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Surrey Archæological Collections

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

PUBLISHED BY
The Surrey Archæological Society



VOL. XXXVII. PART II.

PRINTED BY BUTLER AND TANNER, LTD., FOR
THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

MDCCCCXXVII

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ERRATUM—VOL. 37, PART I. PLATE II, PAGE 90.

The description of the Neolithic Implements at foot of this plate should read :

Fragment of polished flint celt from Merstham (top left).

Flake knife (bottom left), arrow head and double axe head, all of flint, from Redhill.



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CONTENTS OF VOLUME XXXVII

	PAGE
PRELIMINARY NOTE	ii
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1924	iv
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1925	xii
LIST OF MEMBERS	xx

ARTICLES:

THE DIARY OF SIR THOMAS DAWES, 1644. By V. B. REDSTONE	I
THOMAS, 2ND EARL OF ONSLOW, AND GUILDFORD ONSLOW, M.P. By the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ONSLOW, P.C.	37
A BURIAL OF THE IRON AGE AT WADDON, CROYDON. By PRESCOTT ROW	59
CHARLWOOD CHURCH AND ITS WALL-PAINTINGS. By PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.	64
ST. LEONARD'S, PRESTON (BANSTEAD). By SIR HENRY C. M. LAMBERT, K.C.M.G., C.B.	71
THE HART'S HORN INN AT ASH, SURREY. By the REV. H. R. HUBAND	75
MEDIEVAL STONE HEADS IN SURREY CHURCHES. By LEWIS FRY, R.B.A.	79
DISCOVERIES OF MURAL PAINTINGS AT BRAMLEY. By PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.	83
SURREY PLACE-NAMES. By ARTHUR BONNER, F.S.A.	117
EXCAVATIONS AT ASHTEAD, SURREY. By A. W. G. LOWTHER	144
THE BANSTEAD COURT ROLL IN THE REIGNS OF RICHARD II AND HENRY IV. By SIR HENRY C. M. LAMBERT, K.C.M.G., C.B.	164
EXCAVATIONS AT FARLEY HEATH, ALBURY, 1926. By S. E. WINBOLT, M.A.	180
THE PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS OF SURREY. By SIDNEY J. MADGE, M.Sc. (Econ.), F.S.A.	200
THE SAXON CHURCH AT KINGSTON. By W. E. ST. LAWRENCE FINNY, M.D., Barrister-at-Law	211
A ROMANO-BRITISH BURIAL GROUND AT WOTTON. By WILFRID HOOPER, LL.D.	220
VERNON HOUSE, FARNHAM. By the REV. H. R. HUBAND	224
SURREY MUSEUMS. By D. GRENSIDE	228

NOTES:

PAGE

PREHISTORIC NOTES:

The Six Bells Gravel Pit at Farnham	88
Prehistoric Implements from Dorking and Limpsfield	89
Bronze Age Implement from Chaldon Heath	90
Neolithic Implements from Redhill and Reigate	90
Primitive Man at Sunbury	237
Pygmy Flints from Reigate	238
Flint Sites at Chiddingfold	239
Redhill and Reigate	239

ROMAN AND SAXON NOTES:

Roman Coin found at Epsom	91
Find of Skeletons at Banstead	91
A Saxon Spear from Cobham	93
Two Skeletons from Fetcham Down	93
Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Mitcham	94
Stane Street	240
Roman Nether Millstone from Bramley	241
Discovery of a Roman Skeleton near Banstead	242
Third-Century Coin from Farnham	243
Roman Kiln at Farnham	243

MEDIÆVAL AND GENERAL NOTES:

Unrecorded Incumbents of Pirbright	95
The Greyhound, Croydon	97
Surrey Churches in John of Pontissara's Episcopal Register	98
The Riverside Parks at Richmond	99
St. Peter's Church, Wrecclesham	100
Monument of Robert Hardyng in St. Nicholas' Church, Cranleigh	101
Merton Priory Church	101
Discovery of a Wimbledon Mounting Block	102
Mediæval Jug from Earlswood	245
Base of Glass Goblet from Chiddingfold	245
St. Mary's Parish Church, Merton	246
Discoveries at Chertsey Abbey	247
Surrey Iron Railway	248
Croydon Parish Church	248
Portrait Identified	248

SURREY DOCUMENTS:	PAGE
Ralph Agas in Surrey	104
Sale of Nonsuch	105
East Betchworth	105
A Seventeenth-Century Document	106
A Bundle of Surrey Deeds	248
ADDITIONS TO SURREY MUSEUMS:	
Guildford, Godalming, Kingston, Weybridge and Cheam	107
OBITUARY:	
Albany Featherstonehaugh Major, O.B.E., F.S.A.	111
Gilbert White	112
REVIEWS AND NOTICES	113, 249
INDEX	257



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ARTICLES:	PAGE
THE DIARY OF SIR THOMAS DAWES;	
Map of Putney, 1626	<i>facing</i> 2
THOMAS, 2ND EARL OF ONSLOW:	
Plate I.—Thomas, 2nd Earl of Onslow	<i>facing</i> 38
Plate II.—Thomas, 2nd Earl of Onslow. <i>From the caricature by Gilray</i>	<i>facing</i> 40
Plate III.—Charlotte, 2nd wife of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Onslow	<i>facing</i> 44
Plate IV.—Guildford Onslow. <i>Caricature by Ape</i> „	54
A BURIAL OF THE IRON AGE AT WADDON, CROYDON:	
Fig. I.—Worked Flints	62
CHARLWOOD CHURCH AND ITS WALL-PAINTINGS:	
Fig. I.—Piscina in South Aisle	66
Plate I.—Wall-Paintings	<i>facing</i> 68
Plate II.—Wall-Painting on South Wall	„ 70
MEDIÆVAL STONE HEADS IN SURREY CHURCHES:	
Plate I.—Stone Heads in Beddington and Ewhurst Churches	<i>facing</i> 80
Plate II.—Stone Heads in Sanderstead Church	„ 82
EXCAVATIONS AT ASHTEAD, SURREY:	
Fig. I.—Plan of Villa and Bath House	146
Plate I.—Bath House, looking S.E.	} <i>facing</i> 148
Circular Room of Bath House	
Plate II.—Hypocaust B	} <i>facing</i> 149
Hearth formed of small bricks in Room 2	
Plate III.—Box Flue Tiles of Keyed Variety in Hypocaust of Room 6	<i>facing</i> 150
Plate IV.—Hypocaust. Room 6	„ 152
Plate V.—Roof Tiles and Box Flue Tiles	„ 153
Fig. 2.—Small Objects in Metal, Bone, etc.	156
Two fragments of Glass Cups	157
Ornamented Terra Sigillata	158

	PAGE
Fig. 3.—Pottery. Coarse Ware	160
Fig. 4.—Pottery. Coarse Ware	162
Plate VI.—First-Century Amphora	<i>facing</i> 163
 EXCAVATIONS AT FARLEY HEATH, ALBURY, 1926:	
Fig. 1.—Plan of Roman Camp	181
Fig. 2.—Plan of Roman Camp	185
 THE SAXON CHURCH AT KINGSTON:	
Plate I.—Fragments of Stone. Eighth-Century Carving	
	<i>facing</i> 212
Fig. 1.—All Saints' Church	" 216
 A ROMANO-BRITISH BURIAL GROUND AT WOTTON:	
Fig. 1.—Sketch plan showing site	221
Plate I.—Wotton Burial Urn	<i>facing</i> 222
 VERNON HOUSE, FARNHAM:	
Plate I.—Overmantel in Vernon House	<i>facing</i> 224
Plate II.—Panelled Room and Lead Cistern	" 226
 NOTES:	
Prehistoric Implements from Limpsfield and Dorking	<i>facing</i> 89
Bronze Age Implements from Bletchingley and Chaldon Heath	<i>facing</i> 90
Neolithic Implements from Redhill and Reigate	" 90
Saxon Food Vessel from Banstead	92
Saxon Spear from Leigh Hill, Cobham	93
A Seventeenth-Century Document	<i>facing</i> 106
Neolithic Bones. Sunbury Lock	" 237
Pygmy Flints from Reigate	238
Flints from Chiddingfold	239
Roman Nether Millstone from Bramley	241
Mediæval Jug from Earlswood	<i>facing</i> 245
Mediæval Tile from Chertsey	247

SURREY PLACE-NAMES.

BY

ARTHUR BONNER, F.S.A.

II. RIVER-NAMES.

INTRODUCTORY

THE study of English place-names on the modern method of investigation is being developed under the leadership of the English Place-Name Society, ably conducted by Professors Mawer, Stenton, and Ekwall and their colleagues; and work is being vigorously carried on in various districts. The volumes published by the Society to date—in addition to the valuable “Introductory Survey” previously mentioned¹—deal with the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Worcester (July, 1927).

Stream-names form an important section with some special characteristics, and data are being collected with a view to collation and the treatment of the subject as a whole rather than independently in small groups. This paper is written as a local contribution to that collection.

One fact that stands out clearly is that many stream-names are not individual, *i.e.* not peculiar to a particular stream. The very ancient names Avon, Axe, Usk, Ouse, Esk, Wye, Exe, at the time of their early application, simply meant “water,” or “stream,” or “river.” So in our own times the rustic use in ordinary speech is and has been largely “the brook,” or “the river,” or in the north “the beck,” or “the burn”; and, a few centuries ago, “bourne,”

¹ See “Surrey Place-names” in *S.A.C.*, XXXVI, p 85, 1924.

the southern rendering of O.E.¹ *burn*, was much used, and it survives as a specific name.²

Another outstanding fact is that, while many place-names owe their origin to the proximity of a stream, there is also a considerable number of stream-names which are named from a farm or homestead or other place near which they rise or pass. Many of these are simple and obvious, and may be seen on our Ordnance Survey Maps, and some specimens are here given haphazard:

In Middlesex, the Edgware Brook at Edgware, the Wealdstone Brook at Harrow Wealdstone, and the Yeading Brook, which, after passing the little hamlet of Yeading, becomes the River Crane as it reaches Cranford.

In S. Herts, the Mimms Brook at N. and S. Mimms—also called “Mimms Hall Brook” where it runs by the Mimms Hall Farm; the Cuffley Brook at Cuffley.

In S. Hants, the Lymington River and the Beaulieu River.

In I. of W., the Newtown River and (at the village of Thorley) the Thorley Brook.

Near Lynmouth, in the West of England, we have the Oare Water from Oare joining the Badgeworthy Water from Badgeworthy to form the Brendon Water (by Brendon Village), which becomes the East Lynn, and this at the well-known Watersmeet is met by the Farley Water from Farley.

In the western part of N. Devon, the Pulworthy Brook at Pulworthy hamlet, Hatherleigh, and, near Clovelly, the Clifford Water and the Seckington Water, which pass farms of those names on their way to join the River Torridge.

N. Cornwall has, among other such instances, the De Lank River, which rises on Bodmin Moor and passes the De Lank quarries.

¹ In this paper, the abbreviations O.E. and M.E. represent “Old English” (or Anglo-Saxon: i.e. the English language prior to c. 1100), and “Middle English” respectively.

² Now frequently limited to intermittent or occasional streams. In some instances these bear the seasonal limitation “*winter*” bourne.

In Essex, 18 similar instances were listed by the late Miller Christy, F.L.S., in his paper, "Essex Rivers and their Names," in *The Essex Naturalist*, XXI, 275, 1927.

An early instance of this nature in Middlesex appears in mediæval records in connection with the ancient Tyburn, which in the fifteenth century, north of the Oxford road, was called the Maryburn and Marybourne where it passed the then newly formed parish of that name, and the "Ay-broke" or Ayebroke on the south of that, where it reached the manor, etc., of Aye or Eye.¹

The historical method of inquiry—*i.e.* the ascertainment by record-searching of the history of a place-name—has brought to light another class of cases in which the stream-name not only is of later origin than the place-name which was supposed to be derived from it, but that it has been made from the place-name. Surrey has some instances of this "back-formation," as will be seen below; one of them, the Mole, from Molesey, was drawn attention to about twenty years ago, and another, the Wandle, was noted as far back as 1888. That distinguished scholar, the late Dr. Hy. Bradley, editor of the *Oxford Dictionary*, in his luminous and authoritative paper on "English Place-Names,"² dealt with several of these invented river-names, which he attributed to "our map-makers," who, he wrote:

"have had an evil trick of inventing names for small streams which they found nameless, and their usual way of doing this has been to take a syllable out of the name of some place on the bank of the river. Thus Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, is

¹ See "The name 'Marylebone'," by the present writer, in *Transactions London and Middlesex Archæological Society*, N.S. IV, 75, 1918. A Marylebone plan of 1780 gives an additional name, "Rivulet Spry," to the stream, as noted by Mr. A. Ashbridge in his paper on "Marylebone and its Manors," on p. 68 of the same volume. Leland attaches the name "Marybone broke" as far south as St. James's Park (Toulmin Smith edition of Leland's *Itineraries*, II, 114). The *-le-* in Marylebone, be it noted, is a late addition (seventeenth century).

² In *Essays and Studies*, by Members of the English Association, Vol. I, pp. 32-33, Clarendon Press, 1910.

derived from the personal name Cynebald; but the river on which the place stands has been provided by the map-makers with the name Kim. Similarly, a river-name Hextild has been evolved from *Hextildesham*, a mediaeval form of the old Northumbrian *Hagustaldesham*, now Hexham, the 'home' of a *hago-steald* or unmarried warrior. The name of the river Brain is a figment invented to account for Braintree (in Domesday *Branchetreu*).¹ The river Penk, in Staffordshire, owes its name to a false analysis of Penkridge into 'Penk' and 'ridge'; but Penkridge is an altered pronunciation of Pencrich, the original form of which appears in the name of the neighbouring Roman station Pennocrucium. It is a compound of the words which in Welsh are *pen*, head, and *crûg*, mound. . . . The Latin name of St. Albans, Verulamium, was familiar to antiquaries from being mentioned by Bæda, and in the sixteenth century was sometimes used in the anglicized form Verulam. From this was inferred the river-name Ver, which still keeps its place on modern maps. Curiously enough, the same process had been gone through hundreds of years before, for in a tract of the eleventh century on the resting-places of the saints of England, Wærlemeceaster (*i.e.* Verulamium) is said to be on the river Wærleme."

To these may be added: in Bucks. the Chess, which has been deduced from the village-name of Chesham;² in Essex the Chelmer from Chelmsford³ and the Rom at Romford⁴; and in N. Cornwall pretty certainly the Strat at Stratton.

Some of our topographical writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to whom we are indebted for much

¹ Mediæval spellings of the first element were Brancke-, Branke-, and Brank-. A. B.

² Cesteresham, Cestres- in thirteenth century, Cestreham in Domesday, and probably the "Cæstæleshamm" of a Will of 1012 (Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*, 552-3); the village-name referring to a former earthwork.

³ The first element in Chelmsford is *Celmeres-* in Domesday, and in later records *Chelmeres-*, *Chelmere-*, shortening to *Chelmer-*, *Chelmes-*, and *Chelms-*. M. E. *Celmeres* indicates the O.E. personal name *Ceolmær*, in its genitive case: "Ceolmær's ford."

⁴ The early spelling is "Rumford," and O.E. and M.E. *rum* = wide, the sense being "the wide ford." Mr. Miller Christy, F.L.S.—an active Essex antiquary, and long resident in that county—in the paper referred to above, remarks that this stream is called the Bourne in its upper portion, the Rom near Romford, and the Beam below there. It may be noted that a "Romford" in E. Dorset is on the river Crane; and that fords vary in width.

information of high value, also offended in this way. John Stow, that excellent London antiquary and chronicler, in his admirable *Survey of London* (1598), invented a stream-name, and even invented one or two streams to account for names whose actual histories—recently ascertained—show a different origin.¹

Rev. Wm. Harrison, who wrote (c. 1577) the "Description of Britain" which formed the first section of Holinshed's *Chronicles* (1586), gives a list of the Thames tributaries and their feeders, which includes the following original contribution to river nomenclature: the "Brome, whose head is Bromis in Bromleie parish" and runs via "Lewsham" to the Thames. This is the Ravensbourne, which is recorded in the fourteenth century as Randesbourne and Rendesbourne and whose modern spelling was used in Harrison's time by Lambarde in his *Topographical Dictionary*.² "Brome" is a pure invention. Elsewhere, Harrison describes the Sussex Ouse as the "water which commeth from Ashedon forrest by Horsteed Caines (or Ousestate Caines)," and remarks: "Certes I am deceived if this river be not called Isis, after it is past Isefield." "Ousestate" for the ancient "Horsted" (Horsa-stede) speaks for itself, and the confident inference of Isis from Isfield is significant.

The Sussex Adur is an interesting instance of this in-

¹ The name Holborn he asserted was due to a stream which at one time ran from west to east along the side of that street and was called the "Oldborne," a name and spelling which he uses throughout his book for Holborn; whereas the actual records show conclusively that Holeburn was the original name, which was in no single instance rendered "Old-"; and that the Holeburn was the stream whose lower reach became known as the Fleet, and which, running roughly north to south, crossed the line of the "Holeburn Strate" on its way to the Thames. Sherborne and Langborne were two other instances, both of these street-names being corruptions from earlier forms (Scheteborwe and Longbord or Longobord respectively) which indicated originals of quite different significance. See "Some London Street-Names: their Antiquity and Origin," by the present writer, in *Trans. London and Middlesex Archæol. Soc.*, N.S. III, 209-10, 1915-16, and (for Holeburn) "Staple Inn: its Topography," etc., in Vol. IV of the same, 135-6, 1918.

² The Victorian "etymology" of *yr-Avons-bourn*—a shining example of pseudo-scholarly guesswork on "Celtic" lines—was based upon the modern spelling.

ventive proclivity of our early topographers to which attention was drawn by Professor Haverfield in 1892¹ and by Dr. Hy. Bradley in 1915.² This stream is named Bremre in a tenth-century charter,³ and "the water of Brembre" in deeds of thirteenth and fifteenth centuries;⁴ in the sixteenth century it is known as the Cire by Leland and the Sore⁵ by Harrison—who also quotes "Brember water" from "the ancient map of Marton Colledge in Oxford." Another name for it was Weald Ditch, mentioned by Selden in his notes to Drayton's *Polyolbion*, and attached to the stream near Lancing on Andrews and Dury's Map of 1777; and it was also known locally as the Beeding River in the eighteenth century⁶ and as the Shoreham river during the nineteenth century.⁷

Its christening as Adur was traced by Prof. Haverfield to Camden and Drayton. Camden⁸ seems to have been the first to attempt to locate the ancient Portus Adurni,⁹ and he suggested Aldrington, near Shoreham, as its site, on the double assumption (1) that it was the "Ederington"¹⁰ of King Alfred's Will and (2) that that name sufficiently resembled *Adurni* to justify the identification. As Prof. Haverfield remarks: "The similarity is a poor one at the best, and as the site of the Saxon village is to be sought in

¹ "The site of Portus Adurni, and the river Adur"; *Proceedings Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, XIV, 112-116.

² In his review of Roberts's "Place-Names of Sussex," *Engl. Hist. Rev.*, 1915, 164.

³ In Birch's *Cartularium*, No. 961. Dr. Bradley (*v.s.*) remarks upon this that "there can be little doubt that the Norman castle of Bramber (*Brembre Castellum*, Domesday), from which the town took its rise, received its name from the river beside which it was built."

⁴ Cited by Prof. Haverfield in the paper specified above.

⁵ Evidently connected with the name Shoreham, which was spelt Sorham and Soreham in eleventh to thirteenth centuries. See Roberts's *Place-Names of Sussex*, p. 143.

⁶ *Magna Britannia*, V, 536, 1738.

⁷ Prof. Haverfield, paper cited.

⁸ *Britannia*, 1586, p. 158; and later editions.

⁹ Named in the *Notitia Dignitatum* (early fifth century) as one of the nine fortresses on the "Saxon shore" of Britain.

¹⁰ Camden's spelling. Eaderingtune in the original document (Birch's *Cartularium*, No. 553).

Somerset rather than in Sussex, we may dismiss it from our argument."¹ Camden did not mention any stream at Aldrington; but Drayton, accepting his identification—and possibly aware of the Rivers Adur and Adour elsewhere—names it in his seventeenth Song:

“And Adur comming on, to Shoreham softly said
The Downes did very ill, poore Woods so to debase.”

Selden's accompanying note upon this is as follows:

“This river that here falls into the Ocean might well be understood in that Port of Adur, about this coast, the reliques whereof, learned Camden takes to be Edrington, or Adrington, a little from Shoreham. *And the author here so calls it Adur.*”

The sentence here italicised is significant. Drayton's assumption was criticized or doubted,² but the eighteenth-century map-makers, led by Moll in 1710, adopted the name and it has come to be regarded as ancient and original. Prof. Haverfield sums up the position thus:

“It appears that antiquaries first placed *Portus Adurni* near this river for a reason (a very bad reason) which had nothing to do with any river name; that the river was then christened ‘Adur’ to suit their conjecture; and that finally the name Adur has been used to prove the site of *Portus Adurni*.”

The Sussex “Arun”—which has extensive feeders in Surrey—is another illustration of the influence of topographical writers upon the nomenclature of streams and places. The river-name seems to have reached its present spelling, and Arundel the etymology from the river, in the time of Elizabeth. An earlier form of the river-name,

¹ We may now add that the early forms of the name Aldrington (Eldretun and Eldritune in Domesday, and Aldrinchton in twelfth century, etc.) are conclusively against Camden's suggestion.

² The well-informed writers of the *Magna Britannia* are among the doubters. They say (Vol. V, p. 536, 1738): “The river Adur, as Draiton calls it (but by an account of it, which we have from Mr. Deedy and Mr. Hayler, Inhabitants of Steyning or Bramber, it is called Beeding). . . . The ancient *Portus Adurni* (which we suppose gives ground for the conjecture, that the River, whose Mouth is near it, is called Adur) is in our maps, and by some Antiquaries fixed at Aldrington, or Ederington, a Village near it.”

Tarent, appears in Leland's *Itinerary* (1535-43), and some 800 years earlier than that, in a grant of land near Arundel,¹ this is *Tarente*.² Lambarde, in *c.* 1565, however, writes it as Arunt, and he etymologizes the town name thus: "Arundell, Aruntina vallis . . . so called of the water Arunt."³ A few years later Harrison spells it Arun, and says: "The vallis wherein it runneth is called Vallis Aruntina, or Arundale in English"⁴—dropping Lambarde's final *t* in Arunt, but retaining his Latinized "Aruntina." Camden in 1586 adopts this;⁵ but in a later edition of his *Britannia*⁶ a doubt is inserted: ". . . the river Arun, in case Arun bee the name of the river, as some have delivered, who thereupon named it in Latine, Aruntina vallis, that is Arundale." Next we have Drayton (1612-13), in his Song 17: ". . . Arun, which doth name the beauteous Arundell"; upon which "the learned Selden," in his anno-

¹ At Piperinges (now Peppering, on the east side of the river, opposite Arundel Park). The document is transcribed in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, No. 145.

