was my father’s,’ and so in fact it was; and he added, ‘I used to live in that street opposite.’ I have since found that this was also correct.

“ I have frequently taken him to the House of Commons and have introduced him to members; and on one occasion Captain Gossett invited him into his private room used for smoking. On all these occasions, my friends in the

“ House have said, ‘ I don’t know who your friend is, but he  
“ is a gentleman.’ And my experience of him after seven  
“ years’ close intimacy is that he is not only a gentleman  
“ in manner but in mind also. He can converse on every  
“ topic; is at home on all occasions, and I have heard him  
“ at Swansea make a speech on Colonial Government which  
“ lasted over one hour, and would not have disgraced a  
“ Cabinet Minister. His kind engaging manner in the  
“ drawing room with ladies is remarkable, and his voice and  
“ manner are strikingly like the Tichbornes. He’s wonder-  
“ fully like his younger brother, the late Alfred Tichborne  
“ and the late Sir Henry Tichborne in face and manner.  
“ I find him a capital chess player. He perfectly understands  
“ the gambits of chess, besides being a remarkably good  
“ écarté player. His ear for music is good. He can hear a  
“ tune in the street and then pick it off on the piano: a very  
“ good and scientific painter, he is an excellent judge of  
“ pictures. I introduced him to Lady Burrard, who is  
“ an excellent artist and paints well: she showed him her  
“ paintings, upon which he immediately entered into all  
“ the particulars of the art; the mixing of colours, and  
“ his opinion upon colours etc., etc., much to the amusement  
“ and delight of that lady.

“ He is an excellent rider, and when he first came to this  
“ country I lent him a horse up to his weight—then only  
“ 18 stone—and I am told he astonished the natives in a  
“ good thing across the stiffest part of the Old Surrey  
“ County; and a well known London Horse Dealer offered  
“ him £300 for the horse he was riding. His knowledge of  
“ the immediate neighbourhood is remarkable. He has  
“ taken me to out-of-the-way trees to show me where he  
“ carved his name years ago and there it was—‘ R. C. T.’—  
“ thus showing to my mind that it was not only in Australia  
“ where he was in the habit of carving and cutting his  
“ name.

“ I remember well one evening in 1870 after a day’s  
“ shooting, whilst at dinner in my house at Ropley, Mrs.  
“ Onslow asking the Claimant what wine he would drink?  
“ He said, ‘ not any,’ we pressed him to have some cham-  
“ pagne, but he declined, then I said ‘ Tichborne, now what

“ wine do you like best ?’ upon which he replied, ‘ Well I  
“ confess I have a weakness for Madeira.’ I was delighted  
“ for I had some 55 years old. I immediately ordered a  
“ bottle and said, ‘ What do you think of that ?’ He  
“ replied, ‘ capital, but I think I have tasted this before.’  
“ I said ‘ never,’ he retorted, ‘ well I think I have tasted it  
“ at Tichborne, it is very like the wine that Hopkins sent  
“ some of to my father.’ Upon which I immediately  
“ remarked ‘ *I bought that wine of Mr. Hopkins at his sale.*’

“ During the years of my acquaintance with the Claimant  
“ I never heard an oath or a coarse word pass his lips except  
“ once when he denounced Jean Line as a ‘ plant put upon  
“ him.’ I have never heard an angry word against his  
“ family: he has always spoken of them in the kindest  
“ manner: and as I flatter myself I know what a gentleman  
“ is, I say, I never met in the whole course of my life a  
“ kinder, more amiable, gentleman-like, agreeable man in  
“ society. He is extremely proud and tenacious and easily  
“ put out by imagined slights and coldness of manner, but  
“ always behaves like a gentleman in these circumstances;  
“ and I have seen him tried pretty severely, more than I  
“ could have stood, by those who have shown him they  
“ suspected he was an impostor. He takes the lead in  
“ conversation at dinner parties, freely discussing politics,  
“ religion, foreign travel, and often quoting in good French.  
“ He will talk of Byron and Shelley and Shakespeare, and  
“ he is remarkably clever in pointing out how things are  
“ manufactured and made. I remember on one occasion  
“ whilst standing on the steps of the Travellers’ Club having  
“ called on a friend inside the building, the Claimant passed  
“ by; he remarked, ‘ Onslow, what Club is that you have  
“ just come out of ?’ I replied, ‘ why, what do you know  
“ of that Club ?’ He answered, ‘ I think I belong to it.’  
“ ‘ How’s that ?’ said I. His reply was, ‘ if it is the club I  
“ think it is there is a rule in that club that a candidate must  
“ travel a certain distance, which distance I had not accom-  
“ plished till I got to S. America, when I wrote to my  
“ uncle, Danby Seymour, to put my name down.’ I  
“ asked, ‘ do you remember the name of the Club ?’ He  
“ replied, ‘ no,’ I then said, ‘ The Travellers’ Club,’ upon

“ which he rejoined ‘ oh yes it was,’ and he added, ‘ I think I must have been a member.’ In a letter produced in Court this story of the Claimant proved to be correct.

“ Long before he went into the witness box and long before it was proved by letter, the Claimant explained to me every occurrence that happened to him in his mule passage over the Cordilleras, even to the most minute particulars of the journey.

“ I could mention many other things that I have heard him say during the long evenings we have spent together as conclusive evidence of his identity. I could relate anecdotes of him that would startle an unbeliever. His knowledge of my family, the anecdotes he has told me of his, would fill a volume. But I think I have said enough to satisfy the public mind that I had good grounds in giving him my support independently of the promise I made to his mother the Dowager Lady Tichborne, shortly before her death, that I would never desert her son.

“ GUILDFORD ONSLOW.”

Guildford's faith in the Claimant was absolute; he believed in him from the first and believed in him to the end, and not only did he believe in him, but he was prepared to back his belief with money. When the Claimant first arrived in this country, Lady Tichborne had given him an allowance of £1,000 a year, but she died in 1868, and he began to be beset by his creditors. Guildford came to the rescue and lent him £600, and eventually advanced him as much as £6,000 and paid on his behalf as much as £9,000 more.

The Ejection action against the Tichborne trustees, tried by Guildford's old colleague at Guildford, Chief Justice Bovill, did not begin until May, 1871, and was not concluded until 1872. It resulted in the Claimant being non-suited, and an order for his arrest for perjury was immediately made out by Bovill. He was arrested whilst in Guildford's company, and that of his solicitor Spofforth; before long, however, he was released on bail and immediately went down to Hampshire to be Guildford's guest at Ropley. The Claimant was now more than ever in need of money, and Guildford, whose credulity seemed to wax as the credibility



GUILDFORD ONSLOW.  
*Caricature by "Ape" for Vanity Fair.*



of the Claimant waned, was active in working to find the necessary sinews of war for the defence. A Tichborne Defence Fund was formed, of which Lord Rivers, Guildford, Dr. Attwood and Mr. Warren Streeter were the trustees. A special newspaper was founded called the *Tichborne Gazette*, of which Guildford was a moving spirit.

Besides these activities, Guildford organized a campaign throughout the country on the lines of a political "stump" to canvass the cause of the Claimant, the first meeting taking place at Alresford. Accompanied by Guildford, and preceded by a "large body of respectable looking men wearing blue rosettes" and a band, the Claimant entered Alresford and proceeded to the hotel, where he was welcomed by cheering crowds. Guildford then addressed the people, giving the working classes credit for having obtained the release of the Claimant, and announcing that it was intended to visit Birmingham, Bristol, Southampton, Bradford and other places "for the sole purpose of engaging the public voice in the cause of fair play."

The Alresford meeting was denounced in the Press (*The Times* had a two-column leader on Guildford's enormities) as scandalous, on the ground that if an accused person on bail may hold public meetings to protest his innocence there is no reason why an accuser should not hold public meetings to inflame opinion against a defendant. Quite undeterred, however, Guildford went about England on the "stump" for the Claimant, to the neglect of his duties in the House of Commons, and regardless of criticism or comment. In December, 1872, Guildford and Mr. Whalley, M.P., held a meeting at St. James's Hall, where apparently they used the most unbridled language in abusing all connected with the former trial—Judge, Jury, Counsel and Witnesses.

For this they were summoned to appear before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Blackburn, Mellor and Lush, sitting in banco in the Court of Queen's Bench, to answer for their contempt of court. Sir J. Karslake appeared for Guildford, Mr. Seymour for Whalley. Practically there was no defence, and the Judges summoned the two delinquents before them to stand upon the floor of the court. The Lord Chief Justice was very severe, and found them guilty

of an aggravated form of contempt, but in view of the fact that but small harm had been done he only sentenced them to a fine of £100 each, and to be imprisoned pending the payment of the fine. Remembering that it had been decided in the Wilkes case that a member of Parliament cannot be imprisoned except for treason, sedition or actual breach of the peace, the Lord Chief Justice added: "It is not, however, necessary as to persons of your position to add the latter part of the sentence, and therefore the sentence is that you each pay a fine of £100." *The Times*, in commenting on the proceedings, said that this trial excited greater interest than anything of the kind since the sentence on Wilkes in the same court for seditious libel.

When the criminal trial began in April, 1873, Guildford, as one of the Claimant's bail, entered the court with him, but was promptly turned out on the ground that he had not a ticket signed by Cockburn. The Judges took the unusual course in this case of excluding from Court all but those holding tickets signed by the Chief Justice. His exclusion was a handicap to Dr. Kenealy, the Claimant's Counsel, who depended on him to help him with his knowledge, as he had had but little time to get up so formidable a case; Kenealy made a representation to this effect to Cockburn, but without effect.

Although excluded from the Court, Guildford stood by the Claimant throughout the trial. He went everywhere with him, provided him with money, lent him his carriage daily to take him to court, and did everything in his power to help him. Among other things Guildford prepared a booklet dealing with the Tichborne case, which he circulated privately. The preface ran as follows:

"It having been insinuated in more than one quarter that in taking part in the late trial I was wittingly upholding a base impostor, I think it right to place before the world . . . some of the data on which I have acted (independently of personal recognition and a close intimacy with the Claimant during the past seven years)."

All, however, was in vain. The proceedings lasted until February, 1874, and on the 188th day the Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to fourteen years



imprisonment. Even after the Claimant went to prison Guildford still believed in him, and to the end of his life called him Sir Roger, and visited him in his cell in gaol.

But this advocacy of the Claimant did poor Guildford great harm in his constituency. The rumour began to circulate that he did not intend to stand again, and indeed he seems to have had some doubts about doing so; for during 1873 his health had not been very robust. In 1874 an election was suddenly sprung on the country by Gladstone, who advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament without consulting any of his colleagues but Goschen, Granville and Cardwell. In view of the surprise dissolution, Guildford, although he would have preferred to retire, consented to stand again, as retirement would have obliged the party to find a new candidate at the eleventh hour.

His opponent in the Conservative interest was another Onslow—Denzil—the nephew of Sir Matthew Onslow, 3rd Bart., Guildford's cousin. In looking through old newspaper reports of bygone elections it is almost inconceivable that even in their most excited moments people could have talked such arrant nonsense. Guildford Onslow seems to have entertained a bitter personal antipathy to his opponent and to have tried to make out that he was not a real Onslow at all! Denzil retaliated by pretending that all the Onslows had been Conservatives until the time of Guildford! There was much more on similar lines, and of course the part played by Guildford in the Tichborne case was not without its effect in the constituency. Apart from this, however, there was a very real feeling of dissatisfaction with the Liberal Government, and a strong wave of Conservative reaction, which was proved by the results of the election. In the English boroughs there was a nett Liberal loss of 37 seats, while in Ireland but 12 Liberals were returned; the Conservative majority in England and Wales amounted to 105 and in Great Britain to 83. Guildford had retained his seat chiefly by his personal popularity, but this he had outlived; he had neglected his duties in the House to stump the country for the Claimant, and for this he had been fined for contempt of court. The other candidate was also an Onslow, and he had a house in Guild-

ford, while Guildford lived in Hampshire. Denzil was young and popular with a popular wife; he was a sportsman and a cricketer, and had spent some years nursing the constituency, which Guildford had neglected. The combined causes resulted in a heavy defeat for poor Guildford Onslow. The figures were:

Denzil Onslow	..	..	..	..	673
Guildford Onslow	..	..	..	..	430
					<hr/>
Majority	..	..	..	..	243

Guildford did not take his defeat very well, and wrote a foolish letter accusing his relative of unfair behaviour. He never forgave Denzil for beating him, and lost no opportunity of attacking him in the Press for his actions in Parliament. After 1874 he took but little part in politics, and his last appearance on a political platform was at the General Election of 1880, when he supported the Liberal candidate, Mr. Kemp, who, however, was beaten by Denzil by 134. In 1882 Guildford died suddenly, and after his death his old popularity was remembered in Guildford and his foolish conduct forgotten.

A BURIAL OF THE IRON AGE!  
AND A SERIES OF EARLY IRON AGE  
OCCUPATION SITES AT WADDON,  
CROYDON, SURREY.<sup>1</sup>

BY

PRESCOTT ROW.

THE old manor of Waddon is part of the parish of Croydon, and lies to the south-west of the parish church of that town. Here at the head of the Wandle River there are many evidences of a widespread population in prehistoric times, and the fields on the lower slopes of the North Downs, which steadily rise from Waddon Station towards Purley, are littered with flakes, and have yielded many implements.

The particular site to which I draw the attention of the Society and indicate as the Cedars Estate is easily reached by the bridle path running westward by Waddon Mill on the banks of the river, and the section under discussion is the north-east corner of the plot marked as Brandy Bottle Hill on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey. A hillock of Thanet sand here rises and extends eastward over the next field, the top of which is some 140 feet above sea-level, and makes a vantage spot with a good look-out over the wide stretches of the level plain running north from the present course of the Wandle River, in early times, no doubt, a stretch of marsh-land. It is still called Waddon Marsh.

In 1922 the estate and its big house came into the hands of the builders, roads were cut running north and south through the low hill of Thanet sand, and a large quantity

<sup>1</sup> A paper read before the London Meeting of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, October 13, 1925.

of sand on each side of the road was excavated and removed, leaving an escarpment both east and west.

Early in 1923 my friend Mrs. Richardson of Croydon drew my attention to the site. She had remarked the frequency of burnt flints in the exposed soil of the escarpment, and had noticed that they occurred more thickly at the junction of the top soil with the sand level, and with the help of her son had removed the earth from a section, finding a bronze, square-sided, pointed piercer, or awl, much pottery, and an unmistakable hearth resting on the sand.

She very kindly invited me to help her open up the site, and in May, 1923, I dug out an oblong section from the grass surface down to the sand some 14 feet away from Mrs. Richardson's excavation, and perhaps 12 feet from the edge of the escarpment. At this point I found, 23 inches from the surface, a well-chipped steep-ended flake implement, and close to it, 33 inches from the surface and resting on the sand, the fragments of a pot which Mr. Charles Tomlinson has been able partly to restore.

We were now fully alive to the interest of the area, and by the help of two friendly surveyors, Mr. H. Kent Atkins and Mr. R. E. Tapping, a measured survey was taken of the land on the eastward escarpment, divided into 5-foot squares, and we were thus able to locate accurately the position of the finds. Permission to dig was obtained from the landowners by the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, of which Mrs. Richardson is a member.

One of the earliest finds made by a helper, Miss Joan Mendham, was a skull buried some 12 inches in the sand, and 4 feet from the present surface. I was absent at the time, but was called before it was removed, and the fragments have been skilfully mounted by Mr. A. E. Smith of the Museum of the College of Surgeons. Professor Sir Arthur Keith pronounces it to be that of a boy of five years of age. He dates it as pre-Roman, perhaps 100 B.C. No other bones of the skeleton have, to my knowledge, been found, but as the site is somewhat public the story of buried treasure soon got afloat and a good deal of nibbling was done by children on the escarpment. For various reasons I did very little digging in 1924.

The deposit of rainwash which covers the old land surface yields an abundance of burnt flint and a fair number of clearly defined implements, also a large quantity of pottery in fragments, chiefly of unornamented and coarse varieties, with some unquestionable Roman pottery. The black grooved ware and the grey lattice pottery allowed, however, but one date, namely, late La Tène, somewhere in the region of 50 B.C. The type of flint implements was more troublesome to fix, for a rainwash, as the term implies, consists of the washings of the countryside, and may well contain worked flints of more than one period.

For the purpose of trying to establish a definite relationship between the flint implements and the pottery it became necessary to recommence excavations, in the hope that some stratified section in the form of an undisturbed occupation site or a working floor might be encountered and recorded.

On the 19th of September, 1925, in co-operation with Mr. J. P. T. Burchell, whose experience and energy I have found invaluable, we began cutting away an undisturbed part of the eastern escarpment at plot 62 on the plan.