² Dr. Henry Bradley (in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 1915, p. 164), noting this early name of the Arun, identifies it with Ptolemy's *Trisanton*, remarking that "the development of form in the name" is "in accordance with phonetic law"; and he draws attention to the fact that "to this day there is a 'Tarrant Street' in Arundel." He proceeds: "But what then, it will be asked, is the etymology of Arundel? The answer, I think, is suggested by the Domesday form *Harundel* (beside *Arundel*) which probably represents the Old English *hār hūn-dell*, from *hār hūne*, horehound. The name has come down in a Norman-French form (without the aspirates) because it was used as the designation of the Norman Castle." In this connection it may here be added that at Easter, 1915, the present writer happened to be walking about Arundel Park with two friends who were botanists. The latter drew attention to the profuse growth of horehound on the grassy slopes; the writer thereupon quoted Dr. Bradley's etymology for Arundel, and it was agreed that this was well borne out. The writer communicated the incident to Dr. Bradley, who expressed much gratification by the confirmation, which he had not been able to make for himself.

³ *Topographical Dictionary*, p. 9. On p. 17 also he has "Ryver Arunt" at Amberley. The MS. of this work, though used extensively by Lambarde in his *Perambulation of Kent* (1570) and other works, was not printed until 1730.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 93.

⁵ *Britannia*, first edition, p. 157.

⁶ Holland's *Translation*, 1610, p. 308. Also in the edition of 1607. The italics here and in the next quotation are the present writer's.

tations to the *Polyolbion*, cautiously remarks: "So it is conjectured, and is without controversy justifiable *if it be the name of the River . . .*" More than a century later we read in *Magna Britannia* (1738, V, p. 536):

"Our Antiquaries argue much against this derivation, I. Because they say that it is not certain, that the river had that name so early as the building of the Town. . . . To this they add that it is nowhere written Arundale, or Aruntina-Vallis, or if it were, 'twil' not agree with the language of this country, who never call a Valley a Dale, but a Level. . . ."

Thereafter the doubt is lost sight of and the etymology becomes established.

SOME SURREY STREAM-NAMES

The stream-names which follow are those for which the writer has been able to find ancient spellings or other information. They are arranged in the order in which the main streams enter the river Thames, from the Kentish boundary westward; the Oke and Gibbs Brook, which feed the Arun and the Medway respectively, coming last.

ST. THOMAS WATERING.

In the description of the road from London to Dover, "A rill call'd St. Thomas Watering" is mentioned in Ogilby's *Britannia* (1675).¹ The little stream is well shown on Rocque's map of London and Environs (in four sheets), edition 1763. It rose in Camberwell about where Grosvenor Park now exists, and it ran in an E.N.E. direction² to the (old) Kent Road, which crossed it at the spot formerly well known to wayfarers as St. Thomas's Watering—Chaucer's "the watering of seint Thomas"—thence it took an easterly course, joined on the way by a feeder from Peckham Rye,

¹ In the second edition (1698) of *Britannia* "rill" becomes "brook."

² A lane, which has become Albany Road, ran a little to the south of it.

to the Thames, which it entered at a point at the S. end of the Surrey Commercial Docks. The dedication was to Becket.

Another "brook called St. Thomas Watering" was located, in Ogilby's *Britannia* and later Road Books, on the Guildford road, about two miles S.W. of Ripley. Apparently this name was attached to the brook which rises in Clandon Park and runs northward across Send and Ripley parish to join the Wey near Newark Mill.

THE EFFRA.

This little stream ran from sources at Central Hill, Norwood (just above the present Convent), and two or three other points on the Norwood slopes, through Dulwich by way of Crocksted or Croxted Lane and the S.E. part of Water Lane (now Dulwich Road), along the eastern edge of the Croydon (Brixton) Road to Kennington Common, and thence to the Thames at Vauxhall—a few yards to the S.W. of Vauxhall Bridge.¹ Until *c.* 1850 Brixton Road, for the length of its contact with the stream, was called "The Wash Way." The stream was culverted, in sections, *c.* 1830–75. Its total length has been given as $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles.²

The earliest name which I have found attached to the river, in extensive searching and inquiry, is the "New River," which is applied to the northern or lower portion of the stream, where it crossed under the Croydon road at

¹ Readers who feel interested in details of its course may be referred to the following maps: Rocque's *Environs* (in 16 sheets), 1741–6, and revised edition (4 sheets), 1763, for Dulwich and northward; Lindley and Crosley's *Surrey*, 1790 (and second edition, 1830), and Faden's *London and Vicinity*, 1810, for the whole length; and Stanford's *Library Map*, London (1 mile = 6 inches), 1862, for the southern portion. The 6-inch Ordnance Survey of 1870 (sheet Surrey, VIII) shows what then remained uncovered. Greenwood's *London* (Survey 1824–6) shows the Kennington-to-Thames portion very clearly. Rocque places the "Washway" reach on the western side of the road; but Lindley and Crosley, Faden, and other later maps run it along the eastern, which is confirmed by other evidence.

² *Brixton Free Press*, August 2, 1912: paper upon "The River Effra" by "Angostura" (Alderman Woolley).

the southern end of Kennington "Common" (now "Green"), in Ogilby's *Britannia* and succeeding Road Books. In an Act of Parliament of 1805 quoted by Manning and Bray (*History Surrey*, III, 524) the Vauxhall part is called "Vauxhall Creek," and this is repeated on the same page by Mr. Bray under date 1812; and on the map there given (p. 526) of the area the estuary is "Vauxhall Creek" and "Sewer" is applied to the stream. Cruchley's New Plan of London, 1835, marks it "Creek" from Kennington to the Thames. Rocque's maps (*Environs*) 1741 and 1763 name it "The Shore" from Dulwich to Kennington. Most of the maps 1750-1850 which show the stream do not attach any name. The well-informed John Edwards in his carefully compiled *Companion from London to Brixthelmston*, edition 1801, while giving a detailed description of the roads about Vauxhall, knew no name for this stream, which he notes as "a small river which bounds the east side of the street" (*i.e.* the present S. Lambeth Road at its Vauxhall end); and some thirty years later Allen ¹ describes it as "a small brook," without name.

The first appearance which I have been able to trace of the name Effra is on a large-scale map of "the parish of Lambeth divided into Ecclesiastical districts," which is displayed in the Carnegie Library in Herne Hill Road. It is dated 1824, and "Effra Road" is shown, with a few houses at one side of it: evidently in an early stage of its existence. The name, be it noted, is not attached to the river, which at Vauxhall is shown on this map as "Vauxhall Creek."

Ruskin, in his *Praeterita*, writing of his childhood at Dulwich, refers to a drawing which he made in 1832 of "a view of the bridge over the now ² bricked-up 'Effra' by which the Norwood road then crossed it at the bottom of Herne Hill."

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, I, 243, 1831: "Along the eastern side of this (Brixton) road was a small brook, now partly covered over, from whence the place derived the name of the Washway."

² *Praeterita* was published 1885.

Brayley¹ in 1850 mentions it as "a small stream called the Effra," at Brixton.

Stanford's fine Library Map of London, 1862, marks "Effra River" where the stream runs into the Thames, and "watercourse" along its southern portion, Norwood to Brixton; and the 6-inch scale Ordnance Map (Survey 1870)² applies the name at West Norwood and Dulwich also.

These facts indicate that the name "Effra" may only date from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century; that it was first attached at Brixton;³ and that its application to the whole course of the stream became general during the ensuing half-century or so.

The etymology of the name is obscure. Ruskin⁴ suggested that it was "doubtless shortened from Effrena, signifying the 'unbridled' river"; and a writer of *c.* 1880⁵ boldly declared that "The name Effra is a corruption of a Celtic term Y-frid, or torrent," which he thought was consonant with its character. These guesses are not supported by any historical evidence and they do not agree with the geographical facts. While a mountain stream with a fall of 1,000 feet or more per mile may be fairly described as unbridled, or a torrent, a quiet little brook which meanders down some 200 feet in $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles can hardly be so regarded.

An interesting suggestion was made by Mr. W. Basevi Sanders in the second volume of the *Fascimiles of Anglo-Saxon MSS.*, issued by the Ordnance Survey Commission in 1883. One of the documents facsimiled in that volume is the well-known grant to Westminster Abbey of land at Battersea, dated 693.⁶ It enumerates sixteen points on the boundaries of the estate, of which only two—the Thames ("tæmese") is one of them—have been identified. A

¹ *Hist. Surr.*, III, 362.

² Surrey, Sheet VIII.

³ It may be noted that, as a centre of population, Brixton is of modern birth and development. There was no ancient village here.

⁴ *Præterita*, 2nd edition, 1900, I, 42.

⁵ *Half-holiday Handbook to Sydenham, Dulwich and Norwood*, p. 56.

⁶ Not an original, but a good copy made apparently soon after the Conquest. Printed in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, I, 116. The same work (III, 189) includes a later MSS. which has some of the same boundary, and in which this point is described as "hegefre."

third point is rendered "heah yfre" and "heah efre";¹ it is clearly on the bank of the Thames, and the boundaries start and finish at it. Mr. Sanders translated it as "High Effra," and conjectured that it was the mouth of the Effra. Judging by the later boundary of Battersea parish, this point must have been at an inlet of the river where the Railway Dock at Nine Elms Station was formed eighty or ninety years ago, about a furlong west of Vauxhall Creek—the mouth of the Effra—and this seemed to warrant Mr. Sanders' assumption. Recent investigations, however, have shown that the word "yfre" appears in some other place-names, and that it probably had the meaning of "edge," or in some cases "escarpment";² and the translation, accordingly, should be "high edge (or bank)," indicating a point on the Thames bank which was higher than the neighbouring shore.

THE FALCON BROOK, BATTERSEA.

This little stream had its source at Streatham, and ran past the northern end of Tooting Bec Common, across the Balham High Road at the foot of Balham Hill, and along a shallow valley between Clapham and Wandsworth Commons into the Thames at Battersea—there becoming known as Battersea Creek.

The name Falcon was due to the Falcon Inn which stood beside the brook where it crossed the Wandsworth road, and from which also was named the lane there running northwards. This Inn sign was doubtless "in honour of the seventeenth-century Lords of the Manor, the St. Johns, whose crest was 'a falcon rising' . . . the first mention of the 'Faulkeon' Inn was in 1765."³

From the fact that York House, the property of the Archbishops of York for some half-century before the Dissolution, stood beside the mouth of this river, it became also known as the York Brook, and later, York Sewer.⁴

¹ Probably pronounced like "ivry" or "evry."

² See *The Chief Elements used in English Place-Names*, edited by Prof. Allen Mawer, p. 67. English Place-Name Society, 1924.

³ Dr. J. G. Taylor, *Our Lady of Battersea*, p. 15.

⁴ Both names, "Falcon Brook" and "York Sewer," are used in the Official

An earlier name than these was the Hidebourne, or Hyde Burn. This appears as Hidaburn and Hydaburn in documents of A.D. 693 and 695,¹ and as Hideborne in fourteenth–fifteenth-century MSS.² These early sources attach the name to the stream near Battersea, part of the grant being on its western side.³ The name fell into disuse some time after the fifteenth century.

During its course by Tooting Bec Common the brook skirted the southern and western sides of Hyde Farm, an ancient property which filled a corner of Clapham parish. Probably this estate represents the “hide of land in Balham which belonged to the Manor of Clapham” which was granted, near the end of the eleventh century, to the Abbey of Bec by Geoffrey of Boulogne and his son William.⁴

The Falcon Brook had a feeder whose source was about half a mile south of that of the Falcon, and which ran first westward and then W.S.W. across Tooting Bec Common to the S. end of the present Avenue; there, turning N.N.W., it ran along the E. side of the Avenue across the Bedford Hill House land, Balham High Road, and Balham Park

Report with Map issued in 1866 by the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District, Streatham and Tooting, respecting their scheme for covering in (culverting) the stream. The “Index Map,” by Jas. Barber, Surveyor to the Board for the parishes of Streatham and Tooting, is on the scale of 12 inches = 1 mile, and it shows the course of the stream and of its feeder, the York Ditch. A copy of the Report (with Map) is in the Streatham Public Library. The writer recollects seeing (about 1869–70) the stream flowing in private ground beside St. John’s Road, Battersea: apparently the last stretch to be covered in.

¹ Birch’s *Cartularium Saxonicum*, Nos. 82 and 87. The main passages of both were transcribed in *S.A.C.* X, pp. 209–13, and the whole are carefully discussed in detail by Dr. J. G. Taylor in his recent admirable work, *Our Lady of Battersea*, pp. 2–16. The MSS. refer to land at Battersea.

² *Westminster Abbey Cartulary*, under date 1085–9 (MSS. of c. 1305), and fifteenth-century endorsement on the document of 693 mentioned above.

³ The present writer arrived at this identification more than twenty years ago, after a careful consideration of the localities and boundaries mentioned in the documents. Dr. J. G. Taylor’s later investigations have led him to the same conclusion, which has been strongly confirmed by his discovery of the passage in the *Westminster Cartulary* (A.D. 1085–9) which specifies the land at Battersea as lying on both sides of the Hideborne.

⁴ *V.C.H., Surrey*, I, 96. Hyde Farm, it may be noted, became the property of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1629, its acreage then being 61.

Road, to join the Falcon at a point about half a mile E. of the present Wandsworth Common Station. The Official Map of 1866 shows this course in detail and attaches the name of York Ditch¹ to the streamlet. Its eastern end (east of the Croydon railway) was then already running in pipes, and the remainder of its course was thereafter similarly treated. The surface drainage of the Tooting Commons contributed some small feeders, and another came from the lake in Streatham Park—where in a summer-house beside this lake, during the Thrale ownership, Dr. Johnson is said to have passed much time.

THE WANDLE.

This familiar name is not found earlier than the sixteenth century. It was first given by Camden, in the Latinized form of *Vandalis*, in the first edition of his *Britannia* (1586, p. 152), and Drayton (*Polyolbion*, 1613 and 1622) followed with *Vandal*, which was adopted by Cox (*Topographical, etc., History of Surrey*, 356) in 1700, and by several eighteenth-century map-makers. Drayton also spelled it *Wandal*. Aubrey (*Surrey*), c. 1673, and Ogilby (*Roads*), 1675, appear to have led the way with the present spelling.

An earlier name appears in the Westminster Abbey Charter of 693, in the boundaries of Battersea, viz., *hlidaburn*,² and this was in use until the fourteenth century or later, as we learn from two documents in the Westminster Abbey *Cartulary* noted by Dr. J. G. Taylor and printed

¹ The name Streath(am) Bourne was conjectured for this brooklet by the late T. W. Shore, F.G.S. (in a paper on local history and antiquities read to the Balham Antiquarian Society, and published by them in 1903), owing to the fact that one of the roads on the Bedford Hill House Estate (laid out for building in 1894) was christened "Streathbourne" by the builder-speculator. *Prima facie* it seemed a reasonable guess, but it was unsupported by evidence, and the actual name is now known to have been York Ditch. The *hlidaburn* has been confused with the *hidaburn* mentioned above.

² The present writer came to this conclusion more than twenty years ago, in endeavouring to identify the points in these early boundaries, but he was then unable to find any later appearance of such a name. Dr. Taylor's "finds" among the Westminster Abbey Muniments, and his independent confirmation of the identification, are of special value and interest.

in his valuable work.¹ The first of these refers to land "in Southcroft field in the vill of Wandsworth stretching to the water called *Ledeborne* near the croft belonging to the Prior of Merton," and dates from *c.* 1222-46; and the second, of *t.* Edward I, relates to property in Wandsworth "against the King's highway and stretching along the water called Lodeburne." The stream in each case is clearly the present Wandle, and the thirteenth-century *Ledeborne* quite agrees with the O.E. *hlid burn*, whose aspirate would naturally weaken and drop out in later speech. The O.E. *hlid* in place-names had a special significance, apparently associated with O.E. *hlyde*, signifying a noisy stream.² If the name of Lidwell, the spring on the slope of St. Martha's Hill, is ancient, it may afford another instance of this word among Surrey names.

"Ledeborne" and "Lodeburne" evidently went quite out of use by the sixteenth century. Harrison, in his list of Surrey rivers in his *Description of Britain* (*c.* 1577?), describes it as "a beck from Wandsworth," evidently knowing no name for it. The way was open for a back-formation from the ancient name Wandelseworth or Wandlesworth, the town at its mouth, in the style so favoured by our early topographers.³

The new name evidently did not speedily become generally or officially accepted. In the official documents of 1610 concerning the proposed waterworks on the Wandle, which were printed in these Collections with Mr. Giuseppi's paper upon "The River Wandle in 1610,"⁴ no

¹ *Our Lady of Battersea: The Story of Battersea Church and Parish told from original sources.* G. White, 396, King's Road, Chelsea. 1925.

² See *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire*, by Profs. Mawer and Stenton, p. 199. English Place-Name Society, 1925.

³ Wandsworth first appears in the 693 Charter: *Wendles wurthe*; the first element is mostly spelt *Wendles* and *Wendeles* until late thirteenth century, when the *-a-* spellings, *Wandeles*, *Wandles*, *Wandes* (which are first seen in Domesday) begin to supersede them. *Wendeles* = the personal name *Wendel* in the genitive case; and *wurth* = estate or enclosure; the sense being Mr. *Wendel's* estate (or enclosure). This etymology was put forward in 1888 in the *Academy* (p. 80) by the late W. H. Stevenson, of Oxford (our leading authority on early documents and place-names), and later by Prof. Skeat and other scholars. The history of the river-name was not then known.

⁴ *S.A.C.*, XXI, 176-191.

name is attached to the stream : the Royal appointment of the Commission describes it as "the river and course of water beginning and arising from the springs in Croydon"; in the petitions from the inhabitants, etc., it is "ye smale brooke arising at Croydon," "ye river of Croydon," "ye streame comming from Croydon," "ye river from Croydon," and "ye river yt runeth from Croydon"; and in the Finding of the Commissioners it is "the River which arriseth at Croydon and goeth from thence to Waddon and soe to Wansworth."

THE GRAVENEY "river," a small stream which joins the Wandle at Merton, appears to have been christened in very recent times. Its source is (or was) at Addiscombe; and passing through Norbury it crosses the Brighton road at Hermitage Bridge, Lower Streatham, and runs via Tooting Graveney to what was Bigrove Mead near Merton Mills. Its course is described in the Act of 1801 (41 Geo. III, Cap. 127) for constructing the Croydon Canal, but no name is attached: it is "a certain watercourse or stream." In 1812 it is designated "Addiscomb Brook, from its rising near the Earl of Liverpool's at Addiscomb in the parish of Croydon."¹ The Ordnance Survey of c. 1865 marks it "Norbury brook" at Norbury and "Graveney river" as it reaches Tooting Graveney parish. The parish name refers to the family "de Gravenel" who held one of the Tooting manors in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

BEVERLEY BROOK.

From two sources near Sutton—one by Worcester Park and the other (the Pyl brook) at or near the Green by Beenhill—the Beverley runs between Merton and New Malden, along the western edge of Wimbledon Common, and through the eastern part of Richmond Park (here receiving a feeder from the Pen Ponds) and past Barnes Common to its juncture with the Thames at Barn Elms.

In the Battersea Grant of 693 there is a stream-name "biferithe"—rendered "bæuerithe" in a later Battersea "terrier" (dated 957, in Birch, No. 994). This has been

¹ Manning and Bray, *Hist. Surrey*, III, Appx. clx.

assumed to be the Beverley brook, but the position indicated by the documents seems too far to the east, and this "Beaver rith" (beaver brook) was more probably one of the channels or branches of the Hlidaburn or Ledeborne, afterwards the Wandle.

Failing this, no ancient records of the name have come to light, "Baverley" of mid eighteenth-century maps being the earliest noted. The beaver figures in other English place-names, and assuming the antiquity of this name, its first element very probably commemorates an association of that aquatic animal with the grassy meadows or leas beside the brook.

THE HOGSMILL RIVER.

With sources at Epsom and Ashstead Commons and Ewell—where there are strong springs, as the name implies—the Hogsmill's course is short and merry as it passes Chessington, Ruxley Splash and Malden on its way to Clattering Bridge and the Thames at Kingston.

The ancient name of Hog's (or Hogg's) mill at Kingston is very probably commemorative of John Hog, who was a prominent townsman there about the close of the twelfth and the early part of the thirteenth century. We learn from the Records of Merton Priory¹ that in 1179 and 1203 he acted as a representative of Suberton (Surbiton) in granting to the Priory leases of land belonging to the township; and that between 1186 and 1198 his signature appears on another Merton grant. "Le Hoggsbrug" (Hog's bridge) at Kingston is named in a P.R.O. "Ancient Deed" (No. B1628) dated 1330; and "Hoggesmyll" in Queen Elizabeth's Patent of 1564 endowing the Grammar School at Kingston (*S.A.C.*, VIII, 350-2). The Index to V.C.H. Surrey has "Lurtebourne (see Hoggsmyll riv.)," but repeated searches have failed to trace such a name in the text. "Hogs Mill River" is applied to the stream on Rocque's map of Surrey of *c.* 1762, and on later maps, including the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (1816, Sht. viii.).

¹ Heales' *Merton Priory*, pp. 35, 41, 59.

THE MOLE.

The earliest reference to this stream appears to be in the Close Rolls of 1238, in which we read of "the banks of the branch water (or stream) at Mulesey" (" . . . ne quis eat ad riveandum in brachio aque de Mules' . . .").

A specific name is attached to it, for the first time so far as is known, in the Chertsey Leiger (fifteenth century), where, under date 1331, it is recorded that Wm. of Bourstowe (Burstow) conveyed land in Horley to Chertsey Abbey "bounded on the west by the water called Emelé."¹ Leland, writing between 1535-43,² names it "Emene."

The modern name seems to have been introduced by Harrison (c. 1577)³ who called it "Moule," and Camden, in his *Britannia* (first edition, 1586) used the Latinized form "Molis"; and later topographical writers, from Drayton (1613) onwards, used "Mole," mostly.

The name of the village and parish, Molesey, is of pre-Conquest origin. Its earliest forms, Muleseg(e), Mulseige, Moleseya,⁴ etc., indicate the O.E. personal name Mul for the first element, with the sense of the island or waterside land of Mr. Mul; and the modern "Mole" for the river evidently arose from some confusion of the first element of the place-name with the ancient river-name, strongly influenced by the behaviour of the river at its "swallows," which led Spenser to liken it to "a nousling mole" which "doth make his way still underground, till Thames he overtake," and which inspired Milton's well-known line, "Sullen Mole that runneth underneath."

While "Emele" has not been traced as the specific river-name earlier than 1331, it appears frequently in records as the first element in the name of the Hundred, Elmbridge, formerly Emleybridge. Domesday spells it Amele-

¹ Manning and Bray, Surrey, I, *V.C.H.*, Surrey, III, 301 n.

² *Itinerary*, Toulmin Smith edition, V, 193; quoting from *Mappa Mundi*.

³ Description of Britain, by Rev. Wm. Harrison, in Holinshed's *Chronicles*, I. This work was described in its edition of 1587 as "first collected by Raphael Holinshed, Wm. Harrison and others, and newly augmented and continued to 1586 by John Hooker," etc.

⁴ Domesday stands alone in its spelling "Molesham"; the numerous other recorded spellings agree in Mules- or Moles- for the first element and the usual -eg, -ege, -eia, -ey, -eye, etc., spellings of the second element.

and twelfth and thirteenth-century forms are mostly Emel- and Emele-, with some cases (in Pipe Rolls) of Hameles-. The modern name Imber, or Ember (Court), in Thames Ditton parish, in a thirteenth-century form of Imele-, may also indicate it. Its meaning has yet to be ascertained, its origin probably being pre-Saxon.¹

GAD BROOK is one of the numerous tributaries of the Mole south of the North Downs. It rises at Holmwood and runs past Gadbrook Common to join the river near Rice Bridge. "Land at Gadbrooke" was bequeathed in a Betchworth will of 1589;² "Gaddebrooke Common" and "Gadde Brooke Landes" appear on a Plan of Lye (Leigh) Manor of 1627;³ and "Gadbrooke Common" and "a farm called Gadbrook" are on another estate plan, dated 1724.³ The sense of "brook" in these references might be "water-meadow" or "marshy ground"—a meaning which was attached to the word in Sussex and Kent. There is a "Gade" river in Herts by Great and Little Gaddesden villages, but as the village name was Gætesdene in the tenth century, and Gatesdene in eleventh to fourteenth centuries,⁴ this stream-name is apparently a back-formation from a modern spelling of it.

DEANOAK BROOK is another tributary in the same district. It runs beneath Dean Bridge (near Stumblehole), and past Dean Farm into the Mole below Sidlow Bridge. Dean Bridge is mentioned in the Appendix to Manning and Bray in 1812, Deans Farm is on eighteenth-century maps, and Dene was a place-name here in the fourteenth century,⁵ which evidently has become a descriptive name. The upper part of the stream, from a source in Capel, runs by Misbrook Farm and Green; names which also appear on eighteenth-century maps. Misbrook Farm is ancient, and Misbroke was a personal name hereabouts in the six-

¹ Mr. J. E. Gover, who is now collecting data *re* Cornish names for the English Place-Names Society, has found old spellings of Amel, Emel, Emlé, etc., of names there which may prove to be an ancient stream-name.

² Surrey Wills, *Herringman Register*, p. 61. Surrey Record Society.

³ *S.A.C.*, XI, p. 184.

⁴ Skeat's *Place-Names of Herts*, p. 21.

⁵ Surrey Taxation Returns; the Lay Subsidy of 1332. Surrey Record Society, XVIII, 37, 40.

teenth century.¹ Possibly this was an old name for the little stream? There is the Misbourne in Bucks, running by the Missenden villages, which was written Misseburne, Mysseburne, and Messeborne in the fifteenth century, and it may be from a personal name Myssa, from which the village name descends.²

THE WEY.

This name is comparatively well recorded as a river-name, and it also appears as the first element in the place-name Weybridge. In the thirteenth-century *Cartulary* of Chertsey Abbey, in which the early charters to the Abbey were "copied," the spellings Waie, Waige-, Wei- and Wey- are given under the dates "before 675," "675" (727) and 1062. Domesday has We- (-bruge and -brige). Way(e) and Wey are frequently recorded back to the thirteenth century, and Wye is an alternative spelling ("Wey, otherwise Wye," "Wey or Wye") from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries—including a Statute of 1682.

These spellings agree with early forms of other instances of this well-known river-name, the Hereford-Monmouth stream, *e.g.*, appearing in eleventh-thirteenth centuries as Waia, Waie, Wæge, Gwy, Guai, Waya, and Weya; and the derivation appears to be from a British root *ueiso-*, fluid, cognate with Welsh *gwy*, fluid, water.³

THE BOURNE OR WINDLE BROOK.

Rising in Bagshot Park, this brook runs between Bagshot and Windlesham through Chobham village and past Addlestone to Woburn Park, where it divides into two, both discharging into the Wey.

It is evidently "the water of Bagset" (Bagshot), near which 50 acres of heath were given in 1228 by Henry III to the prioress and nuns of Bromhale⁴ (Broomhall Nunnery,

¹ Ric. Misbroke was a Churchwarden of Newdigate in 1553; see Inventories of Church Goods, etc., in *S.A.C.*, IV, 175.

² *Place-Names of Bucks*, by Profs. Mawer and Stenton, p. 153. English Place-Name Society, 1925.

³ *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names: The Celtic Element*, by Prof. Eilert Ekwall, p. 24. English Place-Name Society, 1924.

⁴ *Cal. Charter Rolls*, I, 70.

Windlesham). At that time, it would appear, no special name was attached to the brook, as is the case in so many instances; and five centuries later we find it referred to in the list of the streams entering the Thames, as it passes Surrey, as "another pretty large Brook, without name, which rises near Bagshot and passeth through Chertsey Hundred into the Thames."¹

The Rev. Wm. Harrison,² in writing a similar list of Surrey tributaries of the Thames, gives it the Latinized name "Vindeles"—which one may assume is what he considered suitable for a stream coming from Windlesham.

The Ordnance Survey (Survey 1868-70, current edition, 6-inch scale, sheets 10, 11, 16 and 17) attaches the following names to it:

Windle Brook, in Windlesham Parish.

Hale Bourne, in Chobham Parish, West.³

Mill Bourne, in Chobham Parish, East.⁴

The Bourne, for the remainder of its course.

The first edition Ordnance Survey (1816, 1-inch) has "The Bourne" throughout, and this is the name given by earlier maps: e.g. Rocque, 1762, Andrews and Dury (*Sixty-five Miles Round London*), 1774, Lindley and Crosley, 1790, etc.

The name of the parish in which the stream rises, Windlesham, has early forms (Wyndelesham, Wyndlesham, etc.) which indicate an O.E. origin in a personal name Wyndel, Windel, or Wendel. Windle is evidently a back-formation from the place-name.

A considerable "feeder"—which, in fact, might be regarded as the main stream—which joins the Bagshot "Bourne" at the N.E. corner of Woburn Park, is also called "The Bourne." It rises beyond Virginia Water, through which it runs, and passes through Egham Thorpe and Chertsey parishes. Its early portion, west of Vir-

¹ *Magna Britannia*, by Cox and Hall, 1720, III, 442.

² *Description of Britain*, previously cited.

³ Here, by Clappers Farm and The Clappers, it is joined by the small "Clappers Brook."

⁴ Here joined by a feeder from Colony Bog, Chobham Ridge, which in its short course is named Trulley Brook when near Trulley's Farm and later "the Bourne."

ginia Water, is "Mill River" on Lindley and Crosley's map; Mr. Turner¹ attaches an ancient "Redebourne" to it between Virginia Water and Trumps Mill (Egham-Thorpe boundary). The Chertsey portion of it is carefully dealt with by Miss Lucy Wheeler, in her paper on "The Waters of Redewynd" (*S.A.C.*, XXX, 31-37), who shows that its course thereabouts has been changed, and who identifies it with the name "Redewynd" locally applied in the Chertsey Abbey *Cartulary* (fifteenth century).² "Rede" here, doubtless, is O.E. *hreed*, modern *reed*.

A small tributary of this northern "Bourne" runs southward from Thorpe Lee and forms the boundary between Thorpe and Egham parishes for a short distance before it turns eastward to join the Bourne.³ This appears to be the Depebroke and Depenbroke of the Chertsey Abbey Charters;⁴ and Mr. Turner, in his *History of Egham*,⁵ quotes Depingbroke and Duppingsbroke from later records (sixteenth century, etc.). About 1855, however, it was still known as Deepenbrook;⁶ but Mr. Turner, writing seventy years later, gives its present name as Dimmins Brook.

"Depe" in M.E. represents O.E. *deop*, and modern "deep": deep brook. Mr. Turner's "Depingbroke" may not be the stream itself: the reference he gives (*op. cit.*, p. 98) is to a record of "land in Depingbroke" and elsewhere, which would rather indicate another meaning of *-broke*, viz.: wet or marshy land, which is found in Sussex (e.g. Amberley Wild Brook) and Kent. That the word was used in this sense in this locality is clear from a sixteenth century Lands List reproduced by Mr. Turner (*op. cit.*, 113 and plan facing), which includes "two pieces of meadow

¹ *History Egham*, map facing p. 8.

² "The water of Redwinde" or "Redwynd" also appears in Patent Rolls of 1342 and 1410. Redewynde was the name of an estate at Thorpe in the fourteenth century (*V.C.H. Surr.*, III, 437).

³ It also sends an offshoot into the Abbey River, as shown by the Ordnance Surveyors (6-inch, Surrey, XI, N.W.).

⁴ Of dates "before 675" and "temp. Alfred," but MSS. of thirteenth century; transcribed in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, Nos. 34 and 563.

⁵ Pp. 10 and 98.

⁶ *S.A.C.*, I, 86.

called Dimmins Brooks," which from their position on the plan must have been beside or near the brook.

"Woburn," where the two Bourns meet, evidently received its name from its contiguity to the streams. The land boundaries in the Chertsey Abbey Foundation Charter include "Woburn brugge . . . to Woburnen and lang burnen" (Woburn bridge . . . to Woburn along the bourne), and in later records the common mediæval spelling "bourne" is used for the second element in the name. O.E. *woh* = winding or crooked, and "the winding brook" describes both the streams.

Two other tributaries of the Wey have the name Bourne. The first of these joins the river at Pyrford, and the name "Bourne" is attached to it near Pyrford on the Ordnance Survey Map (6-inch scale) of 1869-70. Higher up in its course the same map marks it "Stanford Brook." One of its two chief sources is just beyond Stanford Common, which it skirts; and the other is near Wanborough, passing through Henley Park and by Clasford before joining the Stanford Brook.

The second is the Bourne near Farnham. It is called "the Wynterburn" in Henry de Blois' grant to Waverley Abbey of date *c.* 1150, and again ("Wynterborne") in a Winchester Bishopric Rent Roll of 1450. It is dry most of the summer.¹ Among the eighteenth-century maps Andrews and Dury (1777) call it "The Bone" and Lindley and Crosley (1790) "Bourne or Brook." As "the Bourne" it has given the name to the modern settlement and ecclesiastical parish.

THE TILLINGBOURNE.

Rising in Broadmoor Bottom, Wotton, this bourne runs through Abinger Shere and Chilworth to Shalford, where it joins the Wey. It receives feeders from other bottoms in the northern slopes of the Leith Hill range, the longest of them coming from near Peaslake through Brook and joining the main stream at Postford Pond.

¹ Information from the Rev. T. F. Griffith, The Bourne Vicarage, Farnham.

The name is first noted in Gough's additions to Camden 1806, as "Tillingborne brook." Manning and Bray (II, 145) in 1808 say it was then "sometimes called the Tillingbourn";¹ and Brayley (*Surr.* I, 169), *c.* 1846, states that it was then "usually called the Tillingbourne"; from which it may be inferred that the usage of the name had increased between 1806 and 1846.

The northern continuation of Broadmoor Bottom is occupied by a house and small park called Tillingbourne. Previous to about 1840, however, this was known as Lonesome,² and the dell as Lonesome Bottom; the re-naming of the house followed a change in ownership. Brayley (*sub* Wotton) describes it as "the secluded dell called Lonesome, or otherwise Tillingbourne, from the little rippling stream which meanders through it."

Tilling is an ancient personal name in the district, appearing in the early forms of Tennings Hook Wood, Shere, which was Tillingshokes, Tillingshoke and Tyllingshokes (wood) in the fourteenth and fifteenth century, and Tillings Hook (wood and gate) in the seventeenth and eighteenth century.³ The western and longest feeder of the Tillingbourne, which rises near Coverwood, on the western slope of Holmbury Hill, runs within 750 yards (crow fly) of this wood; the next feeder to the east of that, which runs from Holmbury St. Mary via Sutton to the main stream at Abinger Hammer, passes about the same distance from the eastern side of the wood; and yet another little tributary rises in the wood itself or very near it. Some connection with the name of the brook seems probable.

THE OKE.

From springs at Pitland Street on the eastern slope of Holmbury Hill, and at High Ashes on the western slope

¹ It may be borne in mind that Wm. Bray, F.S.A., who revised and completed Manning's work, resided in this neighbourhood.

² See Manning and Bray, III, 145, and other County Histories; and eighteenth and early nineteenth-century maps.

³ Noted by Miss Joan Parkes from the Court Rolls of Shere, in the MSS. left by Wm. Bray, F.S.A.—to which Miss Parkes has had access. The present writer is also indebted to Miss Parkes for further information respecting this locality.

of Leith Hill, this streamlet finds a very winding way past Forest Green and Oakwood Hill to a point a short distance to the S.E. of the latter, where it meets a rivulet from Stanbridge Hill, by Coldharbour, on the E. side of Leith Hill; and these two, with the feeders—also from the Leith Hill “massive”—which they have gathered on their way, form the “North River” of the Arun—*i.e.* the North Arun.

The large-scale (6-inch = 1 mile) Ordnance Survey of 1870–76 shows the course of the streams and of their feeders; and it does not attach any name until the union becomes “North River.”

Ogilby’s road-book *Britannia* applies the name Oke to the stream where it crosses the road at Oakwood Hill, and those of the eighteenth-century maps which attach any name at all¹ give the same spelling at the same spot—Bowen (*c.* 1750) alone extending the name to a little N. of Oakwood Mill—the Lindley and Crosley map having the modern “Oak” spelling.

The present writer has not been able to trace this name earlier than 1675, and the conclusion seems clear: that it is a back-formation from the name of Oakwood Hill; and its significance may be judged from the recorded spellings of this place-name, which are here appended:

Okwode: 1263 to 1339.

Ocwode: 1272 to 1361.

Okewood: 1539 to 1801 (many).

Ockwood and Ockewood: 1603 to *c.* 1654.

Oakwood: 1663 and later.

Oakewood: 1674–6–9.

The first element in the name Ok, Oc, Ock, and Oke appears in what were normal spellings at these dates of O.E. *ac*, and modern *oak*; and the modern spelling comes into use in the second half of the seventeenth century and gradually displaces the older “Oke” form. This is quite “according to Rule,” as Prof. Skeat used to say in such

¹ It is commonly shown without a name. In Manning and Bray (*History, Surrey*, II, 145) it is also anonymous: “Under Leith Hill another small stream, which rises in Abinger parish, runs by Oakwood Hill to the river Arun.” They add: “There is a considerable quantity of Wood-ground, both in coppice and timber, of oak, ash, beech, birch, and hazle.”

cases. The Oaktree is a very frequent element in English place-names. Oakwood Chapel and Oakwood Hill are in a thickly-wooded district in which the oak grows freely. The neighbouring Ockley, as its name-history shows very clearly, is also named from the oak, its first element retaining one of the most common of the mediæval spellings (*Ock*) which in most of the many other instances of the name has "moved with the times" to the current spelling, *i.e.* Oak(ley).

GIBBS BROOK, OXTED-CROWHURST.

From sources near Godstone and Titsey this brook divides the parishes of Oxted and Crowhurst before it unites with the Eden Brook (from springs near Felbridge and Horne) to feed the Kentish Medway. Mr. G. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., in his paper on the place-names of Tandridge Hundred (*S.A.C.*, VI, p. 135; 1874), gives the following spellings from his own manorial records: *Gibbys Mede* in 1475, *Chepsbrooke* in 1513, *Gippes Brooke* in 1555, and "the river of Gippes" in 1577. "Gibbys Mede" refers to meadowland near the brook, and "Chepsbrooke" is the name of a road or way in 1513. Gibbys—as Mr. Leveson-Gower suggests—most probably was the name of a tenant or an owner.¹

¹ *V.C.H., Surr.*, IV, 274, quotes the sixteenth-century Gippes above, and in a footnote says: "Compare the Gipping at Ipswich, formerly Gippeswick." Ipswich was Gipeswic in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" and other records of tenth to twelfth centuries, and Prof. Skeat, in his *Place-Names of Suffolk*, derives it from a personal name, *Gipi* (later *Gipe*), and O.E. *wic*, a dwelling. (See also *wic* in Prof. Mawer's *Chief Elements in English Place-Names*, p. 64.) The present river-name at Ipswich, Gipping, appears to be a back-formation.

EXCAVATIONS AT ASHTEAD, SURREY.

BY

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

THE excavation of the Roman site at Ashtead has now been carried on for two successive summers and the following report deals with the results achieved during this period. The site is the property of Mr. A. R. Cotton, M.B.E., through whose kindness excavation is being carried out, and the work is under the supervision of a joint committee of twelve members, three being appointed by the Surrey Archæological Society.

This account of the work undertaken is merely in the form of a preliminary description, since it will be some time before the site is fully excavated and all existing evidence as to its original nature can be obtained. As yet it has only been possible to describe and illustrate a portion of the smaller finds, pottery, etc., and much has to remain over for a later account, including the fragments of very ornamental chimney-pots which were discovered on the site of the Bath House, and which are similar to some in the Museum at York, though more elaborate in execution.

In many particulars the work has revealed new and unexpected features, both in the construction of the buildings and the nature of some of the finds, though this may be explained by the early date that must be assigned to them. The buildings appear to date from the first half of the first century A.D., and apparently only lasted until the middle of the third century, when, to judge by the abundant signs of fire in the different rooms, some catastrophe occurred, after which they were never re-erected.

THE SITE.

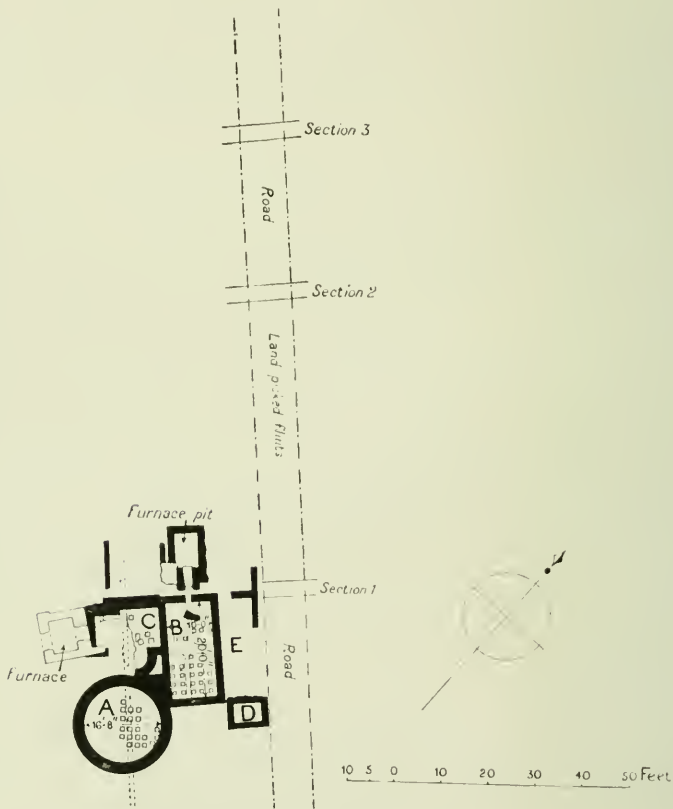
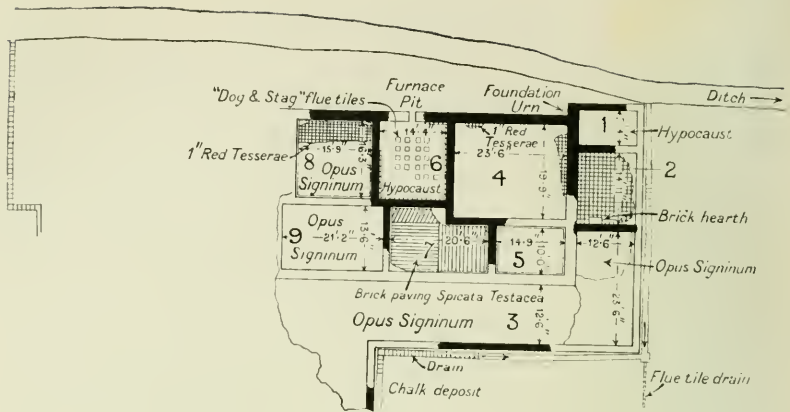
(a) *Roads.* Stane Street is the nearest recorded Roman

Road, passing on its way from Chichester to London within two miles to the south of Ashtead Forest. It is perfectly discernible where it crosses the Chalk Downs in the neighbourhood of Mickleham, but there is no trace of it between Ashtead and Ewell. In date this road is generally held to have been constructed late in the occupation since it is not mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary, but recent excavation of camp sites along it have produced much first-century material which raises the probability that the road is earlier than is imagined. This point is of considerable importance in view of the recent discovery of a well-constructed flint road, averaging ten feet in width and approximately at right angles to Stane Street. First discovered last year, it was found to terminate at the centre of the south side of the larger of the two buildings excavated, and which is set at right angles to the road and thus parallel with Stane Street.

From this point we have traced the road for 900 yards in the direction of Stane Street, and verified its presence beyond all doubt by cutting trenches across it throughout this distance. We have now heard of the finding of a portion of flint road in the grounds of Ashtead Park, close to Stane Street and at a point directly on the line of the new road. Whether this road actually formed a junction with Stane Street or not still remains to be determined, but it seems highly probable. It is one of those cases in which Aerial Photography would prove extremely useful and possibly reveal much that is not apparent from the ground.

(b) *The Situation.* The site of the buildings is one that has natural protection on all sides, and this fact may have caused its original occupation. It is one of the highest points in the district and is surrounded by marshes, having, in addition, a stream called the Rye flowing at the foot of its southern slope.

The subsoil is a thick clay, eminently suitable for the manufacture of bricks, but rendering the site almost unapproachable after a spell of wet weather. The high ground is now densely covered with oak trees and undergrowth, entailing a great deal of clearance before it is possible to excavate, and considerably reducing the speed



EXCAVATIONS AT ASHTEAD.

PLAN OF VILLA (EXCAVATIONS 1926-7), AND PLAN OF BATH HOUSE (EXCAVATIONS 1924-5).

FIG. I.

of the work. The site is certainly not one that would naturally be selected for building purposes without very special reasons, since even the flints, of which the road and the walls of the buildings are constructed, had to be conveyed to the site from the Chalk Downs to the south, a distance of two miles. Much of the other materials employed, stone, sand, and window glass, to mention a few, must have been brought considerably farther. It is hardly conceivable that in Roman days a building would be erected without due regard to an ample supply of fresh water. Nevertheless, the whole of the water obtainable from wells sunk in the vicinity is highly impregnated with Magnesium Sulphate, commonly termed Epsom Salts, rendering the water medicinal and useless for ordinary drinking purposes. Within 100 yards of the "villa" is to be seen one of the wells, now filled in, but used as recently as fifty years ago by the local inhabitants to obtain this water.

Thus it seems possible that the discovery of this large deposit of medicinal water may have influenced the occupation of such an unfavourable site, and the construction of a considerable length of road in order to reach it. This, however, is pure speculation, though it is certain that any well sunk in the vicinity would have tapped this supply of salt water.

There is evidence of Bronze Age occupations, consisting of mounds of crackled flints, or "pot-boilers," and pieces of coarse pottery to be found on the southern slope near the stream, but none is to be found on this higher ground. There is, however, a small triangular earthwork close to the villa, but nothing has been found in it to give any clue as to its date, although it is termed Roman Camp on the Ordnance Survey Map. It is covered with dense undergrowth and has, apparently, never been investigated.