The deposit and rainwash overlying the sand was here thicker than elsewhere, and at 4 feet from the present surface and sunk 8 inches below the level of the sand we were fortunate enough to reach an undisturbed circular hearth 4 feet across.

The hearth was composed of calcined flints, charcoal, sand burnt to a reddish tinge, and lumps of burnt clay. Intermingled were numerous pieces of pottery, flint implements, flakes, bones, and teeth.

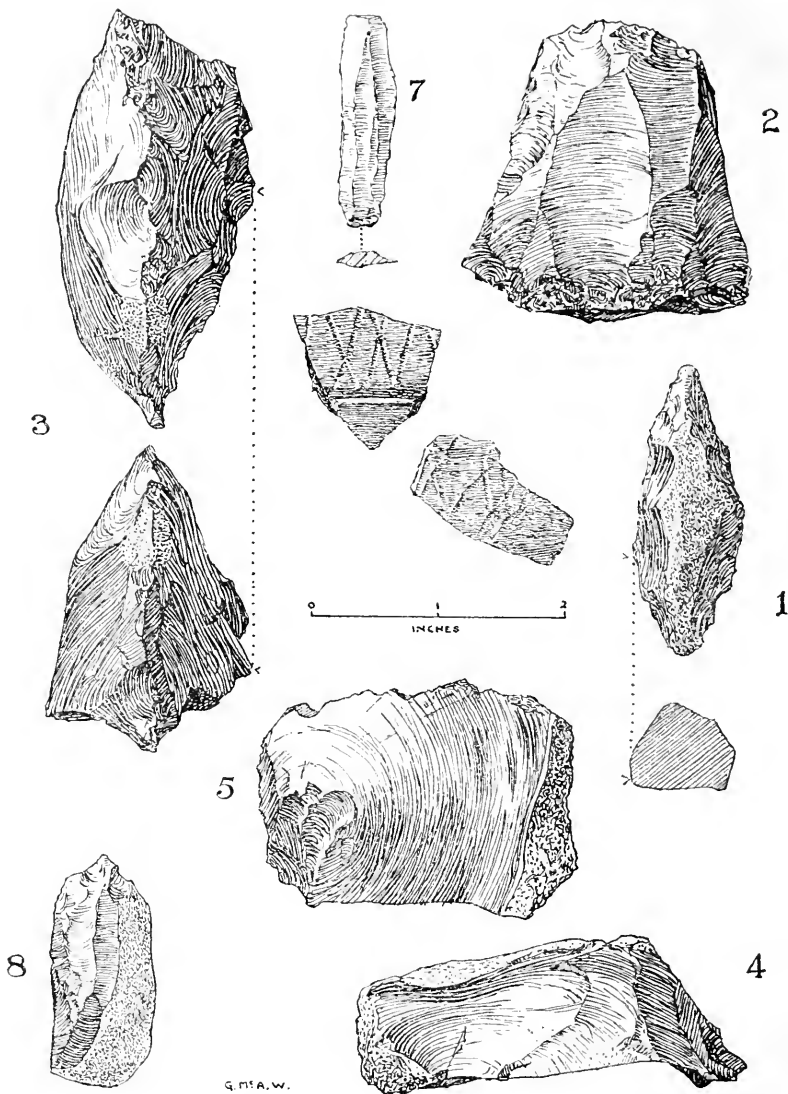
The pottery consists of three types:

(a) A coarse, well-baked pottery containing much crushed flint, the colours ranging from black to red.

(b) A fine and polished ware containing little or no crushed flint. It generally shows groove ornamentation, and is black in colour.

(c) A fine grey paste containing no crushed flint, and decorated with lattice ornamentation.

The flint implements and flakes from the hearth numbered some seventy-five in all, and consisted of:



WORKED FLINTS AND FRAGMENTS FROM LA TÈNE IRON AGE POTTERY.  
*From Waldon, Croydon.*

1. A well-made fabricator, or more probably, perhaps, "strike a light" of grey chalk flint flaked and battered at the sides, the point of one end rounded and polished with use,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

2. A tool or core of green-coated flint of blunt triangular shape. Flaked on two faces with edge much battered,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

3. A sharp ridged implement of chalk flint pointed at both ends and flaked on the base and ridges,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

4. An irregular ridged lump of chalk flint with steep fore-edge,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

5. A green-coated flint flake with large bulb, chipped and flaked at the bulb end,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

6. A triangular chalk flint lump with crust,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 2 inches.

7. A neat flake of honey-coloured flint with delicate secondary working at side,  $1\frac{9}{16}$  inches.

8. A, B, C, D, four other irregular flakes.

More than sixty other flakes, chips, and lumps from the hearth level, many of them and some of the implements showing traces of calcareous deposit.

The pottery and flint implements agree in character with those previously recovered from the rainwash and the surrounding hearth and occupied sites. The pottery with ornamentation is late La Tène in date, whilst the discovery of flint implements in the hearth and its immediate surroundings proves them, I submit, to be contemporary with the pottery.

I do not wish to claim that all the implements found in the rainwash at Waddon are Iron Age in date, far from it; but I suggest from the evidence of this particular area that the flints which shall be found *in situ* in hearths or occupation floor sites which are definitely associated with Iron Age pottery or metal work can be dated as of this period, and submit that the evidence before you throws a remarkable light on the abundant use of flint still continuing in this late period of pre-history.

# CHARLWOOD CHURCH AND ITS WALL-PAINTINGS.

BY

PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

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THE work of cleaning and applying a preservative to the ancient wall-paintings of Charlwood Church has brought to light some very interesting details, which have either not been observed before, or have not been adequately noticed in the published descriptions in the *Archæological Journal*<sup>1</sup> and the *Collections* of the Surrey Archæological Society.<sup>2</sup> Having carried out this work of cleaning and preservation between March and August, 1924, when the general repair of the fabric of the Church was carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A., and myself, I have been asked to place these discoveries on record for the benefit of those interested locally and in the antiquarian world.

In the first of these published descriptions, by the late Mr. William Burges, A.R.A., and Mr. Albert Way, F.S.A., we have a fairly accurate and full account of the paintings, written at about the time of their discovery in 1858, when the Church underwent restoration at the hands of Mr. Burges, and with the active co-operation of the then Rector, the Rev. Thomas Burningham, M.A. It was owing to the intelligent zeal of this gentleman and his architect that, in such a very dark era as the eighteen fifties, these paintings were uncovered and preserved. Moreover, with rare restraint for that time, they were not retouched, so that to-day they stand forth as a genuine mediæval document. The description in the *Archæological Journal* was accom-

<sup>1</sup> Vol. XXI, p. 209.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. XI, p. 3.



panied by engravings from Mr. Way's drawings, which are extremely useful in interpreting the curious details. These engravings, however—possibly by the fault of the engraver—omit or slur over one or two important features, to which I would specially direct attention.

The descriptive account of Charlwood Church and the paintings by my late friend, Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., in the *Collections* of the Surrey Archæological Society, added but little to our knowledge of the paintings, nor did Mr. André illustrate them.

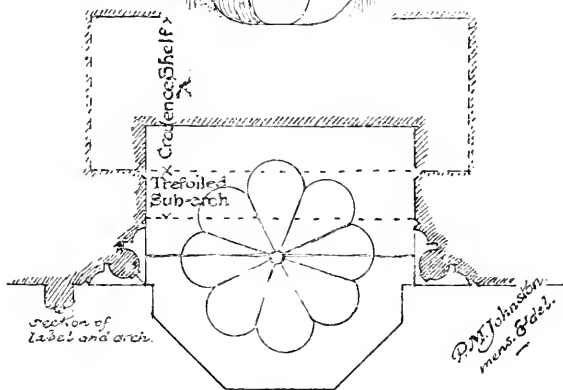
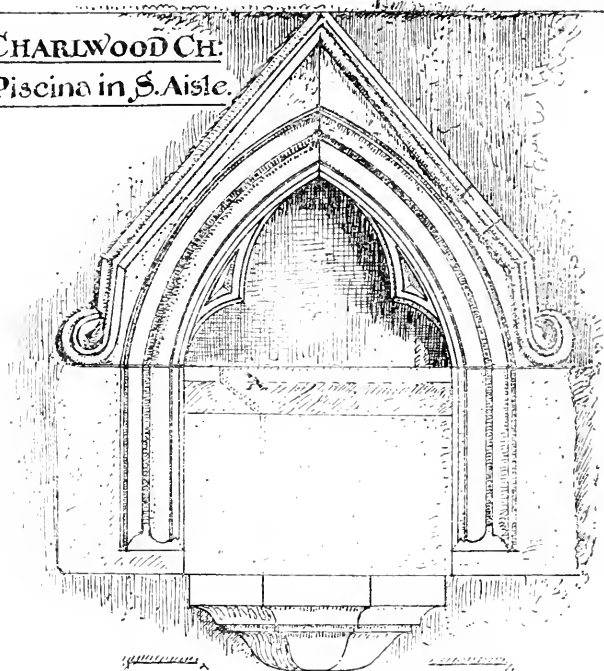
I have taken advantage of the scaffold erected for cleaning, etc., to make a full-size copy on tracing paper of the whole of the paintings, and it was in the cleaning and tracing that the curious details I have alluded to came to light.

It is necessary first to state a few facts about the Church before dealing with the paintings.

The Early Norman nave (c. 1080), with its high and massive north wall, and one original window, survives. The features of the west wall are a large window and doorway of early fifteenth-century date, which most unfortunately were entirely renewed in Bath stone a few years ago. The Chancel arch—*i.e.*, the western arch of the tower, intermediate between the Nave and Chancel—is of Early Norman date: but the eastern arch is so completely disguised with stucco that its date can only be assumed as eleventh century. If this be the case, there was originally either a short square-ended chancel or an apsidal termination beyond the tower: but all the features of the present Chancel point to its eastward extension in the first part of the fourteenth century, to which period the very beautiful traceried window inserted in the arched recess of the north wall of the Nave belongs. But before these fourteenth-century alterations, a wide aisle, with a Lady Chapel, were thrown out on the South of the Nave and Tower, and this addition was prolonged eastward to nearly the length of the Chancel, late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century.

The Aisle was constructed between 1270 and 1290—to judge by the character of its windows and doorway, and the finely moulded capitals of the arcade, each of a different

CHARLWOOD CH.  
Piscina in S. Aisle.



Plan.



FIG. I.

section. It should be noted that the bases to the column and responds are of a fifteenth-century section, and indicate that the arcade had shown signs of failure by that date, and that it had been underpinned to avert a collapse.

The two-light window in the south wall of the aisle is a rare example of plate tracery. It is of two trefoiled pointed-arched lights, with a circle enclosing a cinquefoil over; the whole embraced within a pointed arch and moulded label externally. This label has a "mask" stop on the right and a "curled" stop on the left. The jambs and cill are of a hard local sandstone; all the rest is in the soft calcareous firestone from Reigate. Eastward of this window is a large and beautiful piscina (Fig. I.) with trefoiled head beneath a richly moulded pointed arch, enclosed by a straight-sided label, with the same curled stops as in the window. The piscina has a credence shelf and octofoiled drain, and is perhaps the most elaborate and the best designed in Surrey.

The window sits upon a string-course, of "scroll" section, which continues as a label over the south doorway and round the western end of the aisle. It is terminated at the eastern end by a circular boss of foliage. The window is remarkable internally for its very wide splays edged by a deep hollow, which is continued round the arch, surmounted by a scroll-moulded label, which has mask terminals enclosing an oval bound with a cross. The foot of the hollow, where it rests on the string course, has a pyramidal stop. Another unusual feature is the almost semicircular shape of the internal arch.

The two other windows of this thirteenth-century aisle are trefoiled lancets. The wide and simply moulded doorway retains its coeval door of ledged boards, studded with iron nails on an open frame, in a perfect state of preservation, with the original scrolled hinges, having stamped rosettes, three to each of the six-scrolled terminals.

The latch only dates from 1858, but these late thirteenth-century hinges, which are of a C-scroll and central strap form, with branched terminals, to the ends of the C and the strap, are the most remarkable examples of the period in Surrey, and are a standing illustration of the lasting qualities of charcoal-smelted iron. The oak has lasted as

well as the iron, and, save for a little patching at the foot, is still the original work, sound and perfect.<sup>1</sup>

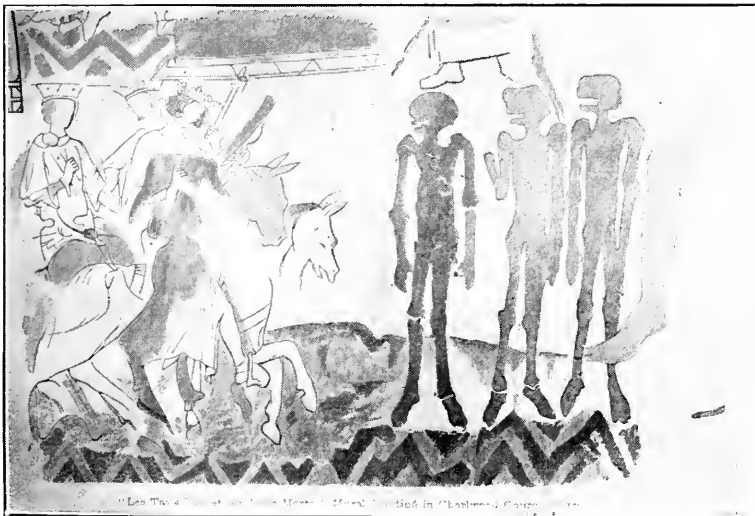
Of the later work in the fabric, the massively framed fifteenth-century roofs, the delicately carved screen, etc., nothing need be said here, as they have been dealt with by the above-quoted writers and in the *Victoria History of Surrey*, Vol IV.

To come to the paintings:

There were probably others, which were destroyed in the general replastering of the walls that took place in 1858. The two that remain are on the south wall of the Aisle, left and right of the two-light window, and are of the same late thirteenth-century date as the wall. The eastern of the two is entirely occupied by the legend of St. Margaret of Antioch (Plate I.); the western, of about the same area, embraces part of the story of St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, beneath which is the Morality or Allegory of the Three Dead and the Three Living, and possibly another subject to westward, which has been more or less destroyed, and over it, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, another painting was executed, of which only one figure remains—that of an archer shooting, which may have formed part of the legend of either St. Edmund, King and Martyr, shot to death with arrows by the Danes in 1016, or of St. Sebastian, who suffered the same kind of martyrdom.

The writers in the *Archæological Journal*, whom I have quoted above, allude to the resemblance between the treatment of the legend of St. Margaret here and in the illuminated MS. known as Queen Mary's Psalter, now in the British Museum. This is no chance or fancied resemblance. There is little doubt that the men who painted the walls of our ancient churches were either trained in the scriptoria of the monasteries or at any rate borrowed their ideas from the parchment illuminations that were always passing into the outer world from those centres of light and learning. Thus, a travelling painter, walking or riding round the countryside, would be hired to paint the newly plastered

<sup>1</sup> It should be recorded here that I have discovered and opened out an Early Norman window in the middle storey of the Tower, south wall, 3 feet high by 1 foot wide externally.



CHARLWOOD CHURCH WALL PAINTINGS.



walls of the Aisle of Charlwood Church. He would have in his wallet not only his brushes and pigments, but some scrolls of parchment or books of the Gospel stories and Lives of the Saints, in outline and colour. He would suggest appropriate subjects for the paintings, having regard to the dedication of the Church or its Chapels and the wishes of his patrons, and would sketch out or select from his sample drawings a small-scale design or picture. Having measured the wall spaces to be painted, he would proceed to enlarge so many times from his small original on to the wall itself, using a stick of charcoal, a piece of red chalk or a lead pencil. He would either do this on the smooth lime-coated plaster or on a coat of lime-white laid on the wall surface; and having roughly outlined his subjects, he would fill in with the reds, yellows, blue, green, brown umber, vegetable charcoal, pink, flesh tint and white that constituted his simple range of colours. He might, or might not, strengthen or vary his first rough outlines: and he would give greater or less finish to his pictures according as he was paid, lodged and fed, and the fancy took him.

Now for the first time, so far as I am aware, the actual method by which the painting was enlarged from the miniature has come to light in the case before us. When I had succeeded in cleaning off the surface dirt, the upright and horizontal lines of a lead pencil began to show themselves beneath the thin colouring, and applying a foot rule to these I soon discovered that vertically and horizontally these lines measured exactly one foot apart, so that connecting those that have been obliterated in the course of centuries it was evident that the whole surface had been ruled out in foot squares, and obviously for the purpose of enlarging from the small parchment original to the large painting on the wall.