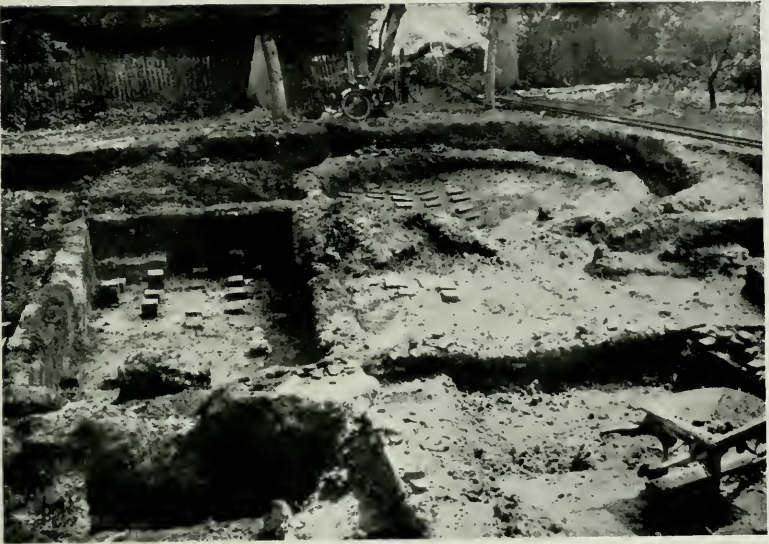
THE BATH HOUSE.

It was during the winter of 1924 that Roman building material was first obtained from the site. Trial trenches disclosed walls constructed of large chalk flints and courses of tiles, but it was not until the summer of the following year that it was possible to begin excavation. The build-

ing excavated seems to have undergone several phases of reconstruction of which the latest was contemporary with the main dwelling-house, found and partially excavated in the following year. It is impossible to state the nature of the earliest form of the building; much of its material was found embodied in the construction of the dwelling-house; but in its final form it had two more heated rooms than originally and another heating chamber to warm them was added. The original hypocaust, "B" on plan, was apparently dispensed with; its heating chamber was found to have been used as a rubbish pit, filled in and roughly floored over with a 10-inch layer of cement. The hypocaust measures 20 feet \times 10 feet. It is difficult to see to what use it was put after the heating was discontinued. Many of the supporting columns of tiles still stood several tiles high, though most of them were only represented by one or two tiles at the bottom. Over the whole of the 3-inch cement floor of the hypocaust was a 6-inch layer of chalk which must have been inserted after the dismantling of the hypocaust as it covered many of the tiles. A further puzzle was the finding of a channel cut along the floor of the hypocaust right through its cement floor to the underlying clay, and extending the full length of the room. It had evidently been cut before the removal of the supporting tiles, as it had been carefully made to pass between them and yet was concealed by the filling of chalk. At the end of the room farthest from the furnace it ended in a hole about one foot square made through the wall quite roughly.

The circular room, 17 feet in diameter, has a wall 2 feet 6 inches thick, which is an external one for the greater part of its circumference. It is very carefully set out and shaped by bonding courses of flanged tiles. There seems to be little doubt that this room was not originally heated. The level of the brick-cement floor which formed the bottom of the hypocaust when it was converted to a heated room appears to have been the original floor level of the room. The bottom of hypocaust "B" is 2 feet 3 inches below this level.

"C" was apparently the hottest room of the bath series as the building was in its final form. The later furnace



BATH HOUSE, LOOKING S.E.



CIRCULAR ROOM OF BATH HOUSE, WITH THE SOUTH WALL OF LATER PERIOD FURNACE IN FOREGROUND.



HYPOCAUST "B," SHOWING PILAE AND FALLEN BLOCK OF MASONRY
INSIDE IT.



HEARTH FORMED OF SMALL BRICKS IN ROOM 2.

was built on to its south wall, and shows inferior work. This is a curiously shaped room, with an apsidal recess in the side adjacent to the circular room. It had a few of the lowest tiles of its supports still in position and a layer of charcoal among them, the furnace containing a layer 10 inches deep.

A roughly made drain passes under the building from north to south; the walls and floors had sunk slightly, 6-8 inches in places, where they pass over it. At the south end it discharges into a ditch, which was found to be full of building débris, and where it passes under the walls they are strengthened by extra courses of tiles. Its purpose is not clear, but it must belong to the earlier of the buildings.

There is an interesting detail in the construction of the earliest hypocaust, "B." The flints in the walls are protected from the heat by tiles set vertically on the surface, and covered by a layer of red brick-cement, a precaution that was not required when the box-flue tiles were carried down into the hypocaust as in the dwelling-house.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE.

The excavations of 1925 were confined to the Bath House, as it was not until the following year that a further building was discovered. This lies some 130 feet from the former and to the north of it. The ground rises 5 feet in this distance.

A ditch about 6 feet wide and 5 feet deep was found at the north corner of the building and excavation of it has still to be completed, but the 15 feet that were cleared show that probably its intention was to drain the north side of the building. It was filled with débris at different periods to such an extent that there was no trace of it on the surface. The filling was definitely stratified; at the very bottom, resting on the clay in which it was dug, was a layer of broken tiles. Above this was a thick layer of oyster shells, among which a pipe-clay head of a statuette and a piece of gold chain were discovered. Above this were various successive layers of pottery, broken and

unbroken flue-tiles, pieces of chimney-pot, roof tiles, and other building débris.

As already mentioned, the main building, although apparently first-century work, had much material employed in its construction which had been re-used from some earlier structure; possibly from the first period building on the Bath House site, since there was no evidence of more than one period of construction in the villa itself.¹

The building débris found in the ditch seems to constitute some of this material which was not required in the later construction and was disposed of by being thrown into the ditch.

OPEN TILE GUTTER.

The north corner of the building was found to be beside this ditch, and an open gutter running along the foot of the outer walls enabled us to trace the outline of the building before clearing any of the rooms. This gutter was well constructed with large roof tiles cemented, flanges downward, in two inches of cement at the bottom. The sides were formed of blocks of chalk set between courses of halves of flanged tiles. The average width of this gutter is 1 foot, and it is 8 inches to 1 foot away from the outer face of the wall; thus its purpose was evidently to catch the roof drainage, and it is only found on that side of the building to which the roof slope drained. It was found along the front and side of the building, but not at the back, and it is set to fall towards the two corners of the front of the building, whence it was carried in underground pipes, roughly formed of box-flue tiles, set end to end, and having the small openings in their sides blocked with pieces of tile covering them. These flue tiles had all previously been used as such, and still bore the plaster on their surfaces. The pipes have still to be followed out, but it seems probable that they will lead to some form of storage tank, though this remains to be proved.

A certain amount of food refuse and pottery was found

¹ This report was written in 1926, before the discovery of walls belonging to an earlier period of construction underlying the villa.



BOX-FLUE TILES OF KEVED VARIETY IN HYPOCAUST OF ROOM 6.

in the gutter, but it had evidently been kept cleared during occupation, as the bulk of the filling merely consisted of broken roof tiles.

THE VILLA.

It was estimated, at the end of last summer (1926), that about half the total length of the building had been uncovered. Trial trenches have now disclosed the southern end of the building and show it to be 130 feet in length. Eight rooms, and a broad corridor or portico on the south side, constitute the portion excavated.

To describe them briefly :

Room 1. A small room in a poor state of preservation, with a cement floor 2 feet below the floor level of the adjacent rooms. A layer of charcoal on this surface and red brick-cement on its walls indicated that it was a small heated chamber, but there was no connecting flue with either rooms 2 or 4. It was full of building débris, but contained no datable finds.

In the angle recess just outside its north wall was found a carinated beaker of hard grey ware and early first-century form. It was found built into foundations of the wall in an upright position, the mouth covered by a piece of flat tile. From its position it must have been put in place when the wall was begun.

Room 2. This has a plain red tessellated pavement of 1-inch square tesserae, the greater part being still *in situ*. Against the wall separating it from the corridor is a hearth, 2 feet 9 inches in length, formed of small bricks set in five rows, three lengthwise and two rows set endwise. It is suggested that this room may have been a kitchen; certainly the greatest amount of pottery and food refuse was found in the ditch adjoining it.

Room 4. This is the largest of the series, but has only two portions of its original tessellated pavement still *in situ*.

Room 6. This is the most interesting so far uncovered. It has a hypocaust of unusual construction. Many of the box-flue tiles which carried the hot air up the walls were found in position, though one or two were since smashed by souvenir-hunters. These tiles are of an exceptional

form. Instead of being held to the walls by means of T-shaped metal cramps, there is a fishtail-shaped key fixed at the back of each and bonded into the wall. These keys project 3 inches beyond the back of the tiles and were evidently applied to them before being baked in the kiln. In hypocaust construction it seems to have been the usual practice to stop off these flue tiles at floor level, and not to carry them down below it, but to leave the lower ends exposed to admit the hot fumes. In this case they are actually carried down to the bottom of the hypocaust, two rows being below floor level. Of these two rows, every alternate tile has a semicircular headed opening, 6 inches high, cut in its face to admit the heat.

The "pilæ" or supporting columns for the floor provided our most interesting find, for although several of them were built up of square tiles in the normal manner others consisted of box-flue tiles, packed full of clay and set on end on a base formed of an 8-inch square tile on an 11-inch tile.

When cleaned these tiles, two of which were unbroken, were found to be stamped with a scene depicting a dog attacking a stag, and also bearing the letters G. I. S. at top and I. V. F. E. at bottom. It is not clear whether the two sets of initials belong to the maker, or merely the I. V., the others being those of someone else, as, for instance, the person for whom they were made. They are only paralleled by a few pieces found over 80 years ago during alterations to the Parish Church at Ashtead.

Room 7. Small and of an irregular "L" shape, it has a floor composed of small bricks set in a herring-bone pattern. The lines of the pattern vary in direction in the three compartments into which the room is divided.

The floors of the other rooms and the corridor are of plain "opus signinum" composed of broken brick set in cement, with the surface smoothed and polished.

Room 8 was apparently in process of having a new floor laid when the villa was destroyed, for at one end of it there is an even strip of tessellated pavement 5 feet wide resting on its original "opus signinum" paving.

The Corridor, which is 13 feet wide, is returned round the



HYPOCAUST, ROOM 6, LOOKING SOUTH.



HYPOCAUST, ROOM 6, DURING EXCAVATIONS.



ROOF TILES.



BOX FLUE TILES.

STAMPED WITH "DOG AND STAG" PATTERN.

end of the building: it seems likely that it was open on the south side and had doors and windows in the back wall. A great deal of window-glass was found along the line of this wall, which is now represented only by its foundations and the straight edge of the pavements on either side of it. The centre part of the corridor broke forward towards the south to form what was apparently the main entrance, as the road leads up to this point. Inside were found part of a slab of Purbeck marble, 1 inch thick, and semicircular tiles, some with attachment for bonding into the walls, and showing that both "free" and attached columns of 1 foot 3 inches diameter were employed in this part of the building.

MANUFACTURE OF THE TILES.

The nature of much of the material, *e.g.*, the "keyed" flue tiles, which could not have been transported any distance without most of the keys being knocked off, and the presence of good brick-earth, pointed to the probability of the tiles having been made on the spot. Lately we have discovered a place, quite close to the building, which is littered with kiln wasters consisting of fused and overburned tiles of every description, together with a great deal of charcoal, which can only have accumulated through the presence of extensive tileworks. At present it has only been possible to sink a trench across the site, but we hope to make a full investigation later.

An interesting point arises in connection with the patterns stamped on the surfaces of the box-flue tiles. Five such patterns were employed at this site, and of them two have been discovered on other sites (one, from Reigate, in the British Museum, and one, found in the City, in the Guildhall Museum), thus raising the possibility that expert tile-makers were brought to the site for this very special work, and that they possessed individual stamps.

IRONWORK.

The ironwork discovered is almost all in a very bad state of preservation, the best preserved being some of the nails, which are of the usual type; square in section with flat

circular heads. The largest are 6 inches long, the smallest $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; most of them are 3 inches in length.

Several iron rings, 3 inches in diameter and of the type employed for connecting sections of wooden water-pipes, have been found. They are strengthened by an encircling rib of metal and have a sharp edge driven into the wood. These all come from the north side of the Bath House and indicate the method of conveying the water to it. Wood fibre, rusted on, still adheres to one of them.

Among the other objects of iron are a sickle blade and the blades of two knives, also a stylus 4 inches long and flattened at one end.

COINS.

Only five coins have so far been found. They are:

1. *Claudius I* (A.D. 41–54).

2 Æ. *Obv.* Head, bare, left (inscription obliterated).
Rev. Minerva advancing right, hurling javelin and holding shield. In field sc.

2. *Vespasian* (A.D. 69–79).

2 Æ. (All detail obliterated by fire.)

3. *Trajan* (A.D. 98–117).

As : head, laureate, right.

Obv. (Inscription obliterated.)

Rev. SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS.

Two figures, erect. Below sc. Date c.

A.D. 112.

4. & 5. *Hadrian* (A.D. 117–38).

DENARIUS. Bust, laureate and draped, right.

Obv. of A.D. 120 (?).

Rev. FORT (UNA REDUC) I.

Two figures draped, left male, right female, facing and hands clasped.

SESTERTIUS. Bust, laureate right.

Obv. IMP. CAESAR. TRAIANVS. HADRIANVS.

AVG. P.M. TR. P. COS. III.

Rev. LIBERALITAS. AVG. III. SC.

Hadrian seated l. on platform superintending the distribution of largesse.

SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, BONE, ETC. (FIG. 2).

1. Gold chain. Small piece $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and consisting of 18 links. They appear to have been stamped out of thick gold sheet and are threaded together. From bottom of ditch at north corner of site and associated with first-century pottery.

2. Bronze brooch with spring in semi-cylindrical cover. The chord is held by a loop on the head, the bow is convex on the upper side with a slight ridge starting at the loop and fading out towards the catch-plate. It also has two grooves just above the catch-plate, which is pierced with a triangular opening. In layer of charcoal just outside north wall of Bath House. First century A.D.

3. Bronze brooch similar to the above but bow broader and has three ridges running its full length. Badly bent and spring missing. Found near 2, but possibly somewhat earlier.

4. Bronze steelyard, grooved for weight along upper surface of beam on one side of central loop. The other side terminates in a loop. Found among débris south of Bath House.

5. Bronze lid of seal-box. Originally enamelled; pear-shaped and bearing the representation of a fish; possibly it is symbolical. Found in upper filling of disused furnace pit.

6. Square bronze object, underside missing, but with oval openings in four sides and with three convex ridges on top.

7. Bronze boss with remains of attachment in centre of underside. Probably from a brooch. Found 3 feet down in filling to furnace pit.

8. Bronze amulet with crescent shape attached to a "tabula ansata" and with remains of fastening pins on underside. Bath House.

9. Piece of bronze hinge.

10-13. Various objects of bronze of uncertain use or date.



SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, BONE, ETC.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

FIG. 2.

14. Bone button (?), with perforation in centre and concentric rings on one face. Found at a depth of 5 feet in filled-in furnace.

15. Two plain bone pins from Bath House.

16. Part of the head of a small pipe-clay female statuette [Venus (?)]. The features are rather better modelled than most of the Venus statuettes discovered.

17. Two coloured glass counters (similar examples are in the Reading Museum). The larger is black, the smaller blue.

18. Spindle-whorls.

19. Part of a shale armet.

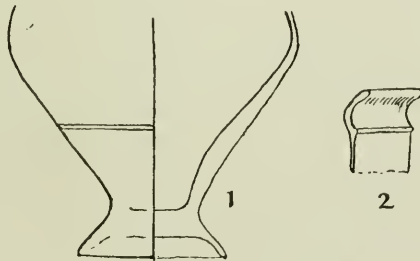
20-21. Piece of hollow tube and a hook of bronze. The former is possibly a piece of a statuette.

GLASS.

A large number of fragments of window-glass and also glass cups, bottles, dishes, etc., are among the finds.

The window-glass is of the normal type, blueish and greenish-blue in colour, rough and pitted on one side, owing to its having been cast on sand, and smooth on the other. About $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, it is thinnest in the centre part of the panes.

The glass ware has still to be fully examined and will be described in a later report, but fragments of two cups are figured here.



TWO FRAGMENTS OF GLASS CUPS.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

1. Lower part of a cup of very clear, yellowish-tinted glass, bearing a single incised line. Fragments of several cups of this type, all bearing one, two or three incised lines, but varying in degree of opaqueness.

2. Rim of cup of thin clear glass.

Estimated maximum diameters: 1. 3 inches; 2. 4 inches.

POTTERY.

Ornamented Terra Sigillata.

Very little ornamented Sigillata has been found. The fragment illustrated is the most interesting and is described by Mr. A. G. K. Hayter as follows:



ORNAMENTED TERRA SIGILLATA.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

(a) *Fragment of Dragendorff form 37.*

“From the style of decoration, subdivided panels framed in beaded lines and a demi-medallion in one of the top ones, it is almost certain that the bowl comes from the *Lezoux* potteries. The rings or annulets in the spandrels are also *Lezoux* in style. The only identifiable figure is that in the bottom left-hand subdivided panel, viz. a small warrior, helmeted, standing with shield and short sword. He is exactly Dechlette’s type 614 which was used by the *Lezoux* potters, Butrio, Cinnamus, Lastuca and Libertus, which settles its provenance. Its date will be somewhere between A.D. 120–180.”

Plain Terra Sigillata.

Notes on the Potters’ Stamps by Mr. A. G. K. HAYTER, F.S.A.

BOVTI. M. on Dragendorff form 27.

Evidently a very rare potter. Only record:

BOVTI. M. London. *C.I.L.*¹ VII, 1336, 174.

BOVTIVS. F. Vienne sur Rhône (Museum). *C.I.L.*, XII, 5686, 140.

There is also a stamp on a Belgic ware plate (drab-coloured clay, with traces of bituminous coating).

[BOVTI], May, Silchester pottery, p. 273. But this may not be the same potter, though it will be first century (pre-Flavian).

There is no dating or provenance for this stamp, except that form 27 dies out about the end of Hadrian or a few years later, say, A.D. 140-150. It is of good cherry red glaze, which is a sign of first-century pottery.

GEMINI. F. on Dragendorff form 33.

GEMINI F. also found at:

Chesterford.

Leicester, on 33.

Cirencester.

No dating for this precise stamp, but it is probably belonging to the same potter as

GEMINI M. and NA. dated at Corbridge, Wroxeter and Newstead as working in the Antonine period (A.D. 140-180).

|>|FELIX F|<| on Dragendorff 18/31.

Seems to be a South Gaulish potter of first century, probably Flavian, in Britain.

The Stamp FELIX F is recorded at:

Tarragona, *C.I.L.*, II, 4970, 189b.

Tongres and Melun, *C.I.L.*, XIII, 889, ff², u.

and in Britain at

Arlesey, *V.C.H.* Beds, II, 4.

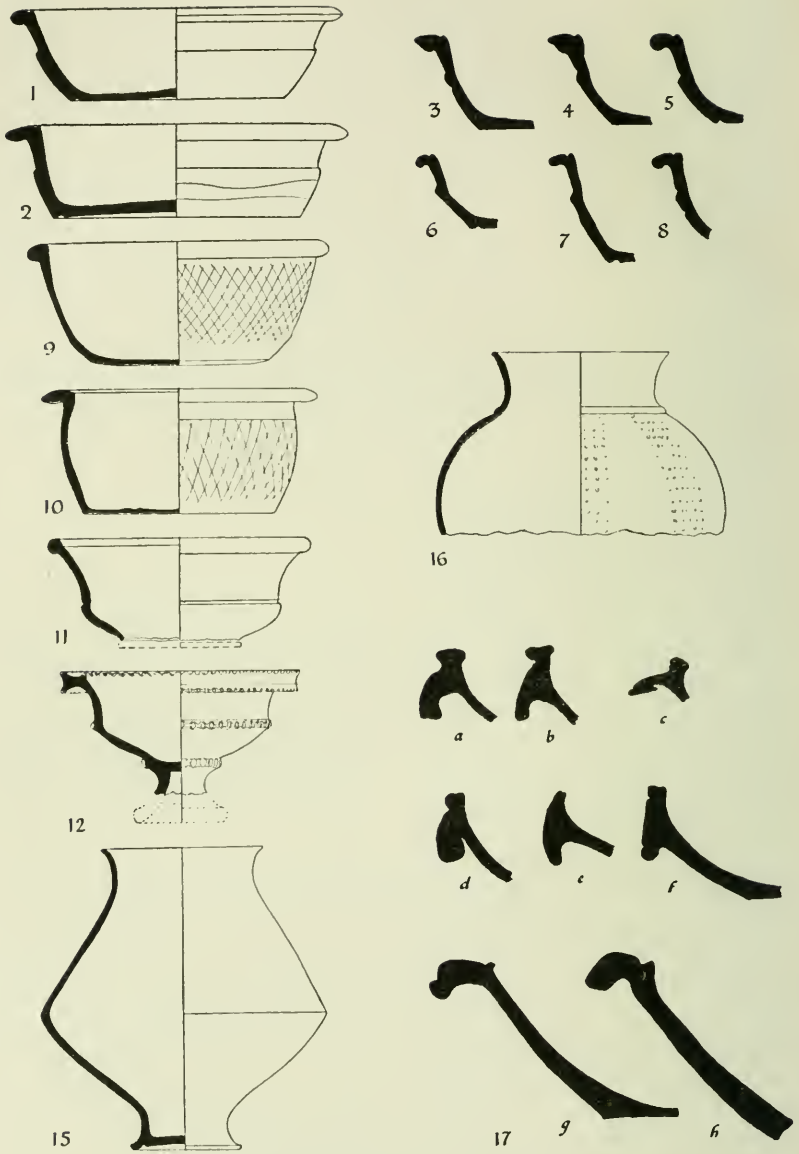
Camelon,

and Silchester (/ELIX. F.) on 18 May, Silchester, 222.

MARTI M. on 18/31.

Probably East Gaulish.

¹ *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.*



ASHTEAD VILLA POTTERY. COARSE WARE.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

FIG. 3.

Antonine period (c. A.D. 140-180).

Found on many British sites.

PRISCINI M. on 33.

Lezoux potter (mould found there. Oswald & Pryce, p. 121).

Found on seven different British sites, always on form 33.

(PRISCINUS FC. on a fine 18 is possibly another potter.

May, Silchester, p. 250.) Most probably second century.

The most interesting find of Terra Sigillata ware is an inkpot, similar in form to one in the British Museum. It was found in the open ditch with the large amphora and cup of form 27, bearing the stamp BOVTI. M., and can thus be assigned to the first century.

POTTERY.

Coarse Ware. (FIGS. 3 & 4).

A considerable amount of coarse pottery has been found during the excavations, all of it in fragments, with the exception of the carinated beaker discovered in the foundations of the main building. It has, however, been possible to build up a number of vessels, and some of them have been selected for illustration. Most of the pottery remains still to be catalogued and this account is merely in the nature of a preliminary description.