Charlwood may justly be proud of possessing a feature in its church that can claim to be unique. It is true that in Ford Church, Sussex, I discovered lead pencil setting-out lines in twelfth-century wall paintings that I brought to light in 1899, but these were just guide lines in some masonry patterns: here we have a definite network of lines to show how the painter put his subjects on the walls. The reason, perhaps, why these lines have lasted at Charlwood is that

they must have been ruled upon the fresh lime plaster, not on the usual coat of limewash. One place where the lines can be distinctly seen is in the top tier of the subjects relating to St. Margaret, where the feet of the men and horse in the hunting scene rest on the horizontal pencil line, and one of the vertical lines falls from the horse's nose to the hind foot of the herald who is delivering the letter of Ollibrius the Governor to the seated figure of the Saint. Another of the vertical lines has been worked in, oddly enough, to serve as the bow-string of the fifteenth-century archer in the right-hand group of subjects.

Some of the details that stand out clearly since the cleaning are the tiny hare and the pink greyhound pursuing it in the hunting scene; the Innkeeper and his Wife, or the parents of the three boys who had been salted down in the barrel of pickled pork by the Innkeeper, and the three boys with upraised hands in the tub; with what remains of the tall figure of St. Nicholas in episcopal vestments and mitre.

In the scene of the Three Dead and the Three Living, a detail that does not even appear in the engraving published sixty-two years ago, is the hawk-on-wrist in the figures of two of the Kings. In both cases there is a glove of four fingers in one and a thumb.

It may be worth while here to record that there is a painting of this subject, of about the same late thirteenth-century date, in the north aisle of Hurstbourne Tarrant Church, in which the three yellow skeletons and the figures of the Kings bear so close a resemblance that it is not improbable the same artist executed both paintings. It should also be stated that these two examples, with the slightly later one in the north aisle of Lutterworth Church, Leicestershire, which I preserved and copied in 1914, are the oldest remaining of this subject in England. At Lutterworth the hawk-on-wrist detail also appears.



Wall-plate.



CHARLWOOD CHURCH.

PART OF THE LEGEND OF ST. MARGARET OF ANTIOCH: ON S. WALL OF AISLE.

Showing pencil setting out lines, in 1 ft squares.



## ST. LEONARD'S, PRESTON (BANSTEAD).

BY

SIR H. C. M. LAMBERT, K.C.M.G., C.B.

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THE Ordnance Survey of Banstead shows the site of St Leonard's Chapel in the north-east corner of Chapel Grove, not far from a field called Preston Hawe (where are some earthworks figured in the *Victoria History of Surrey*, Vol. IV, p. 400, and believed by Manning and Bray to be the site of the Manor House of Preston). This Chapel was in the Manor of Preston, and Manning and Bray say that traces of the Chapel still remained in 1809, but that the greater part of the foundations had been made use of some years before in building a barn. According to Edwards (1801), many human bones were found in the south-west corner of Preston Wood when workmen were digging earth there (p. 249 of my *History of Banstead*). The site of the Chapel is in fact easy to identify, as it is higher than the surrounding ground, and I have recently been allowed to dig and examine it. Only foundations remain, and these are not easy to trace accurately, the whole ground being littered with flints and other debris, but the building measured approximately 30 feet from east to west, and 15 from north to south (inside measurements). What remains shows flints set in mortar resting on lumps of chalk, under which is a layer of broken tiles resting on the undisturbed hard chalk. Pieces of a softer stone like Reigate stone are also to be found with many bits of broken tile. No traces of a floor seem to remain, but there is a great deal of loose mortar rubble on which the floor must have rested.

The evidence of the Lambeth Registers, for which I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Waine, makes it clear that though it is believed<sup>1</sup> that the only parishes in Surrey which before

<sup>1</sup> See *V. H. S.*, II, 3.

the nineteenth century were separated from the See of Winchester were Croydon, East Horsley, Merstham, Wimbledon, including Putney and Mortlake, Barnes, Burstow, Newington, Cheam, and Charlwood, forming the old Deanery of Croydon and all Peculiars of the See of Canterbury, Preston must be added to this list. It is, for instance, described in the entry of 5 December, 1317, referred to below, as "ecclesiam parochialem de Preston decanatus de Croyndon immediate jurisdictionis domini." The Inq. p.m. on Richard Merlond who, with his wife Elizabeth, owned the manor of Preston "una cum advocacione ecclesie Sancti Leonardi eidem manerio spectanti," and 336 acres in Banstead, Ewell, and Epsom, taken 10 Nov. 22 Henry VII (1506), says: "Item (dicunt) quod predictum manerium de Preston et trecinte acre terre cum pertinentiis in Bansted et Ebbesham predictis parcella predictarum trecentarum et six (? 336) acrarum terre tenentur de Archiepiscopo Cantuarensi et de dominio sive manerio suo de Croydon per fidelitatem et redditum xijs. per annum."

It is, according to Wood (who wrote the *Institute of the Laws of England*, a standard work till superseded by Blackstone), who is cited by Jacob,<sup>1</sup> an ancient privilege of the See of Canterbury that wherever any manors or advowsons belong to it they forthwith become exempt from the Ordinary, and are reputed Peculiars of that see, and the Archbishop seems, in fact, to have had lands before the Conquest in all the eleven parishes just mentioned.<sup>2</sup> We must therefore suppose that at some time the Archbishop had owned the Manor of Preston, but there does not seem to be any direct evidence of this. Neither manor nor advowson, it will be seen, was held by the Archbishop in the fourteenth century.

The information supplied by the Lambeth Registers is as follows:

30 May 1317. Michael de Panton presented on the resignation of Hugo the last Rector. Patron John de Chetwode (Reynolds 20a).

13 June 1317. Robert dictus de Ispannia presented

<sup>1</sup> Law Dictionary, 1809, "Peculiar." See also Hasted, *History of Kent* [1799], IV, 761.

<sup>2</sup> *P. H. S.*, II, 3.

Michael de Panton having voluntarily resigned. Patron John de Chetwode, miles (20*b*).

5 Dec. 1317. John de Ispannia presented on the resignation of Robert—same Patron (22*a*).

29 Nov. 1352. John de Norton—Archbishop patron—lapse of time. (Islip 262*b*).

18 Feb. 1358-9. Dominus Robert Spryngit presented on the death of John de Harleye. Patron Nicholas de Chetwode (280*a*).

7 Aug. 1363. Dominus Thomas Spenser cap. Patron the Archbishop—lapse of time (301*b*).

15 June 1364. Peter Hatter on the resignation by exchange of Thomas Spencer. Patron Richard Wodevyle, lord of Preston (306*a*).

22 Feb. 1366. John Mayn of Boudon presented. Patron Richard Wydewell (Langham 98*a*).

21 May 1369. John Lovede, cap. on resignation of John Boudon. Patron Richard Wydewill. (Whittlesea 70*b*).

10 July 1369. Commission appointed for an exchange with Great Kymburlee. Thomas Mareschall on resignation of John Lovede (72*a*).

5 Oct. 1375. Richard de Ellesworth presented on the resignation of Thomas Marescall of Amphthill. Patron Richard de Wodevile (Sudbury 115*a*).

30 Nov. 1375. John Knyght, cap. on the resignation of Richard de Ellesworth. Patron Thomas de Hayton (111*a*).

20 Oct. 1399. Collation of William Derby, cap. (Arundel 262*a*).

4 March 1402-3. Roger Longley. Patron John Longley, citizen of London (287*a*).

16 Feb. 1404-5. Walter Duryng presented on resignation of Roger Longley. Patron, the same (301*a*).

10 May 1482. Mag. Henry Taillour, cap. collated ("Dominus contulit Magistro Henrico Taillour capellano in decretis bacallario ecclesiam parochialem de Preston ecclesie Cant. jurisdictionis immediate vacantem," etc. Bouchier, 129*b*).

No later entries appear to exist in the Registers, nor can any date apparently be assigned at which Preston ceased to

be a Peculiar of Canterbury. It is not referred to in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII (but for that matter it does not appear in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas). It seems to have just been forgotten. The parish was very small, and the living may have been difficult to fill. This was in fact so with the neighbouring church of Burgh in Banstead, which, though presented to in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was poor, and the church already dilapidated in 1379. The Manor of Preston passed from the Chetwodes into the hands of the Merlands, who held Great Burgh, and no doubt preferred it to Preston. If there was no sufficient reason for putting the church of Burgh on its feet they must have felt that there was still less in the case of Preston, and though there is a reference to the advowson of Preston in the conveyance of Great Burgh and Preston from the Merlands to Christopher Buckle in 1614, this reference was probably only due to the abundant caution of the draughtsman. The Archbishop's financial interest in Preston was insignificant, and the population too small to give work to the ecclesiastical courts.

# Surrey Record Society

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President: *THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD FARRER.*

Honorary Treasurer:  
*MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A.*

Honorary Secretary:  
*MISS D. L. POWELL*

Honorary Editor:  
*HILARY JENKINSON, F.S.A.*

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This Society was instituted in 1913 with the purpose of helping to make available for the use of those who cannot study the originals some portions of the enormous mass of unexplored Archives which exist in England in public and private collections: its aim is, therefore, to use the County and County History, whether general or biographical or of any other kind, as a central idea round which may be built up gradually a series of trustworthy texts drawn from Archives of all kinds and all periods. The Society is in relation with but quite distinct from the *SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY*.

The Society has always endeavoured to work upon **as broad a basis as possible**, and, with this in view, the Council originally planned a **Programme** of Publications, including volumes drawn from the *PLEA ROLLS* of the Courts of Law; from the very much neglected and very rich remains of *MEDIAEVAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS* (which in England lend themselves particularly to treatment under Counties); from the unpublished *CARTULARIES* of a Surrey Religious House (Chertsey); from *MUSTER ROLLS* of the Tudor period, an interesting class of documents of which a number have been published in other Counties, but still without reaching conclusions on many points of military and social history; from the *LOCAL ASSESSMENTS FOR TAXATION* ("Subsidies"), of which much the same may be said; and from the Archives of various *COURTS OF PROBATE*. How far this work has been carried may be seen from the annexed List of Volumes published and in preparation.

In the second place, the Society has made it an aim to produce the **soundest possible texts**, whether Transcripts, Translations or Detailed Abstracts: taking it as a principle that such texts should cover the interests not merely of local historians but also of any others; and endeavouring so far as possible to make reference to the originals in any interest unnecessary. It is one of the few Societies or bodies which have planned and printed a detailed List of **Rules for transcribing and editing**. These have since been used as a basis for a Report on Editing Historical Documents, published by the Institute of Historical Research.

All publications are fully **indexed**. Where works are completed in several numbers, the last number contains the index, which is compiled according to careful rules and includes a subject-index. As each series thus formed is finished, the various numbers in which it has been issued are regarded as forming one complete volume of the Surrey Record Society (see accompanying list).

**More definitely Local Records**, or those of restricted interest (such as those of an Ecclesiastical interest or those relating to a single Manor or

Parish), are not neglected in the Society's scheme, but cannot be treated as of general interest. The rule, therefore, proposed is to publish volumes of such documents only when local help is forthcoming in the form of special subscriptions, so that they may be issued as **extra volumes**. In this connection the Council desires to record its appreciation of the help given by individual members and by local subscription which has enabled the Society to issue extra volumes and occasional **plates**—to the great gain of Surrey Archaeology. The illustrations to the Chertsey Cartulary (No. V) and to the Pipe Roll (No. XXI), to mention two instances, afford proof of the added interest given to the publications by such plates. Without private help it is impossible to do as much as could be wished in this respect.

It is much to be desired that the Society should be enabled to put through more such work for the benefit of the Local Antiquary, and the Honorary Secretary would be very glad to hear from anyone interested in the subject.

The rules of the Society provide for the issue of **one regular number every year**, with such extra parts as may be possible. It is obvious that with the present-day costs of printing the amount of work undertaken must be strictly limited unless a large number of subscriptions is forthcoming. Although the Society has been in existence a comparatively short time, the Council feels that it can still point with satisfaction to the amount of work done, the value of which may be judged from notices which have appeared in the local and historical press of the various publications issued. A confident appeal is therefore made for fresh support to enable it to enlarge its activities: a greatly increased membership would enable it to issue more than one part *per annum*. The Honorary Secretary will be glad to receive the names of **New Members** on the annexed form, which should be sent to her at—

KITNOCKS HILL,  
BOTLEY, HANTS.

The subscription to the Society is £1 *per annum*. There is no Entrance Fee.

## PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.

NOTE.—The general work of editing is undertaken by the Honorary Editor but the Society has also the assistance of special Editors for particular volumes; their names are mentioned in brackets below. Transcription is often the work of many hands.

Number I.—REGISTRUM JOHANNIS DE PONTISSARA, pt. i<sup>a</sup> (*Ed.* Canon Deedes).  
[Register of an early 14th-century Bishop of Winchester.]

Number II.—SURREY MUSTERS, pt. i<sup>b</sup>: taken from the Loseley MSS. (*Ed.* M. S. Giuseppe and Hilary Jenkinson; *transcr.* T. Craib).  
[Chiefly 16th-century; includes both Muster Rolls and connected documents.]

Number III.—SURREY WILLS: ARCHDEACONRY COURT, HERRINGMAN REGISTER, pt. i<sup>c</sup> (*Ed.* Miss E. Stokes).  
[16th and 17th centuries.]

Number IV.—Registrum Johannis de Pontissara, pt. ii.

Number V.—CHERTSEY ABBEY CARTULARIES, pt. i<sup>d</sup>: taken from Exchequer, K. R. Miscellaneous Books, 25 (*Ed.* M. S. Giuseppe and Hilary Jenkinson).  
[A 15th-century Cartulary at the Public Record Office.]

Number VI.—Registrum Johannis de Pontissara, pt. iii.



- Number VII.—Surrey Wills : Archdeaconry Court, Herringman Register, pt. ii.
- Number VIII.—CARSHALTON COURT ROLLS<sup>e</sup> from a private collection (*Ed.* M. S. Giuseppi : *transcr.* Miss D. L. Powell).  
[Mediæval and later.]
- Number IX.—Registrum Johannis de Pontissara, pt. iv.
- Number X.—Surrey Musters, pt. ii.
- Number XI.—Surrey Musters, pt. iii.
- Number XII.—Registrum Johannis de Pontissara, pt. v.
- Number XIII.—Surrey Musters, pt. iv.
- Number XIV.—Registrum Johannis de Pontissara, pt. vi.
- Number XV.—Surrey Wills : Archdeaconry Court, Herringman Register, pt. iii.
- Number XVI.—Registrum Johannis de Pontissara, pt. vii.
- Number XVII.—SURREY WILLS : ARCHDEACONRY COURT, SPAGE REGISTER<sup>f</sup> (*Ed.* C. L. Kingsford : *Index*, etc. T. Craib.)  
[15th-century.]
- Number XVIII.—SURREY TAXATION RETURNS, from Exchequer, K.R., Subsidies 1844, Pt. A. The 1332 Assessment (*Ed.* M. S. Giuseppi and Hilary Jenkinson. Important Critical Introduction by Professor J. F. Willard of the University of Colorado).  
[14th-century Assessments of Fifteenths and Tenths.]
- Number XIX.—Registrum Johannis de Pontissara, pt. viii.
- Number XX.—Registrum Johannis de Pontissara, pt. ix.
- Number XXI.—SURREY PIPE ROLLS<sup>g</sup> (*Ed.* Miss M. H. Mills).  
[Pipe Roll No. 140 at the Public Record Office : 14th-century.]
- Number XXII.—THE PARISH REGISTER OF WIMBLEDON<sup>h</sup>, 1538/9–1812 (*Ed.* A. W. Hughes Clarke).
- Number XXIII.—GUIDE TO THE RECORDS RELATING TO SURREY : Introductory Section<sup>i</sup> (by Hilary Jenkinson).

a Forms Volume I of the Surrey Record Society, containing Introduction. Complete in nine parts ; the last eight, viz. Nos. IV, VI, IX, XII, XIV, XVI, XIX, XX, forming Volume VI of the Society's publications. The Register has been issued in conjunction with the Canterbury and York Society as extra numbers.

b Complete in four parts, viz. Nos. II, X, XI, XIII, forming Volume III.

c Complete in three parts, viz. Nos. III, VII, XV, forming Volume IV. Named after the first name occurring in the Register.

d This first part contains critical Introduction and coloured plate.

e Complete as Volume II.

f Complete as Volume V.

g Complete as Volume VII.

h Complete as Volume VIII ; issued in conjunction with the John Evelyn Club for Wimbledon.

i See below.

## FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

- 1.—A GUIDE TO THE RECORDS RELATING TO SURREY. The *INTRODUCTORY SECTION*\* to this (see Number XXIII above) marks the beginning of an ambitious and important scheme to issue in sections, as they can be written, a complete *guide* to all the manuscript sources inside and outside the county which have any considerable bearing on its history. Such a work, which has not been attempted on the same scale in any other county, might clearly be, if it could be completed, a starting-point for all kinds of schemes for the safeguarding and developing of our manuscript sources in Surrey. It will be seen from the Introduction that a good start has been made by securing some very distinguished contributors.
- 2.—Further documents concerning Subsidies in Surrey.
- 3.—Further instalments of the Chertsey Abbey Cartulary.†
- 4.—Surrey Apprenticeship Records from 1711.

\* This Section has also been printed, by way of an appeal for assistance in the Society's work, in the Surrey Archaeological collections, Volume XXXVI.

† Transcription of these is already finished ; the work of editing remains to be done.

‡ Work on this is in progress.

# Form of Application for Membership

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To the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

SURREY RECORD SOCIETY.

*(Name and Title in Capitals)*.....

.....

desires to be nominated for Membership of the Surrey  
Record Society.

*(Signature)*.....

*(Date)*.....

*(Address)*.....

.....

.....

## THE HART'S HORN INN AT ASH, SURREY.

BY

THE REV. H. R. HUBAND.

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OWING to a change in ownership and during some alterations by the builder for the incoming tenant, I had the opportunity of being able to wander freely over a cottage that stands practically in the Churchyard of Ash, close to the Church, and on the road that leads from the village of Ash to Ash Junction. The house has a tablet on the East Gable that records:

Formerly the Hart's Horn Inn.  
Restored 1904. H. M. Chester.

while below it is a shield bearing the Chesters', of Poyle Park, Arms, quartering those of Woodruffe.

The building measures some 41 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth—discarding for the moment the “outshot” —and was originally of the “open roof hall” type, of which there are not a few examples in the adjoining neighbourhood. One can discover very little of its past history. According to Manning and Bray: “There are buildings adjoining the Churchyard of Ash in which are said to have been stables in which the inhabitants of Frimley are said to have put their horses when they came to Church at Frimley.” But this could only have been in the outbuildings as no horses could have been put up in the house itself. Curiously enough, in the cellar at the west end I found horses' teeth set upright in squares like tiling—a poor makeshift for the missing tiles.

I heard a story from several of the inhabitants that some years ago when the house was being repaired a bell was found

in the roof, and that the wiseacres of the village assumed at once that it was used as a Church. Possibly it was once used as a Church *House* in the days when "Ales" were an acknowledged means of raising Church funds to repair the fabric. I could not trace the bell or find anyone who had actually seen it.

Entering by the door nearest Ash Village one finds oneself in a passage running direct from a modern front door to a back door with a wooden Tudor-arched door frame—now opening into a large "outshot" used as a scullery and wash-house. On the wall on the right is a row of very small deers' antlers, serving as a coat rack, while on the left is a small room with what was once a screen and afterwards a bar with a hatch opening of rather antique appearance.

I am inclined to think that these antlers were placed there by Dr. Chester from deer in his own park, because they seemed appropriate to a building called the "Hart's Horn Inn" and were not an ancient feature; but the hatchlike opening suggests an ancient screen forming three small chambers, out of one of which a stair descended to the cellar. I have little doubt that in past days there was a kitchen here, and possibly a solar over it. It bears a very close resemblance to the old Vicarage at Farnham, where the old kitchen features still exist.

On the right of this passage are two other rooms, each the full width of the house, in the first of which is an old fireplace, and the little window by its side, out of which I have heard it said the refuse of the hearth used to be shovelled. Leading out of this is the second chamber with a fireplace also, both these fireplaces having Elizabethan chimneys outside the original house area. In the first room there was at one time a bacon cupboard where, within memory, the village bacon was cured.

A newel staircase rises from the first room, typical of its period, inserted in Elizabethan times when the open-roofed hall was divided by an upper floor. This conversion is clearly seen in one of the central chambers of the three existing rooms to which the staircase leads. There the original moulded tie-beam has been roughly pared away to give headroom for the door that admits to the room which

opens to rooms on either side—no passage existing. The daub and wattle partitions which divide the rooms I found to be composed of hazel sticks and plaster made with chopped straw. Behind the skirting of the downstairs room was found a perfectly preserved red leather clog with the mud still on its sole. The toe is pointed like a fourteenth-century shoe, but the Victoria and Albert Museum authorities tell me it dates from the early part of the eighteenth century and that a similar clog is illustrated by a small woodcut in J. R. Planche's *Cyclopædia of Costume*, London, 1876.<sup>1</sup>

In a small recess, now partly filled in but possibly originally a smoke outlet, I found a piece of parchment, which proved to be part of an old sixteenth-century map, but too faded to decipher clearly. The old wooden latches pulled by a piece of string, the strap hinges, the "cocks" of the casement windows, and the casements themselves were in fair preservation, but only a very few fragments of the glass seemed to be original glazing.

There is a large outshot on the north side of the house used, as I have already mentioned, as a scullery, and from this rises a ladder and hand-rail giving access to one of the chambers above. In one of the baulks, on what was formerly the outside wall of the building, is one of those sloping slot-like cavities said to have held props when the wooden framework of the house was being reared.

The stone walls at the gable ends may have been original, but the side walls, now mostly of brick, look as if they were of timber and of the "cill" type of framed house.

There are carpenters' marks on the tie-beams and wall plate—such as one sees in sixteenth-century buildings—some initials, the letter *N* being repeated several times with *V* and *C* and *M*, and a baulk mark of a sloping line intersected by four cross lines.

The house is said to have been a resort of Dick Turpin. It certainly was on the high road near an old green road running towards the Foxhills. The property was once in the hands of the Woodruffes of Poyle, and when recently I was looking over some papers belonging to the family I found "*A Kalendar of the Prisoners Surrey Summer Assizes*

<sup>1</sup> Vol. I, par. 3, Fig. 6.

*at Guildford on Wednesday the 8th of August 1792. William Woodruffe Esq—Sheriff."*

Case 53 (Removed to Essex).

Jeremiah Abershaw.

Comitted 7th Aug. 1792 by G. Fournier, B. Robertson and J. Stonard Esq. charged on oaths of John Phillip James Barbrook, John Player and others with felonously assaulting him the said William Phillip on the Kings Highway in the County of Essex and felonously stealing from his person a gold watch and other things his property.

This, no doubt, refers to Jerry Abershaw of highway fame. He is described as Jeremiah Abershaw, twenty-two years of age, shoe-maker.

A few years ago I was offered a cutlass (of the date of above) described as belonging to Jerry Abershaw who frequented the roads of this neighbourhood, and possibly it was he, not Dick Turpin, who sheltered in the Hart's Horn Inn. His real name was said to be Avershaw. His favourite resort was Coombe Wood, and "The Baldfaced Stag" near Beverly knew him well. He was arrested at the Three Brewers, tried at Croydon July 30, 1795, and hung on Kennington Common.

The Hart's Horn Inn must have stood originally in the Forest of Windsor, and was built probably of wood from that Forest. We get a series of Horns inns round what was Crondall Chase—The Horns, the Old Horns, the North Horns. The sign of the Old Horns was an actual pair of antlers on the signpost.

## MEDIÆVAL STONE HEADS IN SURREY CHURCHES.

BY

LEWIS G. FRY, R.B.A.

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IT has been shown by Prior and Gardener (*Med. Sculpture in England*) that architectural sculpture of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was the work of the actual stonemason, and conditioned by the quality of stone used for the mouldings. The heads on corbels and labels in our churches have therefore great interest as evidence of the proficiency of the English mason. They are still very numerous throughout England, though gradually disappearing by restoration and exposure to weather.

Such heads are seldom mentioned in the architectural description of a church, and it is in the hope of drawing more attention to them that the following notes are presented. I can make no claim to the knowledge of an expert either in sculpture or architecture, and must leave others, with the fabric in view, to assign dates to these carvings. I have made a careful attempt to list only such heads as appear to me genuine work of the Gothic period, but the prevalence of restoration makes it difficult in some cases to be sure.

My general object has been to ascertain and illustrate what English sculpture of really good workmanship still exists in label and corbel heads, an enquiry I have extended to many other counties. I have, therefore, only listed without attempting to examine the numerous heads of the earliest period often much decayed, which have more affinity with Romanesque work, as seen at Romsey and elsewhere. These, which I call primitive, belong to the first introduction of the pointed style, or are the work of unskilled craftsmen. Their

study requires a separate enquiry. I have further limited myself—

(1) to the parish and smaller churches, to the exclusion, *e.g.*, of Southwark Cathedral and the Archbishopal Palace at Croydon.

(2) to heads which have the general character of portraits, whether really so or not, to the exclusion of grotesques, angel corbels, etc. Such heads have a sociological as well as an artistic interest.

Surrey is not rich in these compared with Somerset and some other counties. I have visited 97 churches out of the 108 mentioned by J. E. Morris as being wholly or partly mediæval, and the results are embodied in the provisional list which follows. My general conclusion is that at the most about thirteen heads of the thirteenth to fifteenth century still exist in the county, without reckoning the series of miniature heads at Wotton. Besides these, there are numerous grotesques and primitive heads. It will be understood, therefore, that the list no doubt contains omissions and inaccuracies which I must leave to be corrected by others who have easier access to the various buildings.

#### LIST OF MEDIÆVAL STONE HEADS.<sup>1</sup>

*Beddington, St. Mary's.*—Date 1390. A very elaborate scheme of decoration was carried out in 1869, which included some good modern sculpture. *Cf.* head on the organist's door. Large corbel heads in the nave are modern, and probably six in the chancel, though two or three of these are good. *Illustrated. Plate I.*

*Betchworth.*—Exterior. North side. Two, much decayed.

*Bletchingley.*—Date Transitional. Early English to Perpendicular. Portrait head in north-east angle of south aisle perhaps fourteenth century.

*Burstow.*—Exterior. One, primitive.

<sup>1</sup> A few notes by Mr. Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A., have been incorporated.





MEDIEVAL STONE HEADS  
in Beddington and Ewhurst Churches.



*Carshalton*.—Interior of the old chancel. Two in a very dark corner.

*Caterham*.—One grotesque in the old Church, disused for over half a century, and now undergoing restoration.

Illustrated in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XV, 55.

*Charlwood*.—Exterior. North side. Two, Gentleman and Lady, *c.* 1320.

*Chipstead*.—Exterior. North doorway. Two grotesques. Decaying.

*Church Cobham*.—Exterior. South side. Eight, very primitive on window labels.

*Cranleigh*.—Fourteen corbel heads of thirteenth or fourteenth century in the chancel. These appear to be genuine and rather good. The roof is modern.

*Croydon, St. John the Baptist*.—On the groynes of the south porch, which is fourteenth century, there are four, primitive. In the chancel, north wall, two grotesques. One or two fragmentary heads in the priest's chamber—detached.

*Effingham*.—Chancel windows. See Major Heales' paper, *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX.

*Ewhurst*.—Exterior west front. Two label heads, one Early English, the other probably modern.

*Illustrated. Plate I.*

*Guildford, St. Mary's*.—Three corbel heads in the aisles. The roof being fifteenth century, according to Morris, these are presumably of the same date, but appear more like earlier work. The Church is mainly twelfth and thirteenth century.

*Kingston, Parish Church of All Saints*.—Formerly portrait heads of Edward III and his Queen. (Destroyed.)

*Lovekyn's Chapel*.—Corbels (heads of Edward III and his Queen) from mullions of east window, where they formed very charming brackets for images or candles above the altar; only one now remaining. Illustrated in *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII.

*Lingfield*.—Exterior. West front. Five, primitive. One grotesque over keystone. Four on label, in pairs: one grotesque.

*Merstham*.—Exterior. Label of west doorway. Two, primitive. Interior. Corbel of a female head or mask, loose in the Church.

*Merton*.—Exterior. Two on label of west door. Said to be Edward III and Queen. Much decayed.

*Ockham Parish Church*.—Thirteenth century. (The tower is 1080.) Exterior. Four, very primitive on south front (one decayed).

*Chancel*.—Eight grotesques. Good.

*Puttenham*.—Heads of (?) Bishop or Abbot. East side of south-west window of chancel. Date *c.* 1480. On west side is a bust of an angel.

*Reigate*.—South chapel. Labels of the tomb. Two, small but good.

*West Window of South Aisle*.—Two, obscure but genuine.

*Sanderstead*.—The Church, much restored, is considered to be Perpendicular; but the two heads on the south porch (exterior) seem to be genuine fourteenth-century work. The female head is or has been very charming.

*Interior*.—Two on nave arcade, one of them probably of same date. But we may possibly have the work here of some good modern sculptor who worked in the neighbourhood, and to whom are attributed the corbel heads at Beddington and the head over the organist's door.

*Illustrated.*

*Wotton*.—Exterior. Doorway in south porch. String of eight miniature heads, on right and left of arch. Some of these small heads are not only typical of various people concerned in, and affected by, the Papal Interdict of 1215; but in several cases as, *e.g.*, Ralph de Camoys, the parish priest, and the Boy-King Henry III and his mother, Isabella of Angoulême, they may well be real portraits. (*Vide* paper in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIV, by P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.)



SANDERSTEAD



SANDERSTEAD



MEDIEVAL STONE HEADS  
*in Sanderstead Church.*



## DISCOVERIES OF MURAL PAINTINGS AT BRAMLEY.

BY

PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

IN the course of extensive repairs and alterations carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Van Lessen to the old Court House, or Manor House, at Bramley, in the autumn and winter of 1925-6, some very interesting discoveries have been made. I was informed of these by our active Local Secretary, Miss Olive Heath, in January, 1926, and was able, with her kind assistance, to visit the house on January 28, and so meet its courteous owners, who are fully alive to its high archæological value and have been doing their utmost to preserve every ancient feature that has been brought to light.

The house itself must not be confounded with the manor-house of Bramley East which stands on the opposite side of the road—a brick and stone building, with three gables to the main front. In writing an account of Bramley for the *Victoria History of Surrey*,<sup>1</sup> I noted as follows: “Bramley East was the name both of a house and a manor; the house is a three-gabled brick and stone building, nicely proportioned. Opposite to it is a far more interesting half-timber house, the details of which recall Great Tangley manor-house, in the adjoining parish of Wonersh. Tangley Manor was rebuilt by Mr. Caryll in Elizabeth’s reign. He was also lord of Bramley East. The date of the latter may be about 1560 [*c.* 1580 is nearer the date.—P. M. J.]. The most valuable feature is a two-storeyed gabled staircase wing, resembling those at Rake and Shottermill, in which the timber framework is designed in squares, four quadrants of a circle being placed back to back within each square,

<sup>1</sup> Vol. III, p. 81.

the total effect being a pattern of intersecting squares and circles. The grouping of roofs and crow-stepped chimneys in this building is very picturesque."

To this may be added that the peculiar features of the timber framing are exactly paralleled at Burningfold, an interesting sixteenth-century house in Dunsfold parish, illustrated in a short paper on this house which I wrote for Vol. XXIII of *S.A.C.*, in connection with the visit paid thereto by this Society in July 1909. The illustrations include a photograph of a square newel-staircase, the newel being a great circular trunk or mast, from which as a centre radiate the solid slabs of oak treads, 3 inches thick, all stop-chamfered, and each tread being what carpenters call a "winder." This, then, is another of the group of wooden newel stairs, all "winders": and a fifth may be added to the list, although only the stump of the newel and one or two "winders" remain underneath a later staircase of the ordinary type, in the old house at Banstead on the eastern side of the County, on which I contributed a paper to Vol. XXXIII of these *Collections*.<sup>1</sup> If we travel across the Sussex border to Lynchmere, not far from Rake and Shottermill, we shall find yet another in the old house known as "Bridge," of early sixteenth and early seventeenth-century dates, of which I published a paper in Vol. LIV of the *Sussex Archæological Collections*. This house, by the way, was shown to have been enlarged in 1631 by Roger Shotter, whose family gave the name to our Shottermill in Surrey. These honest yeomen, sheep-farmers, iron masters and squires of Surrey and Sussex, were closely connected in life and ideas: therefore it is not perhaps surprising that this square newel-stair, replacing the primitive ladder-stair, and antedating for the most part the more modern type of staircase, in open flights, with landings, should have spread from one to another of their timber-framed houses. Probably other examples still survive in the district of south-west Surrey and the Sussex borderland, but as far as I know the fashion did not spread into Kent, nor have I met with it further afield.

<sup>1</sup> The photographic illustration therein gives an excellent idea of the construction at Burningfold and elsewhere.



The Bramley house, like so many of these old Surrey timber houses, represents a growth, and its building occupied over a century. The long South front appears to be the original building, and to have been erected in the latter years of Henry VIII's reign, say about 1545; whereas the long right-angle extension on the West side was evidently built in about 1580, the staircase wing being added at the same time. There are other developments which cannot be intelligibly explained without a plan.