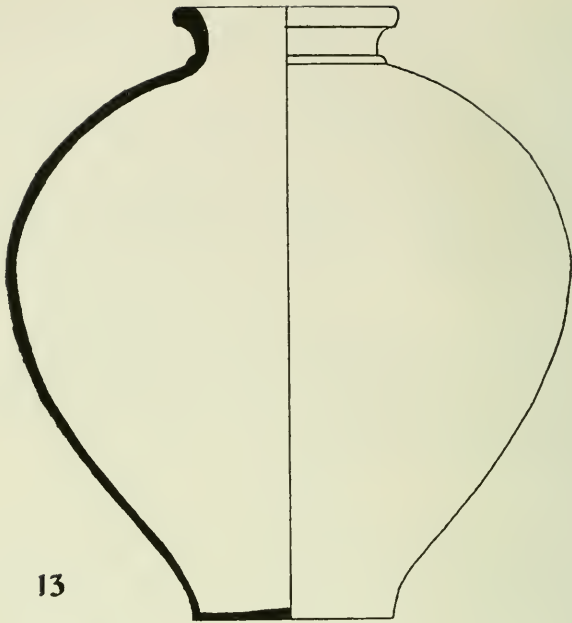
Nos. 1-8. Two dishes and rim-sections of others of the same type, which is found fairly frequently on this site. They are all of a hard, grey to brownish ware and similar in size.

No. 9. Fire-blackened bowl of dark, gritty ware. Bowls of this type form the larger part of the fragments.

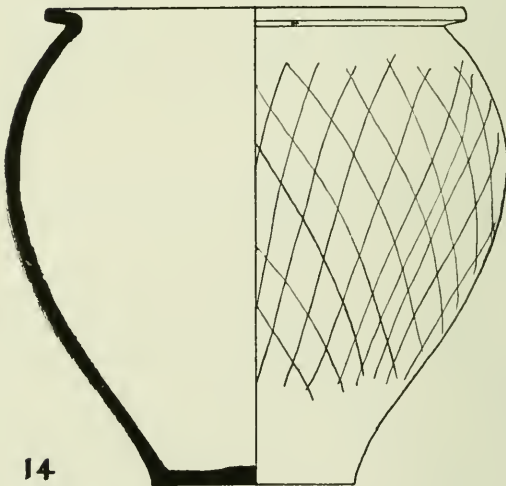
No. 10. *Bowl* of black gritty ware, with out-turned rim. Found in filling to the furnace pit.

No. 11. *Bowl* or cup of hard, grey ware; the upper half coated with a white slip. Rim beaded; base missing.

No. 12. *Incense Bowl*, the cup carinated and ornamented on angular rim, side-angle and cordon between bowl and stem with roulette notched pattern. Clay soft and of brownish colour with a white surface. Inside blackened as by fire. It is of unusually elaborate form. Foot missing.



13



14

ASSTEAD VILLA POTTERY. COARSE WARE.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

FIG. 4.



FIRST CENTURY AMPHORA.

No. 13. *Large Store-jar or Olla*. Thin grey ware of sandy texture. Ornamented with a single cordon just below rim. Height, 13 inches; diameter of rim, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Proportions, 34 : 94 : 34.)

No. 14. *Large Store-jar*. Grey ware, similar to 13, the two being found together.

No. 15. *Rimless Carinated Beaker*. Hard grey clay containing white specks. First century, early. Evidently a foundation urn. Found "in situ" in an outside angle of foundations to north wall of building.

References:

May, Silchester, Pl. LXXII, 173.

No. 16. *Poppy-head Beaker*, with cordon at base of neck and decorated with rectangular groups of parallel rows of small clay studs. Thin hard brownish-grey clay. Found in upper part of filled in furnace pit to Bath House. Circa A.D. 100.

(May, Silchester, Pl. LXX, 160.

May, Richborough, Pl. XXV, 54.

Walters, M., 2644, Fig. 272.

Wroxeter Report, 1913, p. 50, Pl. XV, 11, 13.

Arch. lxxi, p. 177, f. 13, 92.)

No. 17. *Mortaria Rim-sections*.

(a) Hard, buff ware.

(b) Reddish-buff.

(c) Pinkish, coated white inside and out.

(d) Hard, buff.

(e) Buff.

(f) Soft, straw-coloured.

(g) Hard, greyish-white.

(h) Soft, yellow ware.

No. 18. (Plate VI.) Large Amphora of soft, buff ware, outer surface whitened. Two-handled (the illustration shows it before restoration completed). Height, to base of neck, 21 inches. Maximum diameter, 16 inches.

Date, from associated finds, early first century.

No. 19. Portions (not illustrated) of two of several first-century flagons discovered.

(a) Thin, hard, biscuit-like white ware.

(b) Soft dark-buff, surface whitened.

THE BANSTEAD COURT ROLL IN THE REIGNS OF RICHARD II AND HENRY IV.

BY

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

THE Roll begins in May, 1378, and breaks off in 1380, but parts of 1383 and 1384, and of 1393 and 1394 are preserved, making eighteen Courts in the reign of Richard II. In the reign of Henry IV the roll begins in 1401 and is fairly continuous to 1409, after which there is a gap until 1411. It then runs to the end of the reign, making thirty Courts in this reign, or forty-eight in all.¹

The manor at this time belonged to the King, having been obtained by Edward I as part of an exchange of lands with Sir John de Burgh, son of the great Justiciar. It embraced besides Banstead itself a considerable part of the parishes of Horley and Leigh. These parts in the Weald sent a separate homage to the Banstead Manor Court. Chaldon, a knight's fee, and some land in Wallington were also held of Banstead.

The Manor Court, which possessed both criminal and civil jurisdiction of a limited kind, and, as we shall see, was valuable to the lord both as a source of revenue and for protecting his interests, is described on the roll simply as "Curia," with "Banstede" in the margin, except when the View of Frankpledge was held once a year (usually in the autumn), when the description "Curia cum visu" is used.

¹ The rolls have been lodged at the Public Record Office by the courtesy of the Steward of the Manor, which has made it easy to examine them. The Court with view of 4th November 1378 is printed in full in my *History of Banstead*, p. 357, with translation, p. 139. Note 2 on p. 156 is not correct.

The only case of a more elaborate heading is a Court in December, 1401, which is headed "Visus franci plegii cum prima curia domini Ricardi de Arundell Chivaler." The King's knight, Richard Darrundell, brother of William Darrundell, chivaler, who was just dead, had received on September 27th, 1401, a grant from the King of the manor, with the Knight's fees, park and warren for life, to the value of 80 marks yearly, provided that he answered for any surplus. William had similarly held Banstead, and before him another King's Knight, Reginald Braibrok, had held it, and at the beginning of the reign of Richard II it was held for life by Nicholas de Carren, so that it would seem that at no time during the years covered by the rolls was the manor in the King's own hands.

The names of both William and Richard Arundel appear frequently on the Patent Rolls of the time as engaged on the King's service; *e.g.* in March, 1405, Richard had to garrison Hay with sixteen men-at-arms and eighty archers when the King was going to chastise the rebels in Wales.

The View of Frankpledge is also called on the rolls a leet, *e.g.* at the View of 1404 the tithing-man for Chaldon is fined 6d. because he did not come to present the "articulos letis." It was in theory a Court of criminal jurisdiction,¹ and as such is always distinguished on the rolls from the ordinary court. The main distinction in practice is that the various tithing-men appear for their tithings and pay the common fine or borghsilver² at the rate of 1d. a head for the other members³ of their tithings, each of whom was supposed to be security for the others, and directions are given for enrolling defaulters in their proper tithings. No transfers of land or ordinary litigation were conducted at the View, but the presentations made by the tithing-men, *e.g.* for breach of the assize of ale (which at Banstead itself

¹ See Holdsworth, *History of English Law*, I, 135.

² From the Anglo-Saxon "Bohr," or security. See Holdsworth, I, 14.

³ The tithing-man seems to have been exempt, for in 1406 the tithing-man of Leangre simply presents that all is well and pays nothing. In the *Tooting Beck Court Roll* (published by the London County Council, 1909) at this time when the tithing-man pays his borghsilver "capitaneo deducto" is added, but this is not so stated in the Banstead roll.

were made by a special officer, the Aletaster, and in the outlying parts by the tithing men) or for nuisances such as the flooding of roads owing to the failure of a tenant to clean his ditches, differ little from similar presentations made at the ordinary Courts.

The manor was divided into fourteen or fifteen tithings. Banstead itself had five (in 1378 it had six) tithings, and Tadworth and Copthill, both of which are in the present civil parish, each had one. So had Chaldon and Wallington, and the parts of the manor below the hill (the Weald), viz. Sidlow mill, Horley, Leigh, Hyde and Hulle (the latter after 1400 is called Leangre). The amount of borghsilver paid in 1378 was 7s. 10d. (the Chaldon entry is, however, illegible). If we add 3d. for Chaldon (which is what it paid in 1393) and 1s. 3d. for the fifteen tithing-men, we get 9s. 4d., which at 1d. a head gives 112 members of the tithings. There were also four defaults. The total is larger than in subsequent Views, where the figures tend to drop.

The Court was presided over by the Steward, who represented the lord. He is not mentioned in these rolls, except that there is an entry in 1411 of the cost of his dinner, viz. 2d. in bread, 1½d. in beer and 3d. in meat. But the formula used for judgments, "ideo consideratum est quod . . ." (it was adjudged that . . .), represents the steward's pronouncement, and in the contemporary Tooting Court Roll the formula used is "ideo consideratum est per senescallum." ¹

The officer of the Court whose business it was to see to summonses, distrains, etc. was the bedel, and service in the appointment, which was obligatory or villeins, was not popular.

In 1404 the tenants in the Weald claimed to be exempt from serving as bedel, and in the reign of Henry V all the tenants claimed to be exempt. The bedel was liable to fine for failure to distrain properly when ordered by the Court; e.g. in 1408 he is fined 2d. for failing to distrain the Prior of St. Mary Overey, who was required to prove

¹ E.g. p. 134, *Tooting Beck Court Rolls*.

his title to Collinsland in Banstead. The work was at best troublesome, and perhaps sometimes dangerous. In 1407 the wife of a poaching tenant is fined 4d. for making a rescue from the bedel, and it must in any case have interfered seriously with the bedel's own business. He probably had a small salary, besides which he received occasional pickings. In 1393 orders were given to distrain in a case of debt, and the bedel seized a dish and pot worth 3s., of which for his zeal he was granted 3d. But this seems to have been exceptional. The bedel was known later in Banstead as Constable, and the tithing-men as Headboroughs (but in Tadworth as Constable). A bailiff is also referred to as arresting strays, but he does not otherwise appear. The bailiff was originally responsible for farming operations,¹ and the bedel had also been an agricultural servant.² It is possible that the offices were now combined. In any case, both officials appear to have become merely officers of the Court.

The Court also appointed Afferers, who reduced to a precise sum the fines resulting from decisions of the Court. Afferers vary from court to court, being evidently appointed for the particular sitting, and are generally two, but sometimes three, and occasionally four, in number.

One other manorial officer is referred to on the roll, viz. the reeve (prepositus), an officer who in 1277 had rendered account of all receipts and expenditure in the manor,³ but is now (1408) only called a collector of rent. He does not play any part on the roll.

Let us now consider what purposes the Court actually served. In the first place, it enabled the lord to collect his dues, and served to protect his interests. At every View the borghsilver is paid; miscellaneous payments, such as enese (payment of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each pig) or deodands, are collected at the ordinary Court, and there is hardly a court at which

¹ See Wortyng's account, 1363-4, p. 90, of *History of Banstead*.

² *History of Banstead*, p. 41. The *Carshalton Court Rolls* printed by the Surrey Record Society show the bailiff making distraints, etc, which are made at Banstead by the bedel in these two reigns

³ *History of Banstead*, p. 45.

some of the tenants were not fined the customary 2d. for breaking the assize of beer—a payment so regular that it seems to be rather a licence than a penalty. The bondman who resided outside the manor paid his chevage, the tenant who did not wish to attend Court paid for being let off, heriots are collected on death and fines on admission to tenements. In addition to payments like these of the nature of dues, there were fines in our sense for defaulting in attendance at Court or failing to carry out the directions of the Court. The Court was, in fact, a profitable possession and more than paid its expenses. The tenants attended compulsorily and without payment, offenders who were guilty, *e.g.* of assault were fined, not imprisoned, and unsuccessful litigants always paid a fine to the Court. The Courts with View produced, of course, most money—that of 1404 produced £2 1s. 3d., of which borghsilver was 5s. 9d.

But the Court was also useful to the lord in protecting his interests in many ways. Thus it is presented in 1406 that Cecily Hened has occupied a piece of land without the lord's leave and for the past thirty years has withdrawn the rent—this she disputed—and that John Hereward has withdrawn his harvest labour for four years—he was fined 6d. at the next Court.

There are continual presentments about poaching, *e.g.* in 1403 that Roger Cokeman of Blechyngelgh and Richard Tyler of the same came into the lord's park and warren with bows and arrows, dogs and other devices, to hunt his deer and rabbits. In 1404 John Dyg, clerk, apparently an ex-vicar of Banstead, was fined no less than 6s. 8d. for trespassing in the lord's warren. In the same year seven tenants are fined in a lump for trespassing with their cattle, pigs or horses on the lord's pasture, and Thomas atte Mere, who has cut down oaks and other trees in le Swynefeldysgrene to the grave loss of the lord, must answer for it. The Court supplied the machinery through which tenants were compelled to keep the lord's buildings and their own tenements in repair. The homage of Banstead and of the Weald have a day to repair the lord's grange (1402), and it is presented that John Woghere unroofed

a barn in his bond tenement which was roofed with Hors-ham slates, and carried the aforesaid stones to the demesne of the Prior of Merton, and he is to be distrained to answer the lord for the waste (1401). In 1378 there is an entry fixing the date by which John Hend had to do his repairs, with a note that he had in his possession and was answerable to the lord for two stones, one oak, two boards, one frame, three racks for sheep, a bushel and a seed-basket—apparently a case where the lord had made an advance. This, however, is unusual, it usually being presented merely that a tenement is ruinous and that the tenant must repair it.

All this was legitimate, but the lord, who in 1393 makes a claim on the roll to appoint the bedel, either as against a claim that the appointment was elective or because he knew of the objection of some of the tenants to serve, at times strained the machinery of the Court. There seems to be a clear case of this in 1406, when it is recorded that orders were given to all tenants of Banstede who held according to the custom of the manor that in future their dogs should be expeditated under a penalty of 100s.

Now the expeditation of dogs, or cutting out the ball of the forefeet for the preservation of the King's game, is a term used in the laws of the forest, and there cannot have been any justification for such an order at Banstead in 1406. Before Richard Arundell's time there are entries indicating that the homage are responsible for fugitive bondmen, and this was no doubt common form.¹ But Arundell evidently tightened the machinery. In 1402 thirty-two names appear in one entry as doing fealty, which they would hardly have done in this way without some special cause.

In 1408 there are some remarkable entries on the roll. The Banstead homage then presented that Joan atte Mere, daughter of John atte Mere, had married John Tabard, and Emma, another daughter, had married John Tayllour, without the lord's leave; and at the next Court Juliana atte Mere, daughter of William atte Mere, asks leave to marry Roger Thurston and pays £5 for permission (merchet),

¹ Cf. the case of Carter (1402) in the Tooting roll.

and at the same time the roll records an acknowledgment of villenage by William Kyng with a description of his children. In 1412, after a similar record about the Bode family, Robert atte Mere, the lord's bondman, and all the bond homage are fined 10s. for failing to produce William Bode and other fugitive bondmen and threatened with a further penalty of 20s. if they fail again. We know that the tenants disputed the lord's view of their status, for the roll shows that in 1404 four of them refused to do fealty to the lord because they said that they were of free, not bond, status (*libere condicionis non native*), and all the tenants subsequently petitioned Henry V against Arundell's proceedings.¹ Whatever the legal rights of the parties to the dispute may have been, it is impossible to believe that the homage would have made such presentments as those of 1408 except under strong pressure.

The Court, however, served a number of useful purposes, both for the manor as a whole and for the individual tenant. Nuisances are constantly presented—the highway between Horsehulle and Leggersland is under water and foundrous by Richard Logger's default; John Huwet has not cleaned his ditches at Caldecroft (in Horley) and the road there is consequently foundrous (the roads in the Weald were always bad); the bridge below the church at Leigh is ruinous and should be repaired; Thomas Yhurst has ploughed up the road to Burgh; John Saunder has closed a lawful path (*legalem semitam*) at Tadworth; the highway at Sherwode Strete is foundrous owing to the digging of Thomas at Wode,² and so forth.

Also waifs and strays are dealt with, the latter being usually animals which gave little trouble. In 1378 it is solemnly recorded that a pair of boots came as waif (*i.e.* abandoned by a felon). In 1404 a black horse caused trouble. The horse was presented by one of the Banstead

¹ See *History of Banstead*, p. 146. The extent of 1325 gives the name of one tenant in the Weald (p. 67) of whom the obligation not to marry a daughter without licence is specially recorded, which certainly seems to imply that the case was exceptional.

² Not long before iron had been mined in the highway at Horley. See *S.A.C.*, XXXIV, p. 105.

tithing-men as waif, but subsequently twelve tenants on their oath declared that the horse "non fuit weyfyatum," or in the hands of a felon, and the tithing-man and his tithing were fined 6d. for a false presentation. In 1402 a sow gave rise to a conflict of jurisdictions. The Court testified that John Heed, late the lord's bailiff, arrested a sow of red and white colour within the lordship as stray in the 21st year of Richard II, but Stephen Ingram, the bailiff of the Hundred of Copthorne, took and removed the sow, to the lord's damage, etc., and let there be a writ, etc. But the result does not appear. In 1405 a black ox, aged two years, worth more than 10s., came as a stray and was seized by John the bailiff of the Hundred of Reygate "vi et armis."¹ And the same John broke the fence of John Tanner at Horley and took away two cows worth 20s. But though 10s. is written over the bailiff's name as if that was the fine which he was to pay, it is unlikely that he paid much attention to the Manor Court.

The Court interfered vigorously at times to protect the public. In 1406 one of the Banstead tithing-men presented that John Doveton, clerk, keeps a dog which bites various animals, and the comparatively heavy fine of half a mark (3s. 4d.) is imposed. The public opinion of a community of farmers regarding a dog which worried sheep was probably expressed by the Court. In 1412 the tithing-man of Sidlow mill presents that John Grenyng (who had been within the lordship for over a year without being placed in his tithing) was a common butcher taking excessive gain, and Grenyng is fined 2d., no doubt as a warning. The numerous presentments with regard to obstruction of roads have already been referred to.

But probably the greatest advantage which the Court gave to the tenant was that it supplied him with a convenient system of conveyance and land registration. Most of the

¹ We need not, of course, suppose that the words were literally true. As early as 1310 they were coming to be regarded as common form (Holds-worth, II, 364). At one time they were, it would seem, employed to found jurisdiction in the King's Court by making what was a mere tort appear to be a breach of the King's peace. They became so firmly established that an Act of Parliament was passed in 1705 to make it safe to omit them in certain cases.

business of the ordinary courts (as opposed to the View), which is not concerned with litigation is concerned with the conveyance of land held in villenage, or, as it was now in process of becoming, copyhold land. The free tenant was independent of his lord's Court and could resort to the Royal Courts to protect his interests,¹ but the title to land held in villenage was to be found on the Court Roll, and such land had to be conveyed subject to the custom of the manor. When Cecily Hened's title to a virgate of land called Crouchelond was challenged, she produced in Court in 1407 a copy of an entry by which John Hened surrendered the virgate, and the lord re-granted it to John and Cecily and their heirs to be held by the ancient rents and services. The system of taking such copies was evidently thoroughly established. When, for instance, Robert Ihurst surrendered a messuage and half a virgate called Bechelond and Thomas Popelot was admitted in 1402, there is a note in the margin "fiat copia," and the roll has the word "copia" in the margin against a transfer of land in 1378. On every conveyance or admission to a tenement held in villenage the lord took his fees. There seems to have been a scale for admission of 3s. 4d., or 6s. 8d., or 13s. 4d., but it is difficult to see on what principle the scale was applied, unless on that of the ability of the tenant to pay, and especially later the fines vary greatly. When, for instance, in 1393 John Lamput takes a virgate formerly belonging to John Long (a bondman who had left the manor without leave) for ten years for the ancient rents, services and customs, and undertakes to do the repairs, he only pays a fine of 7d. for entry, and it seems clear that the lord was glad to admit for a purely nominal fine. On the other hand, in 1383, when Peter in the lane, who held a half-virgate and a farthingland, died, the lord not only took as heriot an ox worth 13s. 4d., but made his son John pay a fine of 6s. 8d. for admission. And he took his fees for every transaction. Thus, in 1412, when Margaret atte Mere died, who held for life a half-virgate formerly belonging to Thomas atte Mere, with reversion to Thomas's son Peter, the lord took a sheep worth 14d. as heriot and

¹ See Holdsworth, II, 260.

admitted Peter for a fine of 3s. 4d.; and when Peter thereupon surrendered the land and it was re-granted to him and his wife, a further fine of 2s. was taken. These fines, however, although it is difficult to say on what exact principle they were levied, do not seem to be oppressive, being similar to the fines recorded at the time on the Tooting roll.

We have seen that Arundell insisted on the conditions of villenage, and most of the admissions and conveyances are for the ancient rents, services and customs. But he could not always let in this way. For instance, in 1406 Thomas Popelot took from the lord a tenement called Stretisland which was a half-virgate of twelve acres, also a garden of a quarter of an acre, and another half-acre, paying a rent of 5s. for all services and a fine of only 12d. for admission.

Although, however, the Court Roll afforded a decisive and convenient record of title, it was in one way unsatisfactory. No plans or maps of course existed, and in most cases no attempt was made to define boundaries. If any attempt is made to define position it is extremely rough. When Margery Popelot in 1378 surrenders three and a half acres not lying together, they are perforce described for identification, but only in the vaguest way, one at Leggeswaye and two and a half by the high road and called Marchalesland. In 1404 a single acre is let, and it is described as lying in Holdene (Holding Shot, no doubt, in Banstead Commonfield) between the land of the tenement le Frenoke on the south and the land of the tenement le Grete on the north. And this is unusually detailed. It was no doubt only because everybody knew every acre in the parish that disputes did not more often arise. But they did arise, and presently we shall come across an indirect method of deciding a title to land.

The Court Roll no doubt prevented much litigation as to title, but there are a few pleas of land recorded, mostly abandoned, with the result that the plaintiff was fined 2d. —perhaps a fairly inexpensive way of being disagreeable for a time to an unpleasant neighbour. There is, however, in 1404 a record of an elaborate plea of land in which

Roger atte Hulle recovers land from William Kyng. They put themselves on the homage, who give an elaborate history of the land, showing that Kyng had lawfully held the land which he acquired from William atte Hulle and conveyed to John atte Hulle, who conveyed to Roger, the plaintiff, whom Kyng disseised unjustly and without judgment after King Henry's first voyage to Gascony¹ to the damage of Roger atte Hulle of 20s. So atte Hulle has entry on paying a fine of 6s. 8d. and gets the damages, and Kyng is fined 6d. The case may be real litigation, but it rather looks like a fictitious suit. In 1404 there is a quarrel about a right of way which Isabella atte Mere claimed against Henry Blake. In this case the Court, with the consent of the parties, made a compromise, giving the old lady the easement for her life on condition that she paid Blake a rent of a chicken every year.