The extensive remains of mural painting recently brought to light occur almost entirely on the walls and partitions of the older part, on ground and first floors, and appear to be coeval with the extension of *c.* 1580—not with the original building.

The designs are varied, consisting of graceful floral patterns, not unlike bold wall-paper designs, with a good deal of blue-green foliage, more or less conventional. One pattern, in maroon-chocolate on amber in an upper storey bed-chamber, chiefly over the fireplace, is of a characteristic Tudor-Elizabethan arabesque design. An interesting feature, when I saw the paintings partially uncovered, was the occurrence of texts in "black-letter" (literally blue-black letters on a greyish ground), which were not decipherable, save for a word here and there, as here set down: . . . *ly moft n . . . before.* A patient palæographer's holiday-task awaits him here. Unfortunately a long strip of the decoration on the upper floor is cut into by a modern partition: and on the occasion of my visit in January much of the painting—it appears to be all in *tempera*—was still covered with many coats of whitewash. A very interesting point is that part of the work is not upon the plaster of the older wall, but on coarse linen or canvas, stretched and nailed with broad-headed nails to the wall-surface, this covering both the constructional timbers and the interspaces of surface-plastered wattle and daub.

This at once recalled to me the similar method of execution at the sixteenth-century timber-framed house, Pokes, Chiddingly, Sussex, with the discovery and preservation of which I was concerned in 1909-10, and of which I have given an illustrated account in the *Sussex Archæological*

*Collections.*<sup>1</sup> In this account I was able to date the paintings at approximately 1572 to 1580, which, as will be seen, is the same general date of 1580 to which I have assigned the paintings at Bramley. At Pokes also there were found amid the floral decoration oblong panels, bordered with geometrical ornaments, on which were inscribed in the same black-letter as at Bramley—*i.e.*, in white letters on a grey or green ground—verses of the doggerel piety that was evidently popular with the Puritan gentry of that period, as thus:

In lyfe there ys no fure staye  
for fleashe as flower dothe vade<sup>2</sup> awaye  
this carcas made of slyme and claye  
muste taste of deathe thear ys no way  
while we have tyme then let vs praye  
to god for grace bothe nighte and daye

and

Beholde the ende ere thou begynne  
Have minde of deathe and fear to sinne  
For deathe shall ceare<sup>3</sup> that lyfe hath sowne  
And lyfe shall springe wheare death hath mowne  
Give grace thearfore O god moste hye  
That we in Christe may lyve and dye.

It will be interesting, when the Bramley texts can be deciphered, to see whether they were taken from the same copy-book of somewhat gloomy moral sentiments that furnished the Chiddingly painter with his "copy."

In writing of the latter I suggested that "the scheme of colour was executed by a travelling artist, who doubtless found plenty to do in journeying from one house to another of the gentry and yeomanry, who, during the sixteenth century, had grown into such a numerous class in Surrey and Sussex. At Scarlett's Mill, a late sixteenth-century house of this class in Cowden parish, Kent, close to the Sussex border (about 18 miles due north of Chiddingly), are to be seen painted verses and decoration of very similar character, with the date 1597." The White House, Balcombe, Sussex,

<sup>1</sup> Vol. LIII, p. 138.

<sup>2</sup> *fade*. Was the limner of Somerset or Dorset (?)

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.*, wither, or blast.

the old Rectory at Cocking, Sussex (now pulled down), and houses in South Harting, also in the N.W. of that county, preserve similar black-letter texts and decorations of the latter part of the sixteenth century: and other texts, mostly later, have been found, carved, at Standard Hill, a fine old farmhouse in Ninfield parish, and at Hangleton House, Sussex.

We of the Surrey Archæological Society must congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Van Lessen and their architect on the discovery and preservation of these precious fragments of domestic art of the Elizabethan period: and also upon the careful and tasteful nature of the repair and adaptation of their beautiful old house. Such things are a possession of national importance.

## PREHISTORIC FINDS.

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**The Six Bells Gravel Pit at Farnham.**—The Six Bells Gravel Pit is near the inn of the same name, three-quarters of a mile along the Bagshot Road. To find the Pit the road should be crossed from the inn and the footpath followed towards Bourne Mill—the Pit is on the left of the path.

The gravel, mostly of small much-rolled flints, with a considerable mixture of chert, is 6 to 12 feet thick. It hides the outcrop of the chalk, here very narrow, and lies spread out over the floor of a shallow valley, now almost dry. It was down this valley that the ancient River Blackwater flowed, before its southern Wealden head was appropriated by the Wey. The gravel is covered by a couple of feet of very fine alluvium, containing angular and worked flints of cave and later periods. On the surface may be picked up numbers of potsherds of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The height of the gravel above O.D. is 250 feet, and the nearest point in the River Wey, about half a mile away, is 50 feet lower.

Several mammoth tusks have been found in the Pit, but in very fragmentary condition. A tarsal bone of a mammoth's hind-foot was found perfectly preserved in a mass of clay.

In the course of excavating the gravel, two small pits were found close together, filled with household refuse of Romano-British date; broken food vessels, a few of which can be partially restored, food bones, and shed antlers of red deer. Bricks and roofing tiles and a few pieces of coloured plaster from an internal wall were also found.

The antlers were of remarkable size. One, of which only a fragment remains, has a coronet  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, the brow tine  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and beam between the brow and the bestine  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference. The stump of the bestine remains, but the rest of the antler is broken away.

The food bones include ox, sheep, pig, red deer, goose, and duck; many of the long bones have been broken for the marrow, and portions of antler were found sawn into lengths apparently for knife hafts.

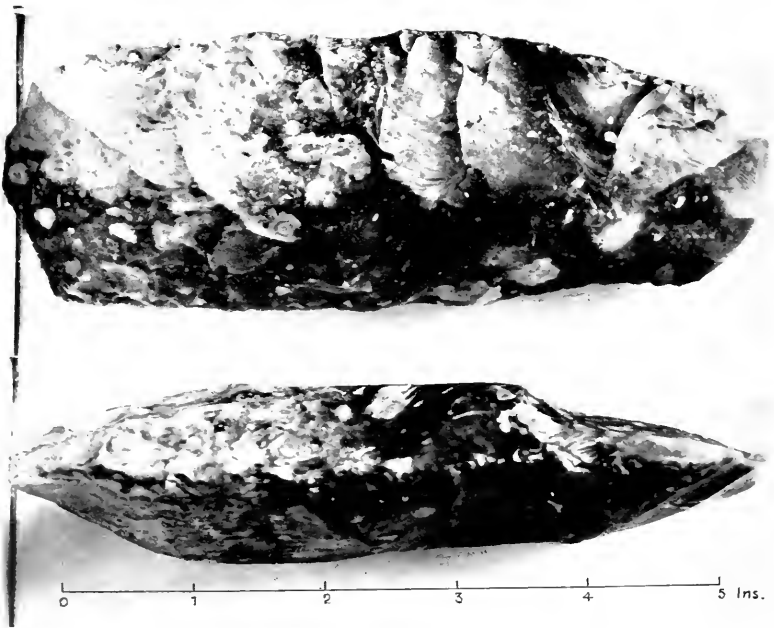
The pottery was mainly the unglazed grey ware which was made in the district. In view of all this, it seems probable that a Roman house of some importance stood not far from these two pits.

The Farnham section of the early British Harrow Way was obliterated when the Great and Home Parks were first enclosed, but





(a) MINING TOOL OF IRON STONE.  
From Limpsfield, Surrey.



(b) FLINT AXE-HEAD.  
From Logmore, Dorking.

PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENTS FROM LIMPSFIELD AND DORKING.

is believed to have continued its course along the outcrop of the chalk across both parks, crossing the Bagshot Road where the Six Bells Inn now stands, and over the site of the gravel pit on its way to Badshot Farm and the crest of the Hog's Back.

The Bourne gushes out from the chalk about a hundred yards north-east of the pit. It is a strong spring, and in its course to the Wey of about half a mile and a descent of 50 feet it turns the Bourne and High Mills, and passes with the Wey River down the Waverley valley. This small stream appears to have been the agent in the decapitation of the southern head of the River Blackwater.

I think it is not generally known that a trickle of water still enters the Blackwater from the Wealden side of the chalk at Whiteways End.

All about the district may be seen the remains of the oak forest with dense undergrowth which filled the lower ground, probably until late mediæval times.

J. H. GIBSON, M.D.

**Prehistoric Implements from Dorking and Limpsfield.**—Lt.-Colonel Barclay, of Logmore, Dorking, has found at the mouth of a fox-earth near Logmore a flint axe-head, closely resembling one found at Cissbury by General Pitt-Rivers, which is figured on p. 81, Fig. 88, in the *British Museum Guide* to the Stone Age exhibits in the Museum, edited 1902. The implement, a photograph of which is here given (Plate I), shows some traces of grinding. It remains in Colonel Barclay's possession at present.

Mr. J. Langden-Davies, of Oxford, who is working upon Mesolithic and Neolithic flint sites in Surrey, has visited the site above Cockshott's Hollow, near Leith Hill Tower, marked in the 6-inch Ordnance Map with "*Flints found here in 1885.*" The writer, before and after that date, found innumerable flakes and some implements here, and Mr. Langden-Davies, whose investigations are in progress, has also found many.

It is a curious site on an exposed hill, three or four miles from any place where flint in the natural condition is common, and with no water-supply very near it. Nevertheless, the abundance of traces, over a very circumscribed area, points to an established flint workshop.

The Guildford Museum has been enriched by the presentation of what appeared to the writer to be an axe-head, but is described by Mr. Reginald Smith of the British Museum as a "mining tool" of iron stone, ground and polished. It was found some years ago by the late Mr. Yeomans, a farmer of Limpsfield, Surrey, and was presented to the Museum by his son, but the actual spot and conditions of discovery seem to be irrecoverable; it was "some feet underground." The British Museum possesses similar specimens found in Scotland and on the Continent, but not in England. Such

have been found in England, however, and a record will be found in the *Guide to the Stone Age* (p. 91), in the edition now being rewritten and about to appear; but it is questionable if they ought to be attributed to the Stone Age. In this case the Iron Age appears more likely. Limpsfield parish extends from the chalk, over the Green Sands, and on to the Wealden Clay, and although flints might be dug for in the chalk, the only material to be sought by mining, over the greater part of the parish, is iron. Of this there would be plenty, and this implement itself is an example of the local iron stone. The uncertainty of its exact place of discovery is unfortunate. It is here figured (Plate I).

H. E. MALDEN.

**Bronze Age Implement from Chaldon Heath.**—A hone of green whetstone, which Mr. Reginald Smith considers is probably a Bronze Age implement, has been found by a local resident while digging on a part of Chaldon Heath which has recently been developed for building. The implement is of much the same character, though larger and not so well finished, as a black one which the writer found two or three years ago in a moated enclosure in Chapel Field, South Park, Bletchingley, and which Mr. Reginald Smith pronounced to be a Bronze Age razor hone (Plate II).

EDWIN HART.

**Neolithic Implements from Redhill and Reigate.**—The following neolithic implements have been discovered in the locality during 1925:

1. A finely worked barbed arrowhead and a knife, both of flint, and found early in the year in the garden of a house on the Hooley Mead Estate, Earlswood, situated at the foot of Redstone Hill on the south-west side. These are now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Trower of "Wiggie," Redhill, who himself in years past has found several implements in the same neighbourhood. Mr. Trower has also recently acquired a fine double-headed flint axe found in 1902 while digging the foundations of a house in Hillfield Road, Redstone Hill.

2. A polished stone celt (probably diabase) found in Alma Road, Reigate, by Mr. O. Whitmore, a local bricklayer, while preparing the site for a house. It measures 4 inches long by 2 inches wide at the blade, and 1 inch in width and thickness at the butt (Plate II).

WILFRID HOOPER.





(1) RAZOR HONE FROM BLETCHINGLEY.  
(2) HONE OF GREEN WHETSTONE FROM CHALDON HEATH.  
BRONZE AGE IMPLEMENTS.



FLINT ARROWHEAD AND KNIFE FROM EARLSWOOD, REDHILL.  
POLISHED STONE CELT FROM REIGATE.  
NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS.



## ROMAN AND SAXON FINDS.

**Roman Coin Found at Epsom.**—A small brass coin of Constantine the Great was found embedded in the pathway in the garden of the Downs Hotel on June 3, 1925.

The detailed description is as follows:

Obv. CCNSTAN TINVS AVG Bust of Constantine to R, wearing a laurel-wreath and carrying sceptre.

Rev. Alar inscribed  $\begin{matrix} \text{VO} \\ \text{T I S} \\ \text{XX} \end{matrix}$  and having a globe between the horns;

around, BHATATRAN QVILLITAS; beneath, PTR.

The II looks like N, but there is no doubt it=E. The letters beneath indicate the mint.

The coin will be placed in the Guildford Museum.

HENRY LAMBERT.

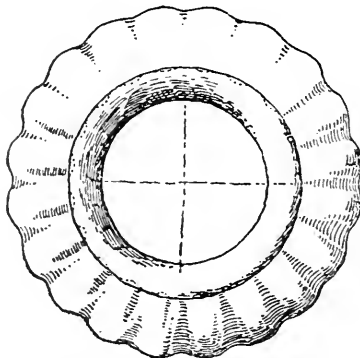
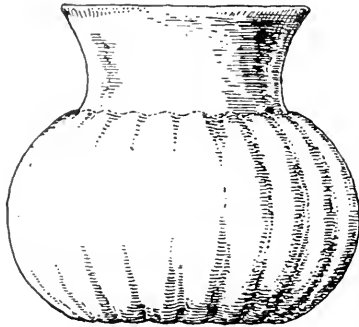
**Find of Skeletons at Banstead.**—On January 14, 1925, in digging a trench for an electric light cable in the footpath at the side of Fir Tree Road (the Epsom Road), Banstead, about 250 yards east of the entrance of the Kensington and Chelsea School (*i.e.*, not very far from Banstead Station), the workmen discovered a skeleton lying full length with the head to the west and a small vessel of pottery on each side of the head; one of these was broken, the other recovered intact. Nothing else was found.

I did not myself see the skeleton *in situ*, but subsequently submitted it to Sir Arthur Keith, who has kindly furnished me with the following opinion:

“The two food vessels found with the skeleton show that its burial was carried out under Pagan conditions. The exact date of the food vessels has not yet been fixed, but they will probably turn out to be early Saxon—early sixth century.

“The skeleton is that of a slender man 5 feet 5 inches in height,

“ and between thirty and forty years of age. His head is particularly  
 “ small, being only 178 mm. in length; its width 133 mm.; the width  
 “ is approximately 75 per cent. of the length. He was long-headed.  
 “ The shape is the common one in Saxon cemeteries. The volume  
 “ of his brain, instead of being about 1480 c.c., the average size for  
 “ Englishmen, is only 1300 c.c., but such small-headed men are not  
 “ rare in our modern population. His teeth, although most have



SAXON FOOD VESSEL.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ins. high.  
 Found at Banstead with skeleton.

“ fallen out, must have been sound,  
 “ for their sockets show no sign of  
 “ disease.

“ The bones of this skeleton are  
 “ shaped just as in modern English-  
 “ men; he possesses none of the  
 “ features found in the limb bones  
 “ in many pre-Saxon Englishmen.  
 “ He has a ‘squatting’ facet at his  
 “ ankles, showing he was not an  
 “ habitual user of stools or chairs.

“ On the roof of the skull there  
 “ is an oblong hole caused by a  
 “ blow of an instrument shaped  
 “ like a pick. It has not been pro-  
 “ duced recently, for the edges of  
 “ the fracture are decayed and old.  
 “ And yet it does not seem to me  
 “ to be a fracture caused when  
 “ the man’s head was fresh—either  
 “ soon after death or before it. The  
 “ most likely explanation is that  
 “ some time after burial another  
 “ grave was dug nearby, and that  
 “ the grave-digger’s pick did this  
 “ damage then. I have little doubt  
 “ that a search will show that this  
 “ is not an isolated burial, but the  
 “ contents of only one grave of an  
 “ old Saxon burial-ground.”

There seems to be no doubt that the burial was Pagan Saxon. The pots were apparently food vessels, and are of very slightly baked earthenware with a black glaze, hand-moulded, standing about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches high. The accompanying sketch was made by Mr. J. A. Pywell.

The pottery is neither prehistoric nor Roman: it cannot be mediæval as the burial is evidently not Christian, and the character of the pottery is very similar both in shape and decoration to the early Saxon and Frankish pottery described and illustrated in Baldwin

Brown's *Arts in Early England* (Vol. IV). As Sir Arthur Keith suggests, the burial is not improbably one of a number. It is, in any case, interesting as the first direct evidence of Saxon occupation at Banstead, though documentary evidence and the evidence of place names (Banstead, Summersfield—Suthmeresfelda) had already afforded proof of it.