The Manor Court probably modelled itself as far as possible on the Royal Courts—it clearly knows of the Statute of Edward I, and in another case in 1409 when the defendants, who were duly summoned according to the custom of the manor, failed to appear, directions were given to take the land into the lord's hand, and in the margin is "Cape Magnum," which was the writ used in the King's Courts for the King to take land into his hands, and if the tenant came not at the day given him thereby he lost his land. Did lawyers then practise in the Manor Court? When in 1378 William Kyng, in a plea of debt, is present by his attorney Roger Kantebery and denies the debt, it is tempting to assume that Kantebery, a name which does not appear among the tenants, was a professional lawyer. In 1407 there is a plea of debt in which Richard Langhurst claims from John Frank 3s. for a writ (*pro brevi*) and other things bought from him with damages 12d. But in any case all representatives in Court certainly were not lawyers, for in some cases, *e.g.* when Constance Lovelane in a plea of land in 1404 puts John Bradewell in her place to win or lose, or Alice Tygge puts John Clerk similarly in 1408, the names

¹ This is a reference to the statute of Edward I dealing with writs of novel disseisin. See the Recoveries printed in Vol. XXXII of our *Collections*.

of the representatives appear to be those of tenants. In the great majority of cases litigants evidently had to conduct their cases in person, or perhaps for that reason failed to appear.

The cases other than land cases fall into a few clearly defined classes. The most numerous are pleas of Trespass, of which some fifty are recorded, many, however, ending in the plaintiff being fined for failing to appear. Animals were, of course, a fertile source of quarrel. Thus, Thomas Brygger in 1378 proceeds against John atte Pende because his dogs have torn and bitten plaintiff's pigs in the highway and elsewhere, to the damage of the said Thomas of 12d., and John Frank claims 20d. damages against Richard Brugger in 1408 because his dog killed an ewe worth 12d. John Bradewell's dog must have had a peculiarly bad reputation, for in 1409 John Cotes alleged that the animal broke into his house and ate up meat to the loss of the said John Cotes which he put at 10s. Bradewell, it is hardly necessary to say, contended that he had no dog which behaved in this way, and this he offered to verify by making his law.¹

William Joye *v.* William Kyng, in 1410, is a case of a different kind. Here the plaintiff contended that Kyng had ploughed half an acre at Longlandes belonging to plaintiff and trampled and used his grass, and the damage he put at 3s. 4d. Kyng denies and alleges that the half-acre was his own. The homage enquire and find that the land is Joye's, and that he should recover his damages, which, however, they assess at only 4d. And Kyng has to pay his 2d. Now this case is interesting because it seems

¹ Bradewell appears to have been a troublesome fellow. In 1409 he was park-keeper and swore that John Cotes and others had hunted rabbits in the lord's warren, and they admitted this and were fined, so Cote's action was probably inspired by revenge. But the next entry shows that Bradewell had to find pledges for carrying out the injunctions of the lord and tenants, his mainpernors being put under penalty of losing their tenements, and the bedel was to arrest his goods. What the meaning of this was does not appear, but it is certain that Bradewell was convicted before the Justices of the King's Bench of a trespass done with force and arms on Arundell and was outlawed, for after Arundell's death he obtained a pardon (*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 20 November 1423).

to show that whatever the law you could in fact establish a title to land by means of a plea of trespass. For the Court Roll never in those days defined the boundaries of tenements, and when Kyng alienated or died his successor would presumably have only been admitted to whatever Kyng in fact held—the title would be to “the tenement late William Kyng’s.”

In 1406 a batch of fourteen cases of trespass was compromised. The trespasses were all against John Clerk, excepting the last, which was against John Fyssher. Unfortunately the exact subject of dispute does not appear.

The next most numerous class is pleas of Debt, which do not number quite half those of Trespass. They are for barley worth 3s. or two bushels of malt, or for 8d. for the hire of a house, or 2s. for the rent of a croft of land and damages 12d., or for sums of money lent, as 10s. 7½d. and 12d. damages, or 3s. 4d. and 12d. damages. It must be remembered that a direct claim for interest on money was not permissible, and such claims had to be made in the shape of claims for damage.

There are a very few pleas of Contract; *e.g.* in 1378 Richard atte Hyde claims to have sold 100 cartloads of marl to Richard Bromman for 16s. 8d., of which 8s. 4d. had been paid.

In 1411 there is a plea of waste, in which John Wythemere sues Richard Munday for waste in respect of 100 plum trees and 20 ashes in a half virgate called Godards, which Munday held for life with reversion to Wythemere.

In 1409 John Tygge was fined 2d. for failing to answer Alice Tygge about the execution of the will of John Tygge, senior.

The foregoing summary will give an idea of the civil business of the Court. The outstanding feature is the litigiousness of the tenants. When Wythemere was suing Munday for waste in the case just referred to, Munday was trying to get even with him by starting two pleas of debt, a plea of contract, and a plea of trespass. One of the pleas of debt broke down at once as Munday failed to pursue it and was fined 2d. When Brygger was recovering from atte Pende for damage done to his pigs in 1378, atte Pende

was bringing two pleas of trespass against him, one of which he won and the other he lost.

Nor was litigation in the Tygge family confined to the case just referred to. Alice brought two pleas of debt against John, in one of which she claimed to have lent him 3s. 4d. with 12d. damages—this case she won. The other she failed to pursue and had to pay the customary 2d. The year before she had brought a plea of trespass against him for entering and carrying off her corn and put her loss at 10s.; John admitted, but asked to be assessed by the homage, who put the loss at three bushels of corn. And in another case he had been fined 2d. for unjustly detaining part of her dower.

In conclusion, a few words should be said as to the procedure followed in the Court. In the leet cases we are merely informed that a presentment is made, *e.g.* that the highway at Pokenyllslonde is under water through the failure of John atte Wode to clear his ditches, therefore he is in mercy, and a fine of 2d. is recorded; or that Peter atte Mere insulted Juliana Kyng and unjustly drew blood from her, therefore he is in mercy and a fine of 2d. is recorded. But in the civil litigation the cases are recorded at much greater length. Let us take the exact record of the case about Bradewell's voracious dog (1409): "John Cotes complains against John Bradewell in a plea of trespass. And he complains that on the 8th day of July in the ninth year of the present King the dog of the aforesaid John Bradewell broke into the house of the aforesaid John Cotes and ate his bread and meat there to the loss of the aforesaid John Cotes 10s., et cætera. And the aforesaid John Bradewell says that he had no dog who made such trespass on the aforesaid John as he in his count alleges. And this he offers to verify by law et cætera. And he has a day to make his law by the next Court."

This is clearly a record in a fixed form, since it is so familiar that it is abbreviated by *et cætera*. The *et cætera* covered *e.g.* the plaintiff's production of suit (*i.e.* witness to show a *prima facie* case), which, though indispensable, was now a mere formality. The form is modelled on the practice of the King's Courts, though in allowing wager of

law in trespass it seems to have been behind them.¹ The wager of law consisted merely in bringing a varying number of persons—there are cases in these rolls of three or four, or even twelve, including the defendant—to swear to the defendant's case. They were not witnesses in the modern sense, *i.e.* persons who had personal knowledge of the facts in issue, who would say what they knew and be examined on their evidence. They were a survival of an earlier age, when the parties appeared with their supporters, and the Court did little more than keep the peace between them, or settle how (*e.g.* by battle) they should fight it out. The system seems to us absurd, but in the Manor Court, where everyone knew everybody, it must have been easier to assess the value of the oaths of the compurgators than it could be in a modern court. The Court in fixing the number of compurgators no doubt considered the credibility of the defendant. When Thomas Whyte in 1406 claimed 1s. 6d. for fencing 18 perches and 3s. 4d. damages from John Sutton, we may suppose that Sutton's character for truthfulness stood low, for he was told to bring eleven compurgators. Nor, it seems, was the wager invariably accepted, for in 1405 John Frank proceeded against John Wyker and his wife in a plea of trespass. The latter waged their law that they were in no respect guilty. They were summoned and appeared, but the decision was that Frank should recover damages, though he only got 4s. out of the 20s. which he claimed. Wager of law was not used in all pleas of trespass, but it was the ordinary procedure in pleas of debt.

An alternative method is that followed, *e.g.* in a case of trespass in 1408, in which John Frank complained Richard Brugger's dog had killed one of his ewes. In this case the defendant, who denied the fact, puts himself on the homage, and Frank likewise. And thereupon the homage have a day to advise by the next Court and the parties to hear. Similarly in *Joye v. Kyng*, already referred to (1410), where Kyng was said to have ploughed Joye's land, defendant asks that enquiry may be made by the homage. And the same is sometimes done even in cases

¹ See Holdsworth, I, 307.

of debt, *e.g.* when Thomas Cook claims 2s. rent and 12d. damages from Gilbert Whyte (1405). This is the earliest case on the roll of a plea of debt in which law was not waged.

To leave the matter to the homage to decide out of court would not seem to us a satisfactory method, but it at least has the merit of allowing enquiry. The homage were acquainted with the facts, or in the position to make themselves acquainted, and as compared with wager of law it is a step towards deciding the case on the merits. If we may judge from the readiness of the Banstead tenants to resort to the Court to settle their quarrels, we may conclude that whatever the defects of the system they did not regard the Court as unwilling or unable to do justice among themselves.

EXCAVATIONS AT FARLEY HEATH, ALBURY, 1926.

BY

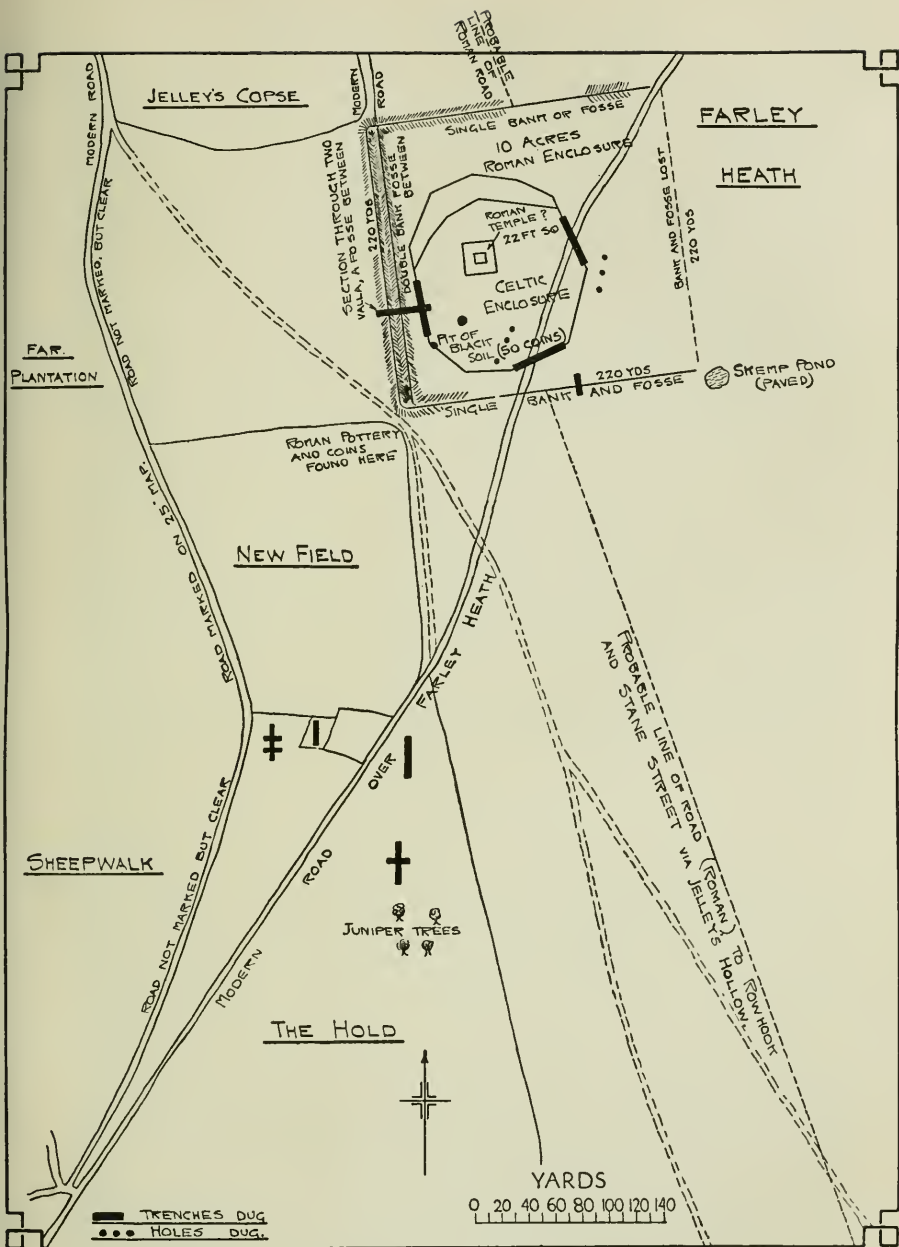
S. E. WINBOLT, M.A.

(A) OUTSIDE THE CAMP.

DIGGING, mainly precautionary, was done at Farley Heath during August, September and October, 1926. Miss O. M. Heath, of Albury, initiated the plan, got monetary assistance from a few local friends, and invited me to take charge of the excavations.

The sale of a large acreage of land S.W. of the Roman site on the Heath and on both sides of the road, and the probability that it would soon to a large extent be built upon, suggested that it was advisable from the archæological standpoint to anticipate building operations, and see whether the soil concealed any antiquities of pre-Roman or Roman age. Immediately S.W. of the Roman enclosure and west of the road is New Field, in the north portion of which Roman pottery and coins are from time to time dug up. But this ground was not available; so we began at the back of the cottage. All trenches were dug 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The first, near the old road, was 32 yards long, and across this at right angles short cross trenches were cut in two places. Here there was not the slightest vestige of Roman antiquity—nothing but greyish sandy top soil, and red sandstone at 3 feet. Next, to the N.E. of this, in grass N. of the hut in the cottage garden, was dug a trench 18 yards long; this again produced nothing but a little modern building rubble.

(Incidentally I found that the old road, which is marked on the 25-inch Ordnance Map only to the west of New Field, continues quite clearly both N. and S., East of Far



ROMAN CAMP, FARLEY HEATH.

FIG. I.

Plantation and of Sheepwalk respectively. On the N. it is continued by a modern road W. of Jelley's Copse ; on the S. it makes a tangent with the modern road at the big quarry. I am told it can be traced farther, but I did not investigate this. It is an interesting old road, but I think not Roman. Its width is about 18 feet, and it is cambered, and protected on both sides by banks, in places by a double bank on the East side.)

The four diggers were then put on the north angle of The Hold. Here a north-to-south trench was dug, 22 yards long, but the underlying sandstone prevented digging deeper than 2 feet. Again not a vestige. Finally, at an interval of about 30 yards, we went S. in amongst the juniper trees and dug 12 yards, north to south, with a rectangular cross trench in the centre of 4 yards. The results were again absolutely negative; but there was the satisfaction of knowing that on the part of the land available, the part nearest to known Roman remains, there is no likelihood of building or laying out gardens over anything of historical interest.

Thanks are due to the late Mr. J. S. Marshall and Mrs. Galloway for permission to dig on their land.

(B) THE CAMP.

The precautionary part of the programme done, with the permission of the Duke of Northumberland we turned our attention to the known Celtic and Roman site on the Heath. It is about 2 miles S.E. of St. Martha's Church on the chalk downs, and has an altitude of about 400 feet.

This ground has had a very troubled history since the Romans left it about A.D. 410. Apparently it has had several alternations of cultivation and wild: it has been freely quarried for ironstone and sand: it has been traversed by roads which are now derelict and hard to find. Archæologically it has interested many antiquaries whose names are known, and probably hundreds have done sporadic digging for curiosities. But anything like modern systematic investigation with long straightforward trenching I believe has never fallen to its lot.

Ashmole paid it some attention in 1639, and was followed by Aubrey (*flor. c. 1650*). Manning and Bray, the historians of Surrey (1809), have left some record of it and made a plan; and, finally, Martin Tupper seems to have spent the years 1848–50 in turning over all the patches of black soil he could find, publishing at Guildford a descriptive booklet in 1850.¹ What remains visible to-day to recall inhabitation by Celt and Roman is very little, and that is, perhaps mercifully, concealed by bracken and heather from the eye of all but the most determined investigator. He will be able to trace out the lines of the double vallum on the west, and the single vallum on the north and south, but that on the east, being on a slope, has apparently gone past recall.

A small piece of masonry with a few red tiles scattered around has for many years been visible above ground, in the south-west quarter of the Roman enclosure; and it is said by men who work on the Heath that they know of fragments of masonry (as in Tupper's plan) which cross the road at different angles at its southern end. It might be possible, after a thorough clearance of bracken, to trace something of the sand banks which limited the 9- or 10-sided enclosure which Tupper puts on his plan. Of the whole site, probably Haverfield's theory is that which holds the field. An original Celtic embanked settlement was enclosed by the Romans with a quadrangular vallum; inside the Celtic quarter was erected a small square temple (or cella) of masonry, with a precinct 22 yards square marked out round it by banks—perhaps the symbol of Roman rule.²

¹ *Farley Heath: A Record of its Roman Remains.* By Martin F. Tupper. (Andrews, Guildford, 1850.)

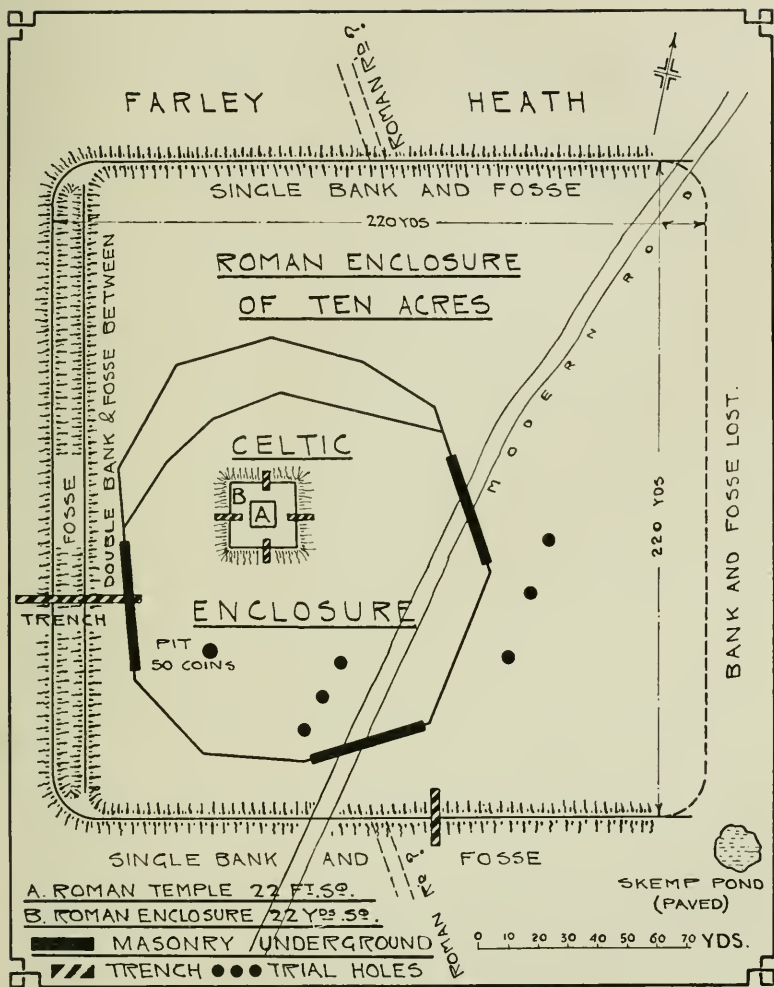
² This temple may be purely Celtic: see *F.R.S.*, 1926, vol. 16, pt. 2, pp. 239, 240. The type is common in North Gaul. One of the early first century was found at Bern; two close together have recently been found at Richborough; two together occurred at Silchester; and yet another at Worth, near Sandwich (Oct. 1925), with internal measurements $18 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. This Celtic type is in essence "a central rectangular cella surrounded by a peristyle." But the pottery shows that the Farley Heath example was built under Roman influence.

Aubrey says he saw "the toft¹ of a temple" on a plain, a stone's-throw from the road, and that Ashmole had told him that he (Ashmole) remembered the "ground-pinning" (footings or lower part?), both of the square and the circle² of it; and this ground-pinning was visible plainly as high as the tops of the banks in Aubrey's time. In 1670 the site of this temple was dug for stone and brick, and Roman coins and octagonal tiles (remains of the floor) were found. A small part of the N.E. angle of the wall was left below ground level, which has served as a useful guide.

It is, perhaps, worth recording as for the year 1926 the results of measurement and digging; where we checked the results of Manning and Bray, Tupper, and the 25-inch Ordnance Map, it will be seen that our work substantially corroborates that of our predecessors. We found the length of all three existing valla of the big Roman enclosure (*i.e.* N., W. and S.) approximately 220 yards (or $676\frac{1}{2}$ Roman feet), and conclude that the length of the east side was the same. We did not check the shape or measurements of the Celtic enclosure. Each side of the square embanked around the temple we made *c.* 22 yards (or $70\frac{1}{3}$ Roman feet). The interior of each of the temple walls must have been *c.* 22 English feet (or $24\frac{1}{3}$ Roman feet). The Roman enclosure, therefore, comprised exactly 10 acres. The temple-wall measurements were arrived at thus. Beginning with the few stones of the N.E. angle showing above ground, we dug down each side, and found that: of the east wall a length of 13 feet 8 inches was left; its greatest width at the top, apparently the complete original width, at the height of 3 feet from the foundation was 4 feet 4 inches. Of the north wall there was a length of 14 feet surviving, 4 feet wide and 3 feet high. The foundation was laid on sand, though 2 feet deeper would have brought builders down to a solid foundation of ironstone rock. On the sand were laid broken pieces of limestone, 1 inch thick and 2 or 3 inches deep; over this 10 inches' depth of whitish mortar

¹ A "toft" is a legal term, meaning the site of a ruined building.

² The circle probably means the ten-sided figure described by the Celtic embankment as shown by Tupper, about 825 yards in circumference.



ROMAN CAMP, FARLEY HEATH.

FIG. 2.

in which were small chips of ironstone. The wall itself was built of irregular rough lumps of limestone and the same mortar. *Fragments of Roman-British pottery were found under the foundations.* Wishing to make out, if possible, the original length of all four walls, we continued the trenches on all four sides, and were rewarded by finding definite indications of the foundation mortar on the interior side all round, so that tolerably correct measurements could be made. The trenches were filled in again, and the small piece of masonry at the N.E. angle left protruding just as we found it. No coins, but occasional pieces of Roman pottery were found.