The pottery has been placed in the Society's Museum at Guildford.

In October another skeleton was found in digging a trench to a house in the same road, but was unfortunately buried before it was examined. With it was a pot similar in character to the first, but not standing so high and without fluting. This pot, by the kindness of the owner of the land on which it was found, Mr. Heather Coy, will also be placed in the Guildford Museum.

HENRY LAMBERT.

**A Saxon Spear** with a split haft was found in March, 1926, in a horizontal position in the gravel strata of a pit belonging to the writer, at Leigh Hill, Cobham, Surrey, at a depth of about 5 feet below the existing surface. It was in close proximity to the spot



SAXON SPEAR FROM LEIGH HILL, COBHAM. Size, 12 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

where the Bronze Age vessel and the Romano-British pottery were discovered in 1906. The spear has been pronounced by Mr. Reginald Smith to have belonged probably to a Saxon warrior, who was interred with it; but no human or other remains were discovered in the gravel, which obviously had been disturbed at that part.

FREDERICK HIGGS.

**Two Skeletons from Fetcham Down.**—Two skeletons have been dug up on Fetcham Down (Hawton Hill), near Leatherhead, which may have formed part of an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, although they were found some distance from the cemetery which was disclosed some years ago. The bodies lay east and west, and were laid in chalk, as at Mitcham. Only one implement was found, a knife measuring 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, which is exactly similar to that in Baldwin Brown's *Arts in Early England*, Vol. III, Plate XXVIII, No. 13.

J. K. FLOYER.

**Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Mitcham.**—During some further excavation in this cemetery a grave was opened containing the skeleton of an adult woman, buried with feet to the west. From the mould round the neck were recovered sixty-four beads of paste and one of amber. These appeared to be in sets of red, yellow, blue, and red with yellow inlay, in about equal numbers. It is probable that further discoveries may be made here.

H. F. BIDDER.

## MEDIÆVAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

**Unrecorded Incumbents of Pirbright.**—The following list of hitherto unrecorded incumbents of Pirbright before 1775 (the earliest date given by *Manning and Bray*), together with the names of some incumbents in other parishes, has been compiled by Mr. Henry Curtis, B.S., M.D., F.R.C.S. (retired). The dates preceding names are of the documents quoting them, or of the period of incumbency:

- 1359.—*Richard Pole*, Chaplain in “Puryfryght,” 33 Edward III (See *Surrey Fines*, p. 129.)
- 1527-60.—*Sir Edward Newby*,<sup>1</sup> Chaplain until the Dissolution, then Curate of “Pyrbryght.” He witnessed the wills of various persons in Pirbright between 1533-60. (*Register, Heats* 65, 82. *Tilly* 102, etc.)
- 1580-87.—*Hugh Phillipp*, Curate of “Purbright”; inst. Rector of Compton nr. Guildford, 1 Dec., 1586. (*Witness to will of John Remnant of Kowshott, Purbright*, 24 Nov., 1580. *Pirbright Wills, unregistered.*)
- c. 1598-1614.—*Henry Asser*, Minister, bur. at Pirbright, 26 Dec., 1614. (*Witness to will of Thos. Smyth of Pirbright*, 13 Jan., 1611-12. *Berry* 275.)
- 1615-17.—*Thomas Warren*, Cl., Curate of “Purbright.” (See *Note.*)
- 1642-62.—*Samuel Wickham*, “intruded” by the Commonwealth in 1642, and ejected at the King’s Restoration in 1662. (See *Calamy’s Account of Ministers Ejected after the Restoration*, edit. 1713, ii. 669.) He remained at Pirbright, his death, c. 1672, being presented at the Court Baron of 10 April, 1673.

<sup>1</sup> The description of Sir Edward Newby as “Chaplain of Pyrbryght” is on the authority of a document reprinted in Vol. IV of the *Various Collection* Volumes of the Histl. MSS. Commn., which was sent to Mr. Curtis by Arthur Locke, Esq., C.B.E., who suggested that as Pirbright was served by the Canons of Newark from 1261 until the Dissolution in 1536, so also, possibly, was the Hermitage at Brookwood a free chapel, the advowson being with the Lords of the Manor of Woking—*i.e.*, that one chaplain served both places, Brookwood and Pirbright. If this should be confirmed, a further name can be added tentatively to the List of Pirbright Incumbents, following immediately upon *Richard Pole*, namely:

1367. *John Tylman*, of Wynchcombe, also “Chaplain of the Hermitage of Brokewode.”

- 1662-?; 1672 or 1673-74.—*William Piggott*, “Minister of Purbright”; bur. 3 April, 1674. (See *Hearth Tax Returns 15 Car. II. Lay Subsidies 188-494, Purbright. Mr. William Piggott, Parish Register.*)
- 1686-1705.—*Hashabiab Horsnell*, Minister. He remained at Pirbright, and died *c.* 1727-28. (*Parish Register, and Court Baron, 1st Oct., 1728.*)
- 1705, 27 Dec., to 1755, June.—*George Dawson, M.A.*, bur. 23 June, 1755.

The following were connected with Pirbright, and may have been incumbents:

*Sir George Shedart*, who was overseer of the will of — Renman of Pirbright, dated 25 March, 1518. (*Arch. Surrey, Mathew 122.*)

*George Hawsard, Clarke*, who witnessed the will, proved 5 July, 1572, of John Symond, who wished to be buried at Pyrbright. (*Pirbright Wills, unregistered, 1569-72.*)

“*George Hawsard, Clerik*, sepultus 6 April, 1574.” (*Parish Register.*)

*Robert Mayncwaringe*, Clericus, who was father of Elizabeth, baptized on 18 September, 1597, at Pirbright. (*Parish Register.*)

[*Note on the Case of Thomas Warren.*—According to documents in the possession of Mr. Albert Collins, formerly of Witley Farm, Worplesdon, and now of Guildford, transcribed for Mr. Henry Curtis, Thomas Warren, Curate of Pirbright, was tried at Lambeth in June, 1617, for disobedience to the orders of the Church, and convicted of neglecting to perform and observe in certain respects the orders, rites, and ceremonies prescribed and commanded to be used in the Church of England. He was admonished and ordered to perform a submission publicly in his parish church on August 24 following, in a set form drawn up for the purpose. It appears that he had read other parts of Scripture than those prescribed, that he had repelled some of his parishioners from Holy Communion without any warrant, that he had declared in the pulpit that it was superstition for a man to bow the knee at the name of Jesus, that he had preached without license, that he had administered the Communion to some sitting and not kneeling, that he had not used the Cross in baptism, that he had not worn the surplice, that he had not read the service as he ought or allowed the Clerk to read as he should, that he had not catechized the youth of the parish in the church, that he did not bid fasting days, that he went out of church to search ale-houses, and that he refused to bury such dead corpses as were brought into the church.

With regard to the last point, he had defended his practice on the ground that some of his parishioners were so superstitiously minded as to think prayers were available for the dead, and he admitted, in regard to the previous point, that one Sabbath day, seeing more than



half his parishioners absent from church, he caused a psalm to be sung, and went with one of his churchwardens to search the ale-houses and bring such idle company as they found back to the church, and they returned to the church before the psalm was ended.]

**OTHER PARISHES—Bisley.**—John Williamson, Rector of Bisley, was overseer of the will of Henry Loviland of Worplesdon, dated 9 Nov., 1484. (*Proved 5 February following. Spage 8.*)

**Horsell.**—Sir John Watson, Curate of Horsell, witnessed the will of John Rennam of Cowchut in Pirbryght, 12 June, 1536 (*Proved 13 December, 1536. Heats 185*), and that of Anne Goringe of Worplesdon, 12 June, 1555. (*Proved 24 June, 1555. Unregistered.*)

**Stoke.**—The will of Henry Ripley, *alias* Atfield of Worplesdon, Yeoman, 10 October, 1613 (*Proved 21 April, 1614. Worplesdon Wills. Stoughton 67*), refers to "another house in Stoke" in the tenure of John Long, sometime Clerk of that parish.

**Windlesham.**—Nicholas Atwood, Parson of Windlesham, witnessed the will of Richard Collyer of Pirbright, Yeoman, 11 September, 1558. (*Proved 1 April, 1559. Pirbright Wills. Tully 4.*)

**Worplesdon.**—John Cutler, Rector, witnessed five wills from 1570-88, and made his own will 7 April, 1592. (*Proved 12 April, 1593. Worplesdon Wills, unregistered.*) His will shows that the John Cutler instituted 20 April, 1593, was his son.

"Nicholas Slade, of Worplesdon, Clarke," made his will 25 September, 1632 (*Proved March, 1635. Worplesdon Wills, Farmer*), and may have been Rector.

**The Greyhound, Croydon.**—The discovery of an old-time inscription at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, during the course of alterations which are being carried out under the supervision of Mr. Hugh Macintosh, F.R.I.B.A., is a reminder of the antiquity of this noted hostelry.

The earliest mention we have of this old inn is in a survey, the original of which is now in the *Croydon Central Library*. This survey, made in the year 1493, gives a list of the tenants of Archbishop Morton in Croydon who were liable for quit-rent, and in it John Burton is assessed for a quit-rent of 8d. for "a plotte where the greyhounde late stode." This plot was on the west side of the town, and the inference is that shortly before the above date the inn had been removed to its present site in the High Street.

According to tradition, the main road through Croydon was originally by way of the present Handcroft Road, Old Town, and Southbridge Road, but by reason of the superior dryness of the higher ground the bulk of the traffic was gradually diverted to the High Street, which thus became the principal thoroughfare. There-

fore the Greyhound would appear to have originated in the older highway, and to have been removed into the newer one towards the end of the fifteenth century.

The inscription, which is in old English lettering of about the sixteenth century, has been unavoidably damaged in the operations which brought it to light. It consists of two lines, one above the other, which have been painted with a kind of distemper, and a portion only of each line has been revealed. Certain words have been so much damaged that they are very hard to decipher, but the inscription, as far as it can be made out, runs as follows:

“ - dayes - are - as - flowers - his - time - is - as - gras,  
ben - he - thinks - him - most - suerst, - then - he - . . . ”

The upper line suggests Psalm 103, verse 15, and is not improbably that verse quoted from an old version. The first word of the lower line is probably “when,” and if for “suerst” we read “surest” the meaning of the line is not difficult to guess.

A family of the name of Wood owned the *Greyhound* in the latter half of the sixteenth century, probably at the time when this inscription was painted. There is an entry, dated about 1563, in the Parish Register of Croydon Church, which records the burial of “*Nicholas Foode the son of the good wyfe of the grewond.*”

In 1602 Thomas Wood sold the inn, which was then let at a yearly rent of £26 13s. 4d., and it is interesting to note that among its fittings were included settles of wainscot and painted cloths.

C. P. PAGET.

#### **Surrey Churches in John of Pontissara's Episcopal Register.—**

In the Episcopal Register of John of Pontissara (1280-1304), printed for the *Canterbury and York*, and for the *Surrey Records Society, Part VI*, is a list of churches in the Winchester Diocese. The editor was more familiar with Hampshire than with Surrey, and some mistakes and some unnecessary queries appear in the Surrey part of the list. It is allowed to me to correct them in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, as there is no opportunity of doing so in the Surrey Records Volumes.

*Wolkenested* is queried Godstone. There is no need to query. Wolnsted is the old spelling, later Walkhampstead, and it means the same as Godstone, which was one *tun* in a large parish, and as the church was there imposed its name on the whole.

Kingston *cum capella* means Kingston with Thames Ditton. *Docking* is clearly Woking, a mere mistake in copying. It is not Dorking, which occurs below, otherwise the very important church of Woking would be unaccounted for.

*Ecclesia de Sondes* is rightly identified as Ripley.

*Horsseye* is not Thursley, as identified, but West Horsley, not otherwise accounted for; not East Horsley, for that was a Peculiar of Canterbury.

*Alfaude* is Alfold, not Shalford as suggested. Alfaude is a form of Alfold used elsewhere, and is nearer the local pronunciation of the name now than Alfold. *Waleton* (p. 608) is Walton-on-Thames, not Waltham, which is not in the diocese.

*Scandelford* is, I think, rightly identified with Shalford.

*Ewalkene*, which the editor gives up, is Capel. It is *Capella de la Wachna* in the twelfth century, and *Parochia de Ewekene* in the fourteenth century; in 1291 it is only *Capella*; in 1361 it is *Parochia de Capella de Ewekene*.

*Burgh*, described as near Ewell, is in Banstead.

H. E. MALDEN.

**The Riverside Parks at Richmond.**—A curious mistake has been made by all Surrey historians, from *Manning and Bray* and *Lysons*, with regard to the Riverside Parks at Richmond.

In Tudor times there were two Parks—the Great Park in which the Lodge stood, and the Little Park containing the Monastery or Priory of Henry V. *Manning and Bray* and *Lysons*, as well as later writers, have assumed that the two Parks were laid together in early Stuart times, because one Park only is mentioned in the Parliamentary Survey of 1649. Their assumption is inaccurate, as it was not until about 1770 that they were laid together by George III; neither is it strictly correct to state that only one Park is mentioned in the Survey of 1649, as both parcels of land are included separately in the Survey. There is a change of designation, Charles I having formed the New or Great Park on higher ground. The Great Park of Tudor times is described in the Survey as the Little Park under the heading of *Manor of Richmond*, a transcript of which is printed in Vol. V of the Society's *Collections*. The Little Park of Tudor times is described in a separate document headed *Sheen alias West Sheen Priory*, no transcript of which has been published so far as I know, although *Lysons* quotes from it—evidently without being aware that he is quoting from a Survey of the Little Park of Tudor times. A perusal of the Survey of the *Manor of Richmond*, as published in Vol. V, makes it clear that what is there referred to as “Richmond Little Park” is none other than the Tudor Great Park. It contains the Lodge, which is described as “one handsome Brick Building tyled and guttered with lead”; the boundaries are described, and we find the Park is bounded on the west by “the walls of the late Monastery of West Shene and two Meadows thereunto adjoining called the Great and Little Meadows.” In other words, the Park is bounded on the

West by the Little Park of Tudor times, and the Survey of the Manor includes one Park only, and that is the Great Park of Tudor times. If also we take the area of the Old Deer Park at Richmond together with the riverside portion of Kew Gardens amounting to some 500 acres, we get approximately the area of the two former Parks; but the area of the Park in the Survey is barely 360 acres, so that only one parcel of land was included—not both. Thus there is sufficient internal evidence in the Survey of the Manor to upset any conclusion that the Parks were laid together at that time. In the Survey of the Manor we have without question that of the Great Park of Tudor times, while the Survey of West Sheen Priory covers the Little Park of that time. Both parcels of land representing the Great and Little Parks of Tudor times were separately surveyed, valued, and sold to different purchasers, and after the Restoration these two parcels of land continued to be dealt with separately under leases granted to different persons down to the Georgian Period.

A glance at *Ræquis Map* of 1741-45 shows that at that time the two Parks were still separated by the road leading from Richmond Green to Brentford Ferry, which must have been a thoroughfare of importance in Tudor and Stuart times. However, when the Ferry was superseded in 1759 by a bridge across the river at Kew, the road became of little account, and an Act of Parliament of 1766 enabled George III to close it, and lay the two Parks together for the first time in their history.

This led to further alterations, such as the sweeping away of the hamlet of West Sheen, including the last remains of the Monastery, the closing of West Sheen Lane, the pulling down of the Lodge, and the rooting up of the trees and shrubberies in which Queen Caroline took so much delight, in order to form a pasture farm for the King's flock of merino sheep. In 1785 authority was obtained to close Love Lane, and the gardens of Kew House were laid together with the riverside portion of what in Queen Caroline's time was known as Richmond Gardens—the Richmond Little Park of Stuart times and the Great Park of Tudor times.

It is unfortunate that the 1649 Survey of the *Manor of Richmond* should fail to include the whole of the property of the Crown there; both West Sheen Priory and another property called *Crane Wharf* are excluded. This latter, which occupied an area of some two acres and was valued at £7 7s., would appear to have been situated near the foot of the old Palace Lane, and is just discernible on *Holler's* engraving of the Palace.

HUGH FINDLAY.

**St. Peter's Church, Wrecclesham.**—A list has been compiled of the Memorials in St. Peter's Church, Wrecclesham, and has been sent for conservation with the Society's archives at Guildford.

**Monument of Robert Hardyng in St. Nicholas' Church, Cranleigh.**—

The ancient Church of St. Nicholas, Cranleigh, suffered grievously in 1845 from the well-intentioned but ill-instructed efforts of restorers. Its exterior was fortunately left untouched, and thus retains the characteristics of its period; but the interior was subjected to various changes which resulted in the removal of several monuments and some wood-carving of exceptional interest.