We located the banks of the 22-yard square and cut a section through all four of them: as a great many pieces of Roman brick and tile were found in them, it is certain—and this point is confirmed by the valla—that the sand banks were piled over a core of building rubble intended to solidify them; the grass growing over them held them firmly together. To trace out the ten-sided Celtic embankment would have been a matter of great difficulty and demanding much time owing to the obscuring depth of bracken and heather. I next made a section of the S. vallum and fosse at about the centre of the S. side, E. of the road. The fosse was dug to a depth of 3 feet 6 inches, but nothing was found either in it or the vallum except pieces of Roman tile. In the fosse 8 inches of top soil; then yellow variegated sand, and at the bottom broken ironstones. Next, three holes were dug on each side of the road with a view of finding black soil, but with no result. We made attempts to find traces of the Rowhook-Farley Heath Roman road, the probable line of which is diagonally across the rising ground to the south in a direction S.E. Here again we failed.

Attention was next turned to the remains of a fine old road which leaves the modern road across the Heath some hundred yards N.E. of the camp, and tends in a N.W. direction. It is well cambered and has a bank on each side, and is 26 feet wide inside the banks. There is no doubt that it was originally metalled, but was despoiled of it within living memory. Cartloads were habitually taken away by neighbouring folk for building and other purposes. I can-

not say definitely that this was a Roman road, but it has the appearance of one, and looks far too good to have been a mere mediaeval track.

Coming back to the camp, I set five men on to dig a trench 60 feet long straight through the two western valla and the fosse between them; and then another of 60 feet, parallel with and close up against the inner vallum on its inner side, with a view to finding pottery, which has a way of collecting against an obstacle. These valla as they now stand are probably very much worn down, mere shadows of their originals. The section showed that the top of the outer (W.) vallum is now only 2 feet 2 inches above the general level of the camp. At its base the diameter is 17 feet 6 inches. At Hardham and Alfoldean, where the valla were composed of stiffer soil, a base of 13–15 feet was sufficient; but here, where the material was loose sand, a base of 17–18 feet was necessary for the piling of a bank of reasonable height. In the body of this vallum were found pieces of Roman pottery and several chipped flints, and plenty of broken Roman tiles, used, no doubt, to stiffen the structure. The fosse was apparently about 12 feet wide. It could not have held water, but the redder colour of the sand was quite marked, and was probably caused by the percolation of water impregnated with iron.

The inner (E.) bank was of the same width as the outer, but a few inches lower. The trench dug up against and parallel with it on the inner side realized its object; it provided plenty of fragments of pottery. Among these was about a half of a grey urn, ornamented on the side with burnished lines in chess-board pattern—an uncommon design; a fragment of brown sandy ware with incised scroll pattern, Celtic in appearance; a good piece of decorated Samian, f.37 (see p. 189); a blue glass bead (see p. 193); a piece of wavy ornament produced by a 5-toothed comb, and of Celtic style; and several interesting rims, which are described below in the section on finds. In it were found also the base of a lead vessel painted white, with a groove round the side of the base, and the bow of a Celtic bronze fibula, ending in a dog's head. The pin was missing, and the coiled spring had fallen out of its square

cavity in the head (see p. 192). With these were four flint flakes and several iron objects.

In a prolongation of the vallum trench towards the E. we cut through the remains of one of the Celtic banks. A little N.E. of this section I found a patch of ground where neither bracken or heath would grow; it was covered by light green grass, and roughly about 9 yards square. Digging soon established this as a big pit of black soil. When it came to clearing the site of the débris of the final fire and destruction, a pit was dug about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the middle down to the solid ironstone rock. The sides sloped up gradually, like those of a basin, to a top roughly circular, the diameter of which was about 8 yards. Into this all kinds of surface rubbish were thrown, pottery, iron, bronze, and coins, representing the pre-Roman, and the whole duration (with one marked gap) of the Roman occupation. From this were extracted by careful sifting many interesting small finds, including 51 coins, beginning with two silver British uninscribed coins and ending with one of Honorius. Though a few of these are not reported by Tupper, the dating inference of the site from our coins almost exactly corroborates his results. Starting with British uninscribed coins, inscribed coins of Verica and Epaticus, and a consular denarius, his list includes coins of 55 emperors and empresses from Tiberius and Claudius to Arcadius and Honorius. In all he found over a thousand coins, one by one, and very little below the surface. At the present time several Farley coins, unrecorded, are in private hands. Nine of these are known to belong to the first century, including two not found in Tupper's or our list—viz., an Augustus, and a silver denarius of Titus.

Before closing up each trench, taking a leaf out of the book of Gen. Pitt-Rivers, we placed a little square of sheet lead at the bottom with the date of our excavation.

THE FINDS.

I. POTTERY

A. Samian.

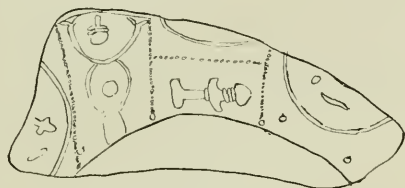
B. Coarse Wares.

A. SAMIAN (*Terra Sigillata*).

(Inset illustrations reduced to half size.)

(1) An interesting piece of Samian, f.37, found in the west bank. Part of decorated zone, and of undecorated zone (or soffit) below: 4 inches long, greatest width, 2 inches. Dr. Felix Oswald, who kindly examined the fragment, confidently assigns this to the potter who stamped his wares with the mark BF ATTONI, which has been interpreted by Barthely (Ohl Zeugmantel) as *Belsus fecit Attoni*.

"The peculiar vertical Candelabrum ornament occurs on a f. 37 at Wald Bossert (stamped BF ATTONI) between medallions of double circles (Knorr, Cannstatt, 1905, XVIII, 1), and on other



NO. 1. SAMIAN.

examples in his style at Cannstatt (Ib. XVIII. 2, XIX. 1). I have found it on a 37 fragment stamped BF ATTONI at the London Museum, with similar medallions. It is on a 37 at Wels, with similar medallions, from which it is separated by bead rows as in your specimen. It occurs on a 37 at Bengen stamped BF ATTONI (Behrens, Bengen XIII, 8).—There is just the tail of a dolphin in your medallions (Déch. 1051) which was borrowed by the Rheinzabern potters. Your specimen has neat workmanship and good glaze originally, and is fairly thin compared with ordinary Rheinzabern ware. Its date is about A.D. 150–160. This is metope, rather than free style, as used by other Rheinzabern potters."

(2) Two pieces of rim of f. 18.

(3) Piece of f. 33.

(4) Piece of plain zone of a 37, 2 inches wide.



No. 7.



No. 9.

(5) Piece of 37, ovolo and part of decorated zone, much worn and glaze lost.

(6) Part of base, coned underneath.

(7) Side of flanged bowl and part of flange, of good paste and glaze. Drag. f. 28. Mid 2nd cent.

(8) Quarter of a footring and part of wall. Form ?.

(9) Base of jug, still retaining some of its glaze. Flat base $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch diameter.

Cf. May's *Silchester*: Pl. 82, No. 4, and Pl. 69, No. 8.

(10) A few fragments of unknown form.

B. COARSE POTTERY.



No. 2.

(1) Part of a grey urn with exceptional ornament, viz. burnished lines crossing rectangularly in chess-board pattern.

(2) Fragment of brown sandy pottery with incised scroll ornament in Celtic style.

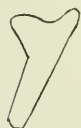


No. 5.

(3) Piece of wavy pattern, incised with 5-toothed comb. Celtic style.

(4) Red pottery with roulette ornament.

(5) Big square rim with small groove at top.



No. 6.

(6) Several rims of same type as 5.

(7) Black sandy ware with ornament thus: the groove marked with a finger-tip.

(8) Base of hard grey pot with two concentric incised rings underneath.

(9) Black flat rim, width $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

(10) Piece of store jar, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, ornamented with 8 parallel horizontal lines, below which 4 parallel vertical lines, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart.



No. 7.

(11) Perforated base of colander.

(12) Small black carinated side.

(13) A clumpy fold-over rim.



No. 13.

(14) Several pieces of bead rim and side, ornamented with incised lattice zone, with plain zone below. These bead rims probably date between 50 B.C. and 50 A.D. Vessels with such rims have been found by Mr. Bushe-Fox at Hengistbury: also at Casterley and Knapp Hill Camps (Wilts), at Puttenham (Guildford), and at Woodcuts, Rotherley, and Rushmore by Pitt-Rivers. They are a simple form of pottery, generally of rude quality and of smooth surface, not hard baked. Cf. *Cranborne Chase*, Vol. II, pp. 144, 5.

(15) Some pieces of very coarse, loose sandy texture, black-brown outside, and greyish inside: probably early first century.

(16) Pieces of dishes, red and black.

(17) Red 3-reeded handle.

(18) Two pieces of collar mortar, grey. Inside west valla.

(19) Part of base of small red cup.

(20) Piece of Castor, dark grey slip and white body.

(21) Fragment: red body, grey exterior with a band of white slip.

(22) Fragment of thick grey mortar with white slip on rim.

(23) Side of dish, height 1 inch: red outside, black inside.

(24) Coarse flat rim, 1 inch wide, black sandy body, red outside.

(25) Four fragments of Rhenish ware: red body, black slip, and reddish barbotine ornament:

(a) Hind leg of dog.

(b) Basket-like ornament, with two lines curving apart upwards; between them three flattened circles above one another, with an upright rod up the middle, terminating at top in a square.



No. 25 (b).



No. 25 (c).

(c) Parts of concentric scrolls.

(d) Similar fragment, with peculiar leaf ornament.



No. 25 (d).

(26) Piece of thumb pot (indented beaker).

(27) Small red base perforated with a single hole in centre: probably the result of wear.



No. 28.

(28) Mouth of grey jug.



No. 30.

(29) Lattice band 1 inch wide, groups of four lines crossing, with three horizontal lines above, and six below.

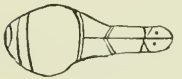
(30) Piece of rough brown pottery with small holes punctured in rim, and groove below.

(31) Brown pot, with ornament of punctured dots under rim.

II. BRONZE.



Side.



Back.

No. 1.

(1) Bow of a bronze Celtic fibula, tapering to a dog's head point. The pin was missing, and its coil had fallen out of the square cavity in the head. Found in trench inside west valla.

Length over bow, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch; round the head also $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

(2) Two coiled springs of bronze fibulæ.

(3) A bronze ring.

(4) Bezel of ring, with five enamelled dots arranged like the 5 on a dice.



No. 4.

(5) The third of the moulded rim of a vessel: weight $\frac{3}{8}$ oz.

(6) Piece of sheet copper with green patina, folded over, with nail-hole piercing the fold: $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Perhaps an applied ornament near the lock on a wooden chest.



No. 6.

(7) Hemispherical covering to a knob. ? Top of a big nail; traces of round incisions for enamel.

III. GLASS.

(1) Dark blue bead with white semicircular markings on side: diameter $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Similar to Tupper's *Farley Heath*, opp. p. 22.

(2) Plain green bead: $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diam.

(3) " " " $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diam.

(4) Blue bead, with white wavy ornament, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diam.

(5) " " " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diam.

N.B.—3, 4, and 5 eighths: multiples of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch seem to be standard diameters.

(6) Fragment of hollow rim of cup of clear glass.

(7) Another fragment of hollow rim, very light green.

IV. STONE.

(1) Four flint flakes from the trench inside the west valla.

(2) Piece of marble with two surfaces polished.

V. IRON.

(1) A curved piece of iron, resembling part of a stirrup.

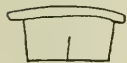
(2) A thick nail, square at the top, with no head.

(3) Four fragments of an iron hinge.

(4) A good number of nails of ordinary Roman types.

VI. LEAD.

(1) Base of a vessel, painted white, with groove round the side.



No. 2.

(2) Piece of lead ornament, like the capital of a column.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Blue melon bead of paste: diam. $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.

VIII. COINS (51).

Arranged in chronological order.

(Thanks are due to Mr. Harold Mattingly, British Museum, for ready help in identification; but he is not responsible for everything in these descriptions.)

(1) British silver, uninscribed.

Obv. Indescribable ornament (possibly derived from charioteer driving r).

Rev. Horse r., with ring ornament on hind- and forequarters.

Above, a figure like Greek capital epsilon, with pellets inside horns.

The rev. is like Evans, *Ancient British Coins*, F. 11, but without the wheel: obv. is different.

A similar coin found at Farley Heath (? by Tupper) is in Brit. Mus., and is engraved in *Arch. Assoc. Journ.*, vol. V, p. 157.

Five others were found in Ashdown Forest, Sussex. Gold coins have been found of the same weight, and the proportion of value is probably 1 gold to 12 silver.

(2) British silver, uninscribed. (Burnt.)

Prob. imitated from a Gaulish quinarius, though the treatment of the face is essentially British.

Obv. Head in profile l. with ? imitation of helmet: ring ornament for eye. Rev. Horse l.: in front, ring ornament.

Both obv. and rev. like Evans *A.B.C.* F. 13 (which also was found at Farley Heath). A third coin of similar type from Farley Heath is engraved in *Arch. Assoc. Journ.*, vol. V, p. 157, No. 1.

Uninscribed Brit. coins, generally regarded as earlier than the inscribed series, have been found in Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, Hertford, Sussex (most numerous), and Kent: by Pitt-Rivers at Rushmore, Rotherley, and Woodcuts (Dorset and Wilts).

Our two specimens belong to a late period among uninscribed coins, probably after the invasion of Julius Caesar, and "but little, if at all, before the issue of the inscribed coins of the sons of Commius"; say B.C. 50—A.D. 50.

The early British coinage, copied from that of Gaul—itsself imitated from the gold staters of

Philip of Macedon—first took hold in Kent, and spread gradually westward. Whether the coins were minted in Kent or at Selsey¹ in Sussex, it seems likely that *Farley Heath* was on or near the main line of westward distribution.

- (3) Nero, 54–68. Head r. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG GER
P (M TR P IMP PR).
Rev. Temple of Janus closed.
PACE PR TERRA MARIQVE PARTA IANVM CLVSIT.
- (4) Vespasian, 69–79. Aes II, Laureate bust r.
Rev. Clasped hands. A "*fides exercituum*."
Type—apparently not in Cohen.
- (5) Titus, 79–96. Aes II (burnt).
Bust r. Rev. Indistinct female figure.
- (6) Trajan, 98–117. As.
Bust r. Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI SC
VIA TRAIANA. Cohen, 657.
- (7) Trajan. ?As of Trajan.
- (8) Hadrian, 117–138. Dupondius.
Bust r. Rev. SALVS I., with patera at altar.
(N.B.—gap in dates, 138–253. This is purely accidental as Tupper fills it up with coins of twelve emperors and empresses.²)
- (9) Gallienus, 253–268.
Radiate head r. Rev. ? Two figures facing.
- (10) Victorinus, 265.
Imitation of Victorinus, a pretender in Gaul, one of the "thirty tyrants." Radiate head r.
IMP VICTORINVS PF AVG. Rev. INVICTVS SOL.
Delicate figure advancing l. Star to l.
- (11) Claudius II (Gothicus), 268–270.
(Burnt black, and hollowed on reverse side.)
Head r. Rev. (perhaps) GENIVS EXERC. Genius standing l.

¹ For a mint at Selsey, see *Selsey Bill*, E. Heron-Allen (Lond., Duckworth, 1911).

² This case of an accidental gap of 115 years in a fairly continuous series is a plain warning against drawing such an inference as that the place was unoccupied for this period. A similar gap in Folkestone coins was afterwards disproved by the chance find of one dating midway.

- (12) Claudius II, after death in 270.
Bust r. CLAVDIVS—almost obliterated.
Rev. CONSECRATIO: altar.
- (13) Tetricus I. Recognized as emperor in Britain, 268.
Rev. Pax.
- (14) Tetricus I, 270—273 Aes. ?IR TETRICVS. Radiate head r. Rev. obliterated by adhesion to another coin, Claudius II (No. 12).
- (15) Tetricus II. ?after 270.
Radiate head r. —ICVS.
Rev. PIETAS AVGG. Jug, etc. A blundered and barbarous imitation.
- (16) Allectus, 293—296. Aes.
Radiate head r. IMP C ALLECTVS PF AVG.
Rev. VIRTVS AVG. Ship, In exergue q.c. (as often on small coins of Allectus).
- (17) Constantine I, 312—337. Tin washed with bronze.
Bust with helmet and cuirass, right.
Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. VOTIS XX.
Mint mark, PTR.
- (18) Constantine I, c. 324.
Handsome head, helmeted, r. CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Altar, over which ?a head and three stars.
- (19) Constantine I.
Urbs Roma. She-wolf and twins.
- (20) Constantine I, c. 330.
Helmeted bust l. VRBS ROMA.
Rev. Wolf left, suckling: above, two stars.
Mint mark, TRS.
- (21) Constantine I, 330.
Same as No. 20. Mint mark, PLG (*i.e.* Lugdunum.)
- (22) Constantine I.
Bust l. Constantinopolis.
Rev. Victory on prow.
- (23) Constantine I.
Similar to No. 22.
- (24) Constantine I.
Similar to No. 22.

- (25) Constantine I.
Similar to No. 22.
- (26) Constantine I.
Helmeted head l.
Rev. Constantinopolis. Victory on prow. Mint
mark, TR.
- (27) Constantine I, *c.* 335–337. Bust r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS : 2 soldiers and standard.
Mint mark : TR.
- (28) Constantine I. Minimus.
A degenerate Constantinopolis, of the type of
No. 26.
- (29) Constantine II. ?*c.* 324. Copper silvered over.
Radiate bust l. CONST—
Rev. Altar, with stars over. BEATA TRAN-
QVILLITAS.
Mint mark, T CON (= Constantinople).
- (30) Constantine II, 337–340.
Head r. ———IVN NC.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS: one standard. Mint
mark, ?MON.
- (31) Constantius II, 337–355.
Laureate head r.
Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO: legionary spearing
foeman.
- (32) Constantius II.
Similar to No. 31.
- (33) Constantius II.
Similar to No. 31.
- (34) Constantius II.
Similar to No. 31, with very clear reverse.
- (35) Constantius II, *c.* 350.
Head r. CONST—
Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Victory (?) facing.
- (36) Constantius II.
Bust r. CONSTANTIVS AVG.
Rev. (FEL) TEMP (REP)ARATIO. Soldier l, spear-
ing fallen foe. Mint mark, TR. A bar-
barous imitation.

- (37) Magnentius, 350-353. (A good specimen, as at Folkestone, 1924.)
 Bust r. DN MAGNENTIVS PF AVG.
 Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES.
 Mint mark, AMPB.
- (38) Valentinianus I, 364-375 (Emperor of the West).
 Bust r.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Mint mark, ?MON.
- (39) Valentinianus I.
 Similar to No. 38.
- (40) Valens, 364-378 (Emperor of the East).
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE.
 Victory l. Mint mark, CON.? (? Arles.)
- (41) Valens.
 Bust r. (VALEN)S PF AVG.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Q CONS. Mint mark, MON CON.? (? Arles.)
- (42) Gratian, 375-383.
 Bust r.
 Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM, Emperor dragging captive.
- (43) Gratian (bright green patina).
 DN GRATIANVS AVGG AVG.
 Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Figure r, with defeated foe left. Mint mark, LVG s (Lugdunum).
- (44) Family of Constantius II.
 Bust r.
 Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS: Two soldiers, one standard.
- (45) Uncertain: fourth century.
- (46) Similar to No. 45.
- (47) Uncertain: late fourth century.
- (48) Uncertain: GLORIA EXERCITVS.
- (49) Uncertain: minimus with radiate head.
- (50) Uncertain: similar to No. 49.
- (51) Honorius, 395-423 (Emperor of the West).
 Minimus: Head r.
 Rev. VICTORIA AVGG.

Time distribution. Pre-Roman, 2. First century, 3.

Second century, 3. A gap from mid-second to mid-third century. Third century, 8. Fourth century, 35.

N.B.—The finds, including the coins (with the exception of Nos. 1, 2, 10, 15, 36, which were presented to the British Museum), are deposited in the Guildford Museum.

Thanks are due to many voluntary helpers of both sexes and all ages who worked on the site.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS OF SURREY.

BY

SIDNEY J. MADGE, M.Sc. (ECON.), F.S.A.

THE seizure of the revenues of the Crown in September, 1643, proved to be the first of a series of financial and political acts which, within six years, swept away Episcopacy, destroyed Monarchy, confiscated lands and rents, and confused the ownership of every kind of land within the Commonwealth. In swift succession, Parliament ordered surveys of all the confiscated lands, and for ten years after Naseby and the death of Laud, surveyors and Commissioners were engaged in the task of land valuation and its redistribution throughout the realm. So great were their powers, so urgent the need for money to support the services of the State, and so extensive in consequence were the confiscations—for the lands comprised those of Bishops and Deans, the rectorial manors of Cathedrals and Chapters, the Royal Forests and the estates of the Royal Family, as well as those of the landed gentry who were styled “rebel” or “delinquent”—that the records of the several Committees provide us to-day with a vast mass of material from which we may compile a second Domesday Book.

The lands of the Crown were confiscated and sold under various Acts, of which the earliest dates from July 16th, 1649. Further instructions followed on November 23rd, and three months later (February 18th) provision was made for the removal of obstructions which constantly impeded sales of land. Certain castles, houses, parks and lands—Vauxhall and its grounds among them—which had been exempted under the first Act were exposed to sale by the

Act of December 31st, 1652. Fee-farm Rents were disposed of by separate Acts and Ordinances between March 11th, 1649, and May 19th, 1659; while the disafforestation and sale of Royal forests required special Acts, dating from November 22nd, 1653, to June 19th, 1657.

Under the regulations governing the sale of estates, Trustees, Treasurers, Contractors, Registrars and Surveyors were appointed, all of whom had duties very carefully defined in the respective Acts. Contractors were to show no favour in arranging sales. Surveyors, while exhibiting their "best skill and cunning," were to beware of bribes, the Trustees granting them an allowance for their work in returning "true surveys." Neither of these officials might become purchasers, either directly or indirectly, of these State lands. Courts of Survey were to be held by the Surveyors, at which witnesses might be examined on oath. The Treasurers included a Comptroller of Accounts, and the Registrars a "register of Debentures." The chief official was the Surveyor-General, Col. Wm. Webb, whose signature is found in upwards of sixty of the Surrey surveys, always with a flourish that encircles the year, between 1649 and 1653. Within the same period he was assisted by eight Surveyors in Surrey, viz. Francis Conigrave, High Hindley, John Inwood, Wm. Mar, Ric. Sadler, Jn. Wale, Hugh and John Webb.

Occasionally, as in the Surveys marked by the numbers 8, 39 and 60 (Augmentation Office Series), orders of the Committee for the Removal of Obstructions in Sales are entered on the backs of certain folios; whenever this occurs, the Statements are headed by the date (the Orders are those of January 14th, 1650, April 8th and May 8th, 1651), while at the foot the Surveyor-General signs and dates the entry, together with the names of the Commissioners concerned, viz. Jn. Bourchier, Jas. Chaloner, Jn. Corbett, Hy. Edwards, Jn. Fibberley(?), Jn. Goodwin, Benj. Lechmere, Thos. Lister, Wm. Monson, Thos. Pury, Aug. Skynner and Jn. Trenchard.