Among the memorials removed was the low altar tomb, forming an Easter sepulchre, erected to the memory of Robert Hardyng, Goldsmith, Alderman and Sheriff of London, and of Knowle in the parish of Cranleigh, who died in 1503. It stood under the north window of the chancel, and is referred to in Aubrey's *Surrey* and in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, which, between them, give a good idea of what the tomb was like, though, as far as was known, no picture existed of the monument.

By the purest accident I discovered in the London Library *Studies of Language and Literature*, 1921, published by the University of Illinois, U.S.A., which contained an interesting article on *The Easter Sepulchre in Ecclesiastical Art*, and among its illustrations was an excellent one of the Easter Sepulchre tomb in St. Nicholas' Church, Cranley, England. This illustration shows the tomb with its stone canopy as it must have appeared in 1845, just before its removal to allow of the enlargement of the window above it. It must have been taken from a daguerrotype or very early photograph, and gives the details of the stonework very clearly, and also shows that the tomb was flanked by linen-fold oak panelling—a valuable item of information which will be made use of should it ever be decided to restore the chancel to its original appearance.

The history of the brass which was originally set in the wall above the tomb and under its stone canopy is given in Mr. Mill Stephenson's article in Vol. XXVII. of our *Collections* (see p. 21).

A. H. BINGLEY.

**Merton Priory Church.**—In the course of further excavations on this site an interesting stone coffin has been found against the North wall of the nave, on the outside. It is made of one piece of limestone, and probably had a covering slab which would have been at ground-level. The coffin, although more than six feet long, contained the skeleton of a man considerably too big for it, as the bones were cramped up in a very distorted way; the explanation may be that it had been used a second time. The coffin itself is of an early date, probably thirteenth century.

An effort is being made to raise a fund sufficiently large to purchase and lay out the site of the half of the Church that lies in private ground. This would give the complete plan of the northern half

of the Church from East to West. Unless the site can be purchased it will be absorbed for building purposes. A strong Committee for this Fund has been formed with Lord Onslow as Chairman. Mr. E. F. Knapp-Fisher, Receiver General of Westminster Abbey, who is acting as Treasurer, will be glad to receive subscriptions.

H. F. BIDDER.

**Discovery of a Wimbledon Mounting Block.**—An old Mounting Block, which disappeared mysteriously from Wimbledon Common at some date after 1814, has been discovered by Mr. Ernest Dixon, F.R.H.S., of the Nurseries, West Hill, Putney, built into the walls of an old barn which was being demolished at Wandsworth. A local paper publishes some interesting notes upon it by Mr. Walter Johnson, F.G.S.

The older historians, *Aubrey*, *Salmon*, and *Lysons*, make no reference to the block, but it cannot have been removed before 1814 because *Manning and Bray* refer to it in the following passage:

“At the foot of the hill going down from the heath (*i.e.*, Putney Heath) towards Kingston is a stepping stone to assist travellers in alighting from, or getting on their horses. On it is the name of Thomas Nuthall, surveyor of Roehampton, 1654, and other words which are mostly unintelligible, but this may be read:

‘From London Towne to Portse (Portsea) Down, they say tis miles threescore.’”

Mr. Johnson states that the Putney Parish Registers show that Thomas Nuthall who erected the block died in 1672. He is described as “of Roehampton,” which was a hamlet of Putney and contained in 1617 only thirty-three houses and two inns. The combined population of Putney and Roehampton in 1600 was approximately 650, and a century later about 1,700. Mr. Johnson searched the volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and found under the year 1787, a quarter of a century before the time of *Manning and Bray*, a note from “J. L.,” written from “D—, Kent,” which refers to the block.

“It is placed on Putney Common opposite the nine milestone, and by its shape seems to have been formerly made use of by travellers on horseback in dismounting. The height of it, at least as much as now appears out of the ground, is 28 inches, and the square of the top part about 12 inches. The stone at the bottom, making the lowest step, is detached; the rest is one piece. I suspect that the ground has been more or less raised about it since it was first here placed, as the earth when first I saw it was even with the bottom line, and the word “Stone,” I supposed, was meant to finish the inscription on that side; but on my removing the earth, which I had some difficulty in doing for want of a proper

instrument, I found another complete line, though not legible to any degree of certainty. I however think the ending of this last line to be "Not more . . ." Not having myself a satisfactory thought of the occasion of the stone's being placed where it is, I content myself with having made a pretty accurate draught of it."

His reading of the inscription is as follows:

1. *Side facing West :*

FROM LONDO  
TOWNE TO  
PORTSE DOWN  
THEY SAYE  
TIS MYLS THREE SCORE  
OVT OF 4 TEAMS I  
TOCKE 5 HORSE AND  
LEFT THEM 5 IN 4  
WITH WHICH I SENT  
YO VVP THIS STONE  
. . . . . NOT MORE

2. *End facing Road :*

THIS YONGS  
STONE CAMOVT  
OF WODYARDS  
BARNNS AND  
CRAMPHARNS

3. *East Side :*

THO NVTHALL  
SVRYAYER OF  
ROWN ANO  
DO 1654.

Some interesting notes on the inscription state that it is beautifully worked. The TH is effective, while the 5 is of the type common on tombstones of the period. Yong (with variants Yonge, Younge and Young) and Woodward (assumed for Wodyard) are names which occur in the Parish Register about the date of erection. "Barns" may be the plural of Woodward's Barn, or probably the village of Barnes, which was frequently so spelt. "Rown" for "Roehampton" is an abbreviation of the alternative name "Rowhampton." "Crampharns" must, Mr. Johnson thinks, mean "crampirons"—that is, either a grappling iron, or more likely a bar with its ends bent so as to bind the stones firmly together.

## SURREY DOCUMENTS.

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**Ralph Agas in Surrey.**—The document printed below is of interest for two reasons. It shows the famous land-surveyor and plan-drawer, Ralph Agas, preparing to make a survey at Cobham in Surrey, and also throws light on his method of procedure.

It comes from a bundle of exhibits among the records of the Court of Wards, now in the Public Record Office, and appears to have been deposited in that court with other papers and deeds in connection with a minority in the Gavell family in the early part of the seventeenth century. Unfortunately the result of the Court of Survey is not forthcoming.

Agas is stated<sup>1</sup> to have practised as a land-surveyor from about 1560 till his death in 1621. Between those dates the 2nd March fell on a Thursday in nine years—*scil.*, 1564, 1570, 1581, 1587, 1592, 1598, 1609, 1615, and 1620.

S. C. RATCLIFF.

[*Court of Wards, Deeds and Evidences*, 228/42.]

Coveham.      ffor the Baylie there, or such other person as vsuallie warneth the Courte.

I am hereby to geue yow admonishment, & warninge of a Courte Baron, & courte of Surveigh to be houlden for the maner of Coveham uppon thursdaie come seuenight, beyng the seconde daie of Martch, to be kept at eight of the clocke the same daie in the mornynge at the scite of the same maner caled Coveham Courte, whether ye are to bringe your Copies of Court Rolles, Indentures of leases, and other your evidence for your entries into the same ffe & tenures there, & herein it is desired that yow woulde ffaiethfully, carefullie, & Willingly Joine in the perfectinge of the same Surueigh consideringe that your Landes & tenementes were first geuen out of the same maner to the end that yow shoulde, by your knowledge, & presentmentes maintaine, keape, & vphoulde, as well the right of the Lorde, as your oune, in perfect & commendable maner accordinge vnto your aunyent customes, & that yow ought to bringe in a Surveigh at your oune costes & charges by vertue of your tenures when tyme shall require. The Benefite of which Surveigh doeth espetiallie concerne your

<sup>1</sup> D.N.B., *sub nomine*.



selues & posteritie, and herein not to faile as ye will aunswer the contrarie at your perill, And if any person shall make doubt of sheawinge his free deades concerning this maner Let him repaire to Master Surveior in the meane tyme & he shalbe fullie satisfied to his contentment, & clearly vnderstand what appertayneth to his tenure, by the first graunt made by the Lordes there.

RADULPH AGAS

*Superuisor ibidem per assignationem.*

**Sale of Nonsuch.**—One of the original deeds relating to the sale of Nonsuch Palace and Park by Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, has recently been purchased by Mr. Graves, the Chairman of the Cheam Parish Council, and presented by him to the Council. It now hangs in the "Old Cottage" at Cheam. The deed, which is dated April 13, 1687 and is signed by all the parties—viz., the Duchess of Cleveland and her three sons, the Dukes of Southampton, Grafton, and Northumberland, Lord Grandison and Lord Brouncker of the one part, and Richard Topham and Michael Bibington of the other part, is a deed leading to the uses of a fine, and covers the capital messuage of Nonsuch and the park of 671 acres, and Nonsuch Great Park or Worcester Park of 1,030 acres, and Worcester House.

It is part of an effective conveyance of the lands comprising the capital messuage of Nonsuch and the Parks of 671 and 1,030 acres respectively for certain users; what those were we cannot tell without seeing the indentures of like date referred to in it. There is no doubt it is in the nature of a family settlement, as the Lords Grandison and Brouncker, at the time that Charles II bestowed Nonsuch on Barbara Villiers (Duchess of Cleveland), were appointed trustees of it, hence their being parties to the deed.

J. A. PYWELL.

**East Betchworth.**—The suit mentioned in the note on this manor in Vol. XXXVI, p. 120, appears to have been the fictitious action known as a recovery. Stephen Hervey, the Steward, was also steward of the Manor of Reigate from 1697 to 1706, and was one of the members of Parliament for Reigate Borough from 1698 to 1707, the year of his death. Joanna Hudson was the widow of Edmund Hudson, who died 1694, and is described in the Reigate Court Rolls as "of Betchworth Yeoman." He was a customary tenant of a holding in Reigate Manor known as "le Charte." Bouwicke is a mis-spelling for Bowwicke, an old Surrey family whose pedigree is given in Vol. XIII., *S.A.C.*, p. 112.

WILFRID HOOPER.

**A Seventeenth-Century Document**, of a type which has not often been reproduced, is the subject of the accompanying photograph. In this deed, which is on parchment and dated 2 May, 1638, the rectors, vicars, and curates of fourteen parishes adjacent to the city of London submit to the King's arbitrament the cause then pending concerning the tithes and other rights of their several churches.

The uniformly good condition of all the signets and signatures is remarkable; the hands are in secretary or in italic, and are all very clear. Of the fourteen signets, which are impressed in shellac on pendants of pink ribbon, nine show arms (Parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster; St. Mary Matfellow, Whitechapel; St. Clement Danes; St. George, Southwark; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; St. Saviour, Southwark: St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. Olave, Southwark, and Lambeth). One, St. Mary, Newington, shows a crest, one, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, has a merchant's mark, and one, St. Thomas in Southwark, a fanciful device. There appears to be no impression on the Savoy signet, while that for St. James, Clerkenwell, shows the initials of the curate, Henry Goodcote. Possibly the letter "n" which shows over each name stood for "nomen," as an indication of where each should sign.

The cause referred to concerned the differences between parsons and citizens as to the proper amount of tithe, since it appears to have been the same case which was the subject of an Order in Council in the following January (see *Cal. S.P. Domestic*, 1638-39, p. 344). It was then stated that, all parties having agreed to submit to His Majesty's award, and the case having been heard, a stay of all suits for increase of tithes until the award was made had been ordered. Later, however, the clergy had complained that "by the long dependence of the said cause, submitted about five years since," they had been deprived of "all opportunity of improvement," and some of their parishioners withdrew tithes formerly paid. The clergy were therefore empowered by this Order to sue either in the ecclesiastical or temporal courts for all tithes meanwhile, and until "His Majesty's more weighty affairs permit him to make a final end in that business."

It should be added that the document is in the Public Record Office under the reference: S.P. Dom. Chas. I, Case E, No. 4.

DOROTHY L. POWELL.

**Wm. Pitt Rivers' Historical Notes**

The following list of historical notes, arranged in chronological order, is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the various branches of the Pitt Rivers family, and to show the extent of their influence in the various departments of the state, and the nature of their services to the country. The notes are arranged in chronological order, and are intended to give a general idea of the progress of the various branches of the Pitt Rivers family, and to show the extent of their influence in the various departments of the state, and the nature of their services to the country.



[The following text is a list of names and titles, which is mostly illegible due to the dark scan quality. It appears to be a list of historical figures and their associated titles or positions.]



A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TITHE DISTRICT.  
 Dated 2 May, 1638.  
 (Public Record Office.)



# ADDITIONS TO SURREY MUSEUMS.

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## GUILDFORD MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

**Two Bellarmine Jugs and One Brown Jug with a Broad Lip**, dug up in the front of the Jolly Butcher, High Street, Guildford, about thirty years ago.

**Some Fine Teeth of the Mammoth**, dug up in London Road, Guildford, in 1880, where the London Road Railway Station now stands.

**Two Surrey Flails**.—Presented by Dr. G. C. Williamson.

**A Pewter Papkin for Feeding Infants**.—Presented by Mrs. Edward Miles, of Onslow Street, Guildford.

**A Shepherd's Crook**, used by the late Mr. George Warner, who was employed as a shepherd for many years on the Busbridge Estate, Godalming, under the late Captain Ramsden and Mr. Ellis D. Gosling.

**A Harrington Farthing of Charles I**.—These farthings were issued under a patent granted to Lord Harrington, and were forced upon the Mayors of the various towns at a considerable discount, they being allowed to make a profit by selling them at par to the public, who, however, took to them very unwillingly, and left large numbers in the hands of the unfortunate officials. They were stopped by Act of Parliament, and the first English official farthing took their place.

**An Ancient Counter of the Early Thirteenth Century**, struck in imitation of an English silver penny, from which it differs by lacking the King's head on the obverse, and having a nonsensical legend which is undecipherable. This coin, certainly on one side, is in very good condition, and it is sufficiently scarce for the British Museum to lack a similar species. The Nuremberg counters are very common, but these early ones are not.

These two coins were discovered in Alderman Smallpeice's garden, Guildford. Presented by Alderman Smallpeice.

**A Surrey Token of William Castleman of Reigate, 1652**, dug up in the garden of Yew Tree Cottage, Guildford.

O. William Castleman=W.K.C.

R. Of Reigate, 1652=W.C.

In the Feet of Fines, Surrey, Easter, 31 Charles II, is the following:

“Alex. Lambert, plaintiff, and William Castleman & Sarah his wife defendants, of two messuages, one stable, two gardens, in Reigate, granted to the said Alex. who paid £60 sterling.”

Hearth Tax, 25 and 26 Charles II, No. 188-496: “William Castellman, of Reigate, four hearths.”

**A Trader's Token of John Martin**, dated 1652.

O. John Martin=a woolsack.

R. In Gilford, 1652=a castle.

His issuer was apprenticed by the overseers to a Mr. Cobbett, and served his master faithfully and well for nine years. By 1640 he had become a wealthy man, and was Mayor in 1647, 1654, and 1655. He gave liberally towards the expense of £155 incurred by the town—a very large sum in those days—in welcoming Charles II soon after the Restoration. Martin died at the age of seventy-five, and is buried near the north door of St. Mary's Church. The token is in excellent condition. Presented by Mr. G. Curtis, of Chiddingfold.

**Old Horse Shoes**, dug up at Water Bridge, Cranleigh, 2 feet below the surface. Presented by Mr. S. B. Hasell.

**Old Horse Shoe and Sussex Ox Shoes**.—Presented by Mr. Ernest Christie, of Ockley.

A Case of **Old English Clay Pipes** (1648-1700). Collected by the late Mr. John Medland, Architect, and found in Mitre Square, London, and Bristol. Presented by Col. A. A. Messer, Hook Heath, Woking.

**Prehistoric “Mining Tool” from Limpsfield**.—Details of its discovery are given by Mr. Malden on p. 89 of this volume. Presented by Mr. Yeomans.

**Two Pagan Saxon Vessels of Pottery**, found with a skeleton at Banstead. A description of the find is given by Sir Henry Lambert on p. 92 of this volume.

MAPS.

**Eighteenth-Century Map of Merstham**.—Photographic reproduction. Presented by the Right Hon. Lord Hylton.

Two framed copies of the **Manor and Parish of Pirbright, 1805-07**, and of the **Tithe Map of Pirbright, c. 1841-43**. Also a type-written book, containing the **“Apportionment of the Rent**

**Charge in Lieu of Tithes in the Parish of Pirbright, Surrey, 1843."**

These interesting gifts have been made by Mr. Henry Curtis, F.R.C.S., of Furze Hill, Pirbright, Surrey, and represent a large amount of research work of a very technical character, and should prove of great assistance to future local historians.

- E. Bowen's Map of Surrey, Framed.**—Presented by the late Dr. H. M. Chester, of Poyle Park, for forty years a member of our Society.

## BOOKS, PAPERS, AND DRAWINGS.

A large collection of printed matter relating to **Wandsworth, Surrey**. Collected by the late Cecil T. Davis, a former Auditor of our Society, and presented by his son.

The original drawings of the excavations carried out on the **Old Glebe Estate, Leigh Hill, Cobham, Surrey**, in 1907-08, made by the late Mr. Frank E. Spiers, whose painstaking work deserved a richer reward in the way of "finds." A full report of the Romano-British remains at Cobham was written by Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., and published in our *Collections* in Vols. XXI and XXII. Presented by Mr. A. H. Spiers.

Some old papers, etc., collected by the late Mr. William Bray, when he was engaged upon the *History of Surrey*, published 1804-14. Presented by Mr. R. O. Bray.

A list of the Churchyard inscriptions of **St. Thomas's Church-on-the-Bourne, Farnham, Surrey**, compiled and presented by Mr. W. Lightbody, of Septon, Shortheath, Farnham.

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FREDERICK H. ELSLEY,  
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2. The Woods Collection of notes and transcripts, topographical and genealogical, in one hundred numbers.

3. The Woods Deeds, of which there are two hundred and eighty.

The whole collection was a monument of love, and represented an enormous amount of self-sacrifice and devotion to his native town. One is glad to know that the collection is in responsible hands.

FREDERICK H. ELSLEY.

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**Views of Nonsuch Palace.**—Two reproductions of original prints.

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## OBITUARY.

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The Society has suffered heavily by the loss of two valuable members of the Council, Mr. Albany Major and Mr. Gilbert White. A short account of their work is given below.

**Albany Featherstonehaugh Major, O.B.E., F.S.A.**, aged sixty-eight, the son of Charles Messenger Major, was educated at Dulwich College under Canon Carver, and passed into the Civil Service. He was for a short time in the Admiralty, but on passing into the higher division he was appointed to the War Office.

He rose to be Principal of the "Effects" Department, which has the task of returning to relatives the wills and personal property of deceased soldiers, and during both the South African and, especially, the Great War, had considerable responsibilities and, ultimately, a large staff of about 600 clerks under him. His retirement was postponed for about a year at the wish of the War Office in order that this work might be completed under his supervision. On retirement in 1920 he was granted the O.B.E. for his services.

For many years he was an active member of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, his father having been one of the original members, and for two years, 1919 and 1920, he served as President. On the formation of a Joint Committee of the Surrey Archæological Society and Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, he became one of its first members and chairman.

After retiring, he became Assessor of Ancient Monuments for the County of Surrey under the Ordnance Survey Department, and was also Hon. Sec. of the Earthworks Committee (Congress of Archæological Societies). He was Hon. Sec. of the Viking Society, 1894-1903, Hon. Editor 1904-09, and Hon. President in 1918.

He was always especially interested in Viking days and in Viking ships, and married a Norwegian lady. By bequest he left all his fairly extensive archæological books to the Croydon Society and to the Viking Society.

In 1913 he collaborated with the Rev. Charles W. Whistler in *Early Wars of Wessex*, which was published by the Cambridge University Press. At the time of his death he was working in conjunction with E. G. Burrow of Cheltenham to produce an account of Wansdyke, and this book will appear shortly.

He also translated from Norse, for an archæological friend, a book on *Early Gothic Decorative Art*, which work, already published in Norway, may appear later in an English edition.

**Gilbert White** died on September 23, 1925, at the comparatively early age of sixty-four. His death is a very real loss to the Society. His life-long association with Guildford and the countryside were of incalculable value, and it is not too much to say that he was in a way the nerve-centre of our activities in West Surrey. Never of robust physique, he was indefatigable in furthering our interests, and his knowledge of local archæological matters was far-reaching.

A member of Council since 1916, he took over the duties of Hon. Sec. and Hon. Treasurer of the Joint Museum Committee on the death of the late Mr. Ralph Nevill, and made the Museum and Library his constant care. Quite recently, in the course of his duties as Coroner, it fell to him to hold a quest on Saxon remains at Banstead, and it was at his instance that Sir Henry Lambert presented parts of the find—viz., two Pagan Saxon sixth-century vases.

The Council must necessarily hold its ordinary meetings in London, but the Guildford Museum and Library are its headquarters, and Gilbert White was singularly well fitted to carry on the work in his native town. His extreme courtesy, kindness, and old-world manner endeared him to all, and those of us who attend the annual gathering at Guildford are indebted to him for an infinity of trouble gladly undertaken for our well-faring.

The Council are gratified to learn of the success which has attended the suggestion privately circulated by a few friends and responded to by many of their members that his memory should be kept green in some way, and they understand that there is a sum of upwards of £105 lying at the Bank in the names of two members of the Society, which it is proposed to devote to some object which may appeal to the patients and Governors of the Royal County Hospital at Guildford.

## REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

**Our Lady of Batersey.** By John George Taylor, B.A. (George White, 396, King's Road, Chelsea. 1925.) In his title, Mr. Taylor emphasizes the importance of the Parish Church as the centre of popular life and the basis of local history. Primarily his book is a history of St. Mary's Church, but it develops into a history of Battersea from its earliest mention in a Westminster charter of A.D. 693 to modern times. It is based on a careful and reasoned study of an enormous amount of printed and MS. material. Very full use has been made of the Registers and other archives of the Church itself, and for the period before these begin the authorities include rentals and surveys and other documents in the Public Record Office, Wills at Somerset House, Charters and heraldic MSS. in the British Museum, and, above all, the Muniments of Westminster Abbey. Some idea of the magnitude of Mr. Taylor's task (and incidentally of the work being done by our Treasurer on Surrey Place-Names) may be gathered from Appendix A, which enumerates seventy different spellings of the word "Battersea," with dates and sources. The earliest form is *Batricsesege* in 693, and other early forms are *Badoricesheah* and *Batricseseie*. The name evidently means the island of Badric, though the Norman form *Patricesy*, which appears in *Domesday*, gave rise as early as 1085 to the erroneous derivation of "Patrick's island." The form *Battersea* first appears in 1595 in the Churchwardens' Accounts.

It is only to be expected in a work of such magnitude that there should be occasional errors in transcription, and one or two minor points call for criticism, such as the reproduction of the initial *ff* in mediæval documents instead of representing it by the capital letter; and a few of the abbreviations are somewhat cumbrous, such as "Domes." rather than "DB" for *Domesday Book*, and "S.A.S. Coll." instead of the normal "S.A.C." for these *Collections*.

But these are small points. Mr. Taylor's use of his materials is well shown in the clear account he gives of the charter of A.D. 693, and its bearing on the earliest ownership of Battersea. He inclines to the view that this grant of land was to the Abbey of Barking, and that the claim of Westminster Abbey is based on mediæval tampering with the charter. The Westminster ownership of the manor dates

from William I's grant in 1067. From this date he carries on the history of Battersea through the Middle Ages to the Reformation, when the manor was retained by the Crown. From the time of Elizabeth he is able to draw on the Churchwardens' Accounts and Parish Registers, and so can write a much fuller narrative in addition to the special chapters he devotes to these sources. This arrangement involves occasional repetition. For example, the payment of 3s. 4d. for killing a fox in 1645 is worth mentioning once, but hardly twice (pp. 72, 250). Such repetitions, however, are only occasional, and the extracts from these local archives are full of interest, and often give illuminating flashes on the life of the period—for example, the various burial and disinfecting expenses for the Plague in 1644 (p. 252), or, in the early nineteenth century, the payments to armed watchmen for guarding the churchyard against bodysnatchers (p. 247). Another illustration of social usage is given in the various amounts raised for charitable objects by Briefs. These precursors of Flag Days and newspaper appeals were Royal Letters authorizing the collection, either in Church or from house to house, of funds for some private or public object of charity. £12 8s. 9d. was the sum raised in Battersea for the victims of the Fire of London in 1666; while collections in aid of persecuted Protestants abroad were frequent and productive. In the seventeenth century begins the connection of Battersea with its most illustrious family, the St. Johns. Besides giving a full account of its principal members (especially Sir Walter St. John, founder of the school, and his capable wife, Lady Johanna, whose lively character is illustrated by some entertaining extracts from her letters) in his general narrative, he devotes a special chapter and an Appendix to the East Window of the Church and to the St. John genealogy, which it depicts. A careful and detailed study of the internal evidence enables him to ascribe its erection to Sir John St. John in the year 1631, and to give a clear account of its component parts. This window is of particular interest as being the chief relic of the older church preserved at the rebuilding of 1775. Most of the monuments were re-erected, but only those for which representatives of the families concerned were willing to pay; so that many interesting memorials were destroyed. The story of the rebuilding is told in detail from the minutes and accounts of the Committees concerned. The scope of the work does not allow more than a brief summary of the enormous expansion of Battersea in the past century, consequent on the arrival of the railway in 1838; but the stages by which the original Island of Badric expanded into the modern borough may be followed in the excellent map, which is worthy of better material than the rather flimsy paper on which it is printed. The earliest date and authority for each place marked on the map is given in an index (Appendix H), in addition to which there is a comprehensive topographical and subject index to the volume as a whole.

The printing, binding, and general appearance of the volume is admirable, and it is a matter for special congratulation that the author has been able to include so many well-reproduced illustrations.

Altogether it is a most valuable contribution to the history of our county, and makes us look forward with pleasure to Mr. Taylor's promised history of Sir Walter St. John's School.

R. L. ATKINSON.

**The Romance of English Almshouses.**—By Mary F. Raphael. (Mills and Boon. 10s. 6d. net.) The author describes over fifty Old English Almshouses, mainly in the south and south-west of England, and illustrates them with many excellent photographs; but one could wish that the origin and history of the buildings had been dealt with more fully. Some beautiful examples of mediæval work are illustrated, notably the almshouses of St. Cross, Winchester; Leicester's Hospital, Warwick; and Ford's Hospital and Bond's Hospital at Coventry. Two buildings of Surrey interest are described, although not illustrated—the Whitgift Hospital, Croydon; and Trinity Hospital, Guildford.

#### FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS.

Two works of considerable interest to our members are in course of preparation, and a brief indication of their subject-matter is given for the convenience of members who may wish to subscribe before publication.

**The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland: A Bibliography, 1579-1870,** by Thomas Chubb, late of the Map Room, British Museum. This book, which will consist of about 320 pages, represents the life work of Mr. Chubb, and will contain particulars of all known Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland. It will be issued on subscription at 42s., to be raised to 50s. on publication, by the Homeland Association, 37, Maiden Lane, W.C.2.

**The Mystery of Wansdyke,** by the late Albany F. Major, O.B.E., F.S.A., and Edward J. Burrow, F.R.G.S. In this work the course of Wansdyke, sometimes known as the Devil's Dyke, is described in detail by Albany Major, and illustrated by Edward J. Burrow with about 120 drawings and a large number of Plans and Maps. A limited edition of 1,000 copies, to be issued to subscribers only, will be published at 25s. by Edward J. Burrow and Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.

## THE PRESERVATION OF ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

IN Vol. XXXVI of the *Collections* Lord Onslow pleaded for the careful recording of all ethnological specimens, and a wider publicity has now been given to his appeal. On May 29, 1926, a letter from him, outlining the main points of his Note in the *Collections*, was published in *The Times*, together with a leading article which emphasized the importance and urgency of the matter. A further letter from Lord Onslow, on rather fuller lines, has also been given prominence in the Royal Anthropological Society's publication, *Man*.

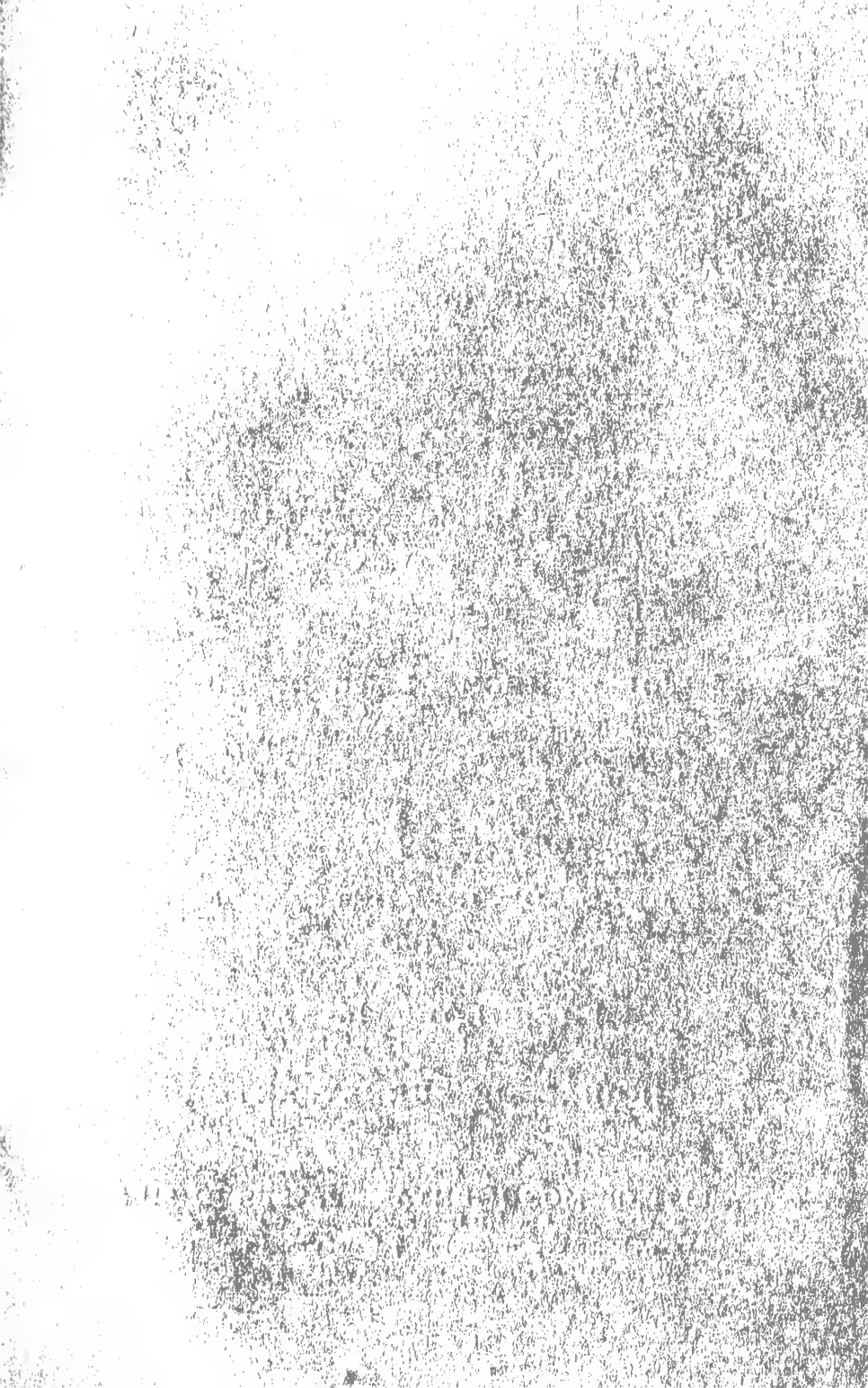
In his letters to *The Times* and *Man*, Lord Onslow quotes a personal experience of the necessity for compiling records without loss of time. Thirty-five years ago his father, while Governor of New Zealand, made a collection of Maori products, including Kiwi rugs and rugs made from *Phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax; greenstone ornaments; *meres*, or battle axes; greenstone axe-heads and adzes, and articles made from shell and bone. Lord Onslow has been attempting to catalogue these specimens, but although he was in New Zealand at the time they were collected and has been assisted by members of his family who were there also, his task has proved by no means easy, and in twenty years' time would have been practically impossible.

He gives a further reason for preserving records of specimens of Maori or other primitive handicraft:

"Races like the Maoris" (he writes in *Man*), "who were without knowledge of metals till a recent date, but who, nevertheless, reached a high state of civilization, must have lived in a somewhat similar manner to our ancestors of several thousand years ago, who also were without the use of metals and used stone implements. Indeed, a comparison between stone articles from New Zealand and Neolithic specimens from European countries shows that this was the case. . . . So that a study of the history of ethnographical specimens of the kind I have mentioned may not be without its value in solving some of the problems of the Stone Age in Europe."

In view of the importance of preservation, perhaps it is not redundant to repeat the advice of Sir Frederick Kenyon, the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, that all ethnological specimens should have labels attached bearing as full a record as possible of the origin, date, and circumstance of their acquisition, and that if the owner does not wish to retain the objects he should consult the British Museum as to their most suitable destination.

D. G.



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