The terms for "out and out" purchase of the surveyed properties were fixed on a *minimum* tariff of 8 years (later 10) in the case of Fee-farm Rents (1650), 13 years for

sales of Royal lands (1649) and 14 years where de-afforsted lands were concerned (1653). The episcopal and capitular estates were sold at 10 years' purchase between 1646 and 1649.

Moreover, there was an operative scale, in regard to Crown lands held in lease, providing for the sale of reversions, whether the leases were for lives or terms of years, or were mixed lives and years; the rates ranged from $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase for leases of three lives' duration (but $3\frac{1}{2}$ years where two lives were concerned) to $4\frac{1}{4}$ years and $6\frac{1}{2}$ years respectively for leases involving one life or alternative terms of either 14 or 7 years' duration. Leases of 21 years were rated at 3 years' purchase, and where the years were more or fewer the rates were to be proportional.

Provision was made under the Act of July 16th, 1649, for rights of pre-emption in favour of "immediate tenants," whose decision had to be made within thirty days of the return of the Surveys. So we find very careful record being kept upon the back of the Surveys of the dates when the Surveys were received, transmitted to, and returned from the Surveyor-General. Thus No. 35, Augmentation Series, gives all three dates (June 10th, 11th and 13th, 1651) and No. 51 does the same (October 3rd, 4th and 10th, 1649). In certain cases (*e.g.* Nos. 2, 4, 6, 15, 28, 34, 36, 37, 42, 47-50, 54 and 57) only the dates of receipt and transmission to the Surveyor-General are given; in other cases (*e.g.* Nos. 1, 3, 7, 12 and 57) even those dates are omitted; while in another instance (No. 13) the date of return alone is recorded. The endorsements of fifty-three Surrey documents show that twelve were returned by the Surveyor-General the same day, one on the day following, another three days after, eight four days later, and two within a week; but while the majority, namely twenty-eight, were remitted on the third day, there was one Survey (No. 30) delayed from September 30th to October 16th, 1650.

After the first thirty days the right of pre-emption passed to the original creditors or their representatives, who were allowed ten further days for their decision. In the interval pending sale, unleased lands might be leased by the Trustees

for a year or less on the best terms available. Copyholds were to be demised by copy of Court Roll.

There were, of course, exceptions, but these were few and merely temporary; such were the excepted castles, manors, houses and lands named in the Act of 1649, the Royal forests, trees for naval use (within 15 miles of a navigable river), and Fee-farm and other specified rents—but most of these excepted items eventually came into the market between 1650 and 1653.

The surviving Surveys of Crown Lands extend to all the counties of England and Wales, and for the most part they are preserved in the Public Record Office, where they form three collections of Parliamentary Surveys, namely, those of the Exchequer (Augmentation Office Series), Land Revenue Office and the Duchy of Lancaster.¹ But there are other collections in existence, notably those of the Duchy of Cornwall and the British Museum, while Miscellaneous Surveys may be found at Oxford, Cambridge and elsewhere.² Surrey Surveys exist in the Augmentation, Land Revenue and Duchy of Cornwall series.

Lists of these Surveys have been prepared from time to time, the earliest dating from 1714 and 1726 (Surveyor-General's Office), also about 1760 (Augmentation Office)³ and 1793 (Auditor of the Land Tax). Of the Manuscript lists of Surveys, conveyances and particulars for sale, the following are in the British Museum :

- (1) Add. 30206 (Surveyor-General, 1714): Surrey, ff. 12*b*, 20, 20*b*, 34.
- (2) „ 30207 (Do. 1726): Surrey, ff. 11*b*, 16*b*.
- (3) „ 21328 (Augmentation Office): Surrey, ff. 74–80.⁴
- (4) „ 30208 (Land Revenue, c. 1752): Surrey, ff. 113–114.

¹ *P.R.O. Guide*, I, pp. 159, 172, 332.

² The Webb Collection (*Hist. MSS. Com.*, 7th Rep., I, 68) has been dispersed, some of the documents being at the British Museum and others at the Duchy of Cornwall Office.

³ Said to be the work of Dr. Ducarel (*D.K.P.K.*, 7th Rep., App. II, p. 224). But notes were certainly made as early as 21 May, 1739 (see *Exch. Augm. Off.*, *Parl. Surveys*, Wilts, No. 27, f. 1).

⁴ Surrey is not recorded in Add. MS. 24717.

- (5) ,, 21327 (Augmentation Office, c. 1801): Surrey, ff. 34-35, 94-97.
 (6) ,, 23749 (Land Revenue, 1793): Surrey, ff. 53, 91-113.

In the P.R.O. are several early lists,¹ now in part superseded by printed lists,² of which two may be mentioned:

- (7) Particulars for Sale (Augmentation Office): Surrey, pp. 89-95.
 (8) Surveys (Land Revenue): Surrey, Misc.Vols. 296-298.³

There are no references to Surrey in the lists of the Duchy of Lancaster, but in the case of Cornwall Duchy the earliest and latest lists are as follows:

- (9) Add. 30206 (Surveyor-General, 1714): Surrey, f. 34.⁴
 (10) Duchy List (1920): Surrey, p. 67.

Among printed lists the following may be named:

- (11) 1787 List: Surrey, App. III, p. 87.⁵
 (12) 1846-1847 List (D.K.P.R. 7th and 8th Rep. App. II), Surrey, 8th Rep., pp. 67-70.
 (13) 1908 List (List XXV): Surrey, pp. 311-313.

The principal series of Parliamentary Surveys is that of the Augmentation Office.⁶ These documents number 72, the folios being of uniform size (about 15 inches by 12), strongly bound together at the top with string, and enclosed within coarse paper covers upon which slips of paper bearing short titles and numbers are pasted, the whole being preserved within a couple of portfolios. But it is worth noting that several of these documents contain additional items, separately signed by the Surveyors: thus, there are two items in Nos. 9, 11, 14, 26, 27, 29, 31 and 63, while there are four in No. 13 and five in No. 34. The

¹ See D.K.P.R., 24 Rep., App. No. 4, pp. 39, 41.

² Lists XIV and XXV for Duchy of Lanc. and Augm. Office.

³ A new list is needed.

⁴ Surrey is unrecorded in the Lists of 1726 and 1847.

⁵ There are two copies at the British Museum, and one each at the P.R.O. and Soc. of Antiquaries.

⁶ The reference at the P.R.O. is, "Exchequer, Augmentation Office, Parliamentary Surveys, Surrey," followed by the number of the Survey.

second portion of No. 11 is part of a duplicate, and the fifth of No. 34 is a duplicate of the second within that number. This makes a total of 87 items in the Surrey portfolios. Often the original endorsement, with an entirely different numeration, will be found upon the last folio of the Survey, and when this occurs it should be compared with the eighteenth-century entry upon the cover; for notes are frequently recorded giving the title, former ownership, county and number of Survey, the principal Surveyor, dates of receipt, transmission and return, modifications, proceedings, and sales. Of the Surrey Surveys, 62 bear numbers (13 of them double numbers) altogether different from those of to-day: the local numbers range from 1 to 17, with four gaps, but the national numbers extend from 8 to 825, with few consecutive registrations. Since the Surveys of the Duchy of Cornwall and the Land Revenue Office are also in many cases numbered (the Surrey Surveys in the former being marked Nos. 8 and 710, and in the latter from No. 38 to 799), and at least seven of them have numbers not now to be found in the Augmentation Office Series, it is quite probable that some of them (other than late copies) were once in the same collection, under the Commonwealth Registrar. Indeed, with patience in following up this clue upon the Endorsements it might be possible to ascertain how many documents there originally were, and how many have since disappeared, notably at the time of the fire at the Houses of Parliament in October, 1834.¹

The documents vary from a single sheet to 32 folios, and are thus inferior in size to the surveys of the Manors of Grafton, Northants, Duddleswell, Sussex and Spalding, Lincs., which extend to 101, 132 and 816 folios respectively. Of the 72 documents in Surrey, 10 have 3 folios, 11 have 4 folios, while 4 have only one folio each. There

¹ Some of the Surveys are mud-splashed and water-stained owing to the fire, and some have their folios torn or their covers replaced. Four fragments of Surveys, found with Mr. Hunter's papers, have been collected in a parcel and left under Radnor, where they have remained since Mr. Charles Gay assigned them to that portfolio in November, 1851. They are parts of Lincolnshire and Essex Surveys.

are 58 having from 1 to 10 folios, 11 have from 11 to 20 folios, and the remaining 3 have between 27 and 32 folios. This gives a total of 554 folios, of which 3 only are duplicates.

The Surveys vary, moreover, in regard to the time taken to complete them. The first to be completed was No. 51, the Pike Garden, Southwark; this was received October 3rd, transmitted to the Surveyor-General the day following, and returned by him on October 10th, 1649, so that it bears the local number 1 upon the endorsement, but the national number is omitted. The last to be completed was the third item of No. 34, Kennington, which was perfected January 13th, 1654, and received eleven days later. Of 82 dated items, 18 belong to 1649 and 49 to 1650, while the remainder are thus dated: 1651, six; 1652, six more; 1653, two, and 1654, one.

A comparison between the several series of Surveys has not hitherto been attempted. It may now be stated that the Land Revenue Surveys for Surrey consist of about 650 folios, while in addition a single sheet of a Surrey Survey has become detached and will now be found in Vol. 295, f. 246, under Suffolk.¹

The following points emerge in regard to differences between the series:

- i. *Surveys in Augmentation Office Series only:*
Nos. 1-3, 9, 31, 34, 39-40, 45, 47.
- ii. *Surveys in Augmentation Office and Duchy of Cornwall Series;*
Nos. 33, 34 (*a, c, d*), 37.
- iii. *Surveys in Augmentation Office and Land Revenue Series.*²
Nos. 4-8, 9 (*b*), 10-30, 32, 35-36, 38, 41-44, 46, 48-72.

¹ L.R. 2, Misc. Bks., 296-298, the displaced sheet being folio 13 of the Parl. Survey, Surrey, No. 13(*c*).

² There are differences between the Series—for example in Nos. 7 and 9—the Land Rev. No. 9 consisting of two copies of the second part, the first portion being absent.

The following list of Discoveries¹ of Surveys missing from the Surrey collection in the Augmentation Office Series will be of interest:

iv. *Traced within the Series:*

- (1) No. 16, Chertsey. Found united with No. 18; now detached and re-covered.
- (2) King John's House, Redrith, Jan. 1651. Found under Kent No. 53; now transferred to Surrey. (In the Land Rev. Series, correctly under Surrey, in Vol. 298, ff. 10-14.)
- (3) Oxted (Honour of Bonon, Hagnett and Peveril), Jan. 1651, will be found in Norfolk, No. 9.
- (4) Chellam, Stoake Dawbornes and Clapham (Honour of Clare), Oct. and Nov. 1650, likewise in Suffolk, No. 13.
- (5) Longfield (Honour of Mandeville), 30 May, 1650, is recorded in Sussex, No. 29.

v. *Traced to State Papers, Domestic Series:*

- (6) Commonwealth, Vol. XVI, No. 140, Oatlands Park Timber. Certificate, 1651.

vi. *Traced to Webb MSS. (Duchy of Cornwall):*

- (7) Manor of Sale, Sept. 1649. A bound Volume (*Baynes Papers*), referred to in Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. 7, I, p. 688; purchased by Duchy of Cornwall, 25 June, 1913. Folios 97-114, but two sheets are missing of the original 21 folios, and the foliation is faulty, moreover.

vii. *Traced to the Land Revenue Office Series:*

- (8) Vol. 297, ff. 9-11, Field Farm, Walton-upon-Thames. Certificate (1650).
- (9) Vol. 297, ff. 15-22, Hundred of Godly. Survey and Rental, 15 June, 1652.
- (10) Vol. 297, ff. 105-112. Oatlands House (Q. Henrietta). June, 1650.
- (11) Vol. 297, ff. 113-118. Oatlands Park. June, 1650.

¹ These were traced by means of clues provided by Add. MSS. 21327, 21328, 23749, 30206, 30207, the printed 1787 List, D.K.P.R. 8 Rep., App. II, and Hist. MSS. Com. (Webb MSS.), 7 Rep. I, p. 688.

- (12) Vol. 298, ff. 25-26. Oatlands Manor. Certificate, 20 Oct. 1653.
- (13) Vol. 297, ff. 194-202. Sayes Tenement, Chertsey, May, 1650.
- (14) Vol. 298, ff. 32-33. Redrick Wood, Egham. Certificate, 24 Oct. 1653.

Two only of earlier references to Surrey Surveys remain untraced. These relate to the Manor of Byfleet and Weybridge, namely, a Survey of 1650 and a Certificate of 1653.¹

It will be useful also to record the fact that some of the Surrey Surveys have appeared in print since 1779 and 1791, when they were first published in *Archæologia*.² The printed Surveys are Nos. 30, 39-43, 46, 49-51, 54 and 72, all of which will be found in Surrey Archæological Society *Collections*.³

Although the "Parliamentary Surveys" are so called because they were taken under the authority of Parliament by Acts of various dates, nevertheless some of the documents are not Surveys at all, but merely Certificates of Surveyors relating to premises or their title deeds. Thus, of 87 separate items, 73 are Surveys, and 14 Certificates "additional to Surveys." In some cases the Surveys are accompanied by Rentals, as in the case of Nos. 31 (*a*), 33, 45, 46, 55, 63 (*a*), 70 and 72.

The Surrey Surveys comprise examples of every type of royal ownership specified in the Acts for Sale of the Crown Lands. Thus the Queen's lands are included in Chertsey, Egham, Ham, Nonsuch Park, Walton-upon-Thames, Petersham, and Wimbledon (Nos. 9*b*, 25, 31, 39-41, 44-45, 71-72). The lands of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, in Kennington are recorded in Nos. 33 and 34. All the rest of the Surveys relate to the lands of King Charles I.

¹ References will be found in Add. MSS. 23749, f. 91, and 30207, f. 16. It is almost certain that the date is wrongly quoted, and should be 1650; in which case it will be traced to Land Rev. Series, Vol. 296, f. 57, as an insertion in No. 7 of Surrey Surveys.

² Wimbledon House and Park, Vol. V, 429-439 and X, 399-448.

³ See Vols. V, XIV and XVIII, with miscellaneous references in XIII, 39 and XXII, 192-195.

If the Surveys and Certificates be classified according to type of premises or rents, we have this arrangement:

- (a) *Surveys of Hundreds:*
Brixton, Wallington, Copthorne, Effingham Tandridge and Reigate (Nos. 1-3).
- (b) *Surveys of Manors:*
Chertsey Beamond, Chertsey and Thorpe, Egham, Ham, Hardwich, Kennington, East Moulsey, Petersham, Richmond, Walton Leigh, Worplesden, Weston als. Barking, and Wimbledon (Nos. 9, 24-25, 31-34, 38, 45-47, 55-57, 70, 72).
- (c) *Surveys of Castles:*
Guildford (No. 30).
- (d) *Surveys of Parks:*
Bagshot, Nonsuch (Nos. 5, 39-40).
- (e) *Surveys of former Church and Monastic Lands:*
Cheane, Chertsey, Egham, Sheene, Wimbledon (Nos. 8, 12, 28-29, 53, 71).
- (f) *Surveys of Rivers, Mills and Quays:*
Richmond, Southwark, Seale (Thames), (Nos. 48-50, 52).
- (g) *Surveys of Woods:*
Chertsey, Egham, Long Ditton (Nos. 19, 21-22, 36).
- (h) *Surveys of Warrens:*
Chertsey, Byfleet and Weybridge (Nos. 4, 6-7).

The remainder consist of Surveys of houses and small tenements, and various parcels of lands connected with the foregoing manors.

The references to Sales upon the Surveys are few. Major Lewis Awdley is mentioned in connection with the Hundreds as purchaser, May 21st, 1656 (Nos. 1-3), and an early sale of 6 Chas. I is referred to in No. 63 (b) in connection with Sir Charles Harbord. But in Add. MS. 21327 and Add. 30208 there are about 200 references to Sales, Particulars and Conveyances.¹

¹ See folios 94-97 and 113-114 respectively.

Several entries occur in the Surveys relating to discoveries of concealed lands; these will be found in Nos. 35, 36, 42, 49-50, 54 and the transferred "Kent, No. 53," the discoverers' names being duly entered both here and in the Surveyor-General's books, where they include Edw. Bushell, Jn. Clarke, Capt. Cleer, Walt. Coules, Wm. Hart, Wm. Hobby, Wm. Moyes, Thos. Smith, Nic. Willis and Major Geo. Wither.

One unusual feature of these remarkable Surveys is the introduction of coloured titles and plans, as well as the Arms of the Commonwealth, in some of the Surrey documents; they will be seen, for example, in Nos. 5, 9(*b*), 27, 41 and 72, and their attractiveness is such as to lend additional interest to the careful and methodical work accomplished by the Commonwealth surveyors.

THE SAXON CHURCH AT KINGSTON.

BY

W. E. ST. LAWRENCE FINNY, M.D., M.Ch.,

Barrister-at-law.

The Deputy High Steward of Kingston-upon-Thames.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES has the distinction of being the crowning-place of the first Kings of all England. More than a thousand years ago "that famous place called Kingston in Surrey" (as it was described in a charter dated A.D. 838), was the crowning-place of the English Kings.

Beginning with Edward the Elder, the son and successor of Alfred the Great, seven Kings of England were crowned at Kingston, the ceremony in each case, then as now, being performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

These Kings were Edward the Elder, who was crowned A.D. 902; his sons Athelstan, Edmund, Edred, and Edwy, in succession, afterwards Edward the Martyr and Ethelred II. In addition to these, Edgar and Edmund Ironsides are stated by some historians to have been crowned at Kingston also.

The Saxon Coronation Service used at Kingston by the archbishops a thousand years ago still exists, and the same prayers are still in use in our Coronation Service of to-day.

There are two recensions of the pre-Conquest Coronation Service; the earliest is inscribed in a manuscript of the ninth or tenth century, and is known as the "Recension of Egbert," the other is known as "The Coronation Order of Ethelred II." These two services are almost the same, the main difference being in the rubrical directions; each consists of three divisions—the Anointment of the King by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after he has taken the oath and been chosen by the people, his Coronation, and the gifts to

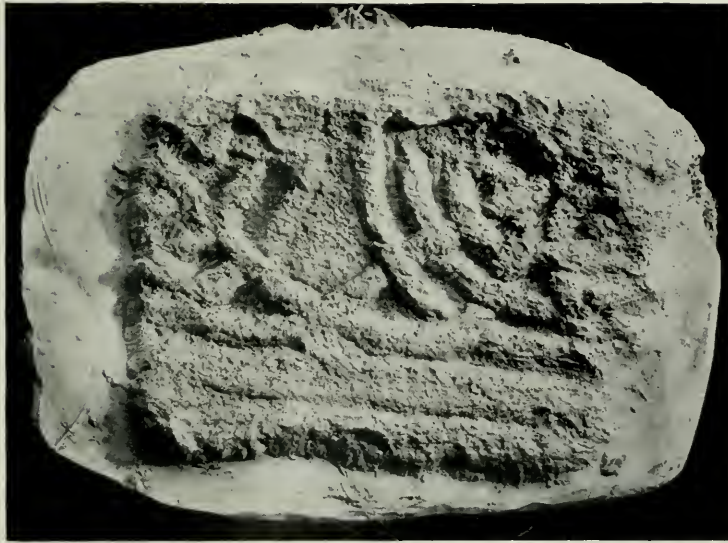
him of the rod and sceptre, to which insignia the ring and sword were added in the second recension, and then his Enthronement.

The Coronation Stone which, according to tradition, was used during these coronations is preserved within iron railings in Kingston Market Place, but the Church in which these coronation ceremonies were performed by the Archbishops of Canterbury has utterly disappeared, its site has been forgotten, and none of the early writers have left us any description of it.

Apparently there has been a Saxon church at Kingston from a very early date, for a large fragment of a stone cross, with eighth-century carving of an interlaced pattern upon it, is preserved with other ancient carved stones in the Parish Church (Plate I.). Although this Saxon Cross was of stone, the Saxon Church in the eighth century would have been of wood.

A great Ecclesiastical Council, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, fourteen Bishops, and other Church dignitaries, was held at Kingston in the year A.D. 838; but there is no mention in its records of a church being in Kingston at that time, although it is obvious that there must have been one. Nor is there any actual mention of a church being at Kingston in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, or in the writings of the old Chroniclers, although they mention the coronation ceremonies performed at Kingston, and the names of the Archbishops of Canterbury who crowned the kings, who were evidently crowned within the Church which then existed at Kingston.

The Domesday Survey compiled for William the Conqueror in 1086 contains the earliest known record of a church at Kingston, and it merely states "there is a church" which was there at the time of Edward the Confessor. It is generally believed that this church which is mentioned in Domesday was the Church of the Coronations, and that it subsequently became known as the Chapel of St. Mary; the Parish Church of All Saints being built beside it some time after the Norman Conquest. This belief is founded on the statements made by Aubrey, who recorded what he saw and heard in 1673, and has the support of Manning and Bray, so that it cannot be lightly set aside.



(a)

FRAGMENT OF A CROSS WITH EIGHTH CENTURY SAXON CARVING.



(b)

FRAGMENT OF STONE WITH SAXON CARVING.

Aubrey, in his *Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, which he began to write in 1673 and printed in 1719, when writing about Kingston says "several of the Saxon Kings were crowned here, their pictures are preserved in St. Mary's Chancel," which was at that time united to the Parish Church, and he adds that under the portraits of Edred, Edward the Martyr and Ethelred II there were at that date inscriptions saying that those three Kings were "crowned in this chapel." Cox's *History of Surrey*, 1730, copies and repeats Aubrey's words. Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, published in 1804, speaks of "The Chapel of St. Mary adjoining to the south side of the Parochial Church of Kingston-upon-Thames in the County of Surrey in which several English Saxon Kings are said to have been crowned," adding "we have no account of its foundation."

Until the latter part of the fourteenth century the Chapel of St. Mary which stood on the south side of the Parish Church was a separate building, but afterwards the two were united. The Parish Church is dedicated to All Saints; prior to the Reformation, down to 1535, the dedication was "All Hallows," which is the Saxon for All Saints, indicating that it was thus named while a church could be dedicated by Saxon-speaking prelates, that is before the Norman Conquest in 1066; so that apparently both the Chapel of St. Mary and a Church dedicated to All Hallows were built by the Saxons at unknown dates. As only one church is mentioned in Domesday, the latter may have been in ruins.

Although the Chapel of St. Mary may have been the Church of the Coronations, as stated by Aubrey and by Manning and Bray, it is possible, however, that the present Parish Church of All Saints stands on the site of the original church, and that the Saxon Church of All Hallows stood where the nave and tower of the Parish Church now stand, and that the Chapel of St. Mary was a later pre-Conquest structure built alongside it; and that when the Norman builders built their church in 1130 they either used or rebuilt the Saxon nave of All Hallows Church as their nave, and built their tower over its chancel, and their new Norman chancel to the east of their tower, as they did in so many other cruciform churches in Surrey and in the Thames

Valley. This would account for the two dedications, St. Mary's and All Hallows.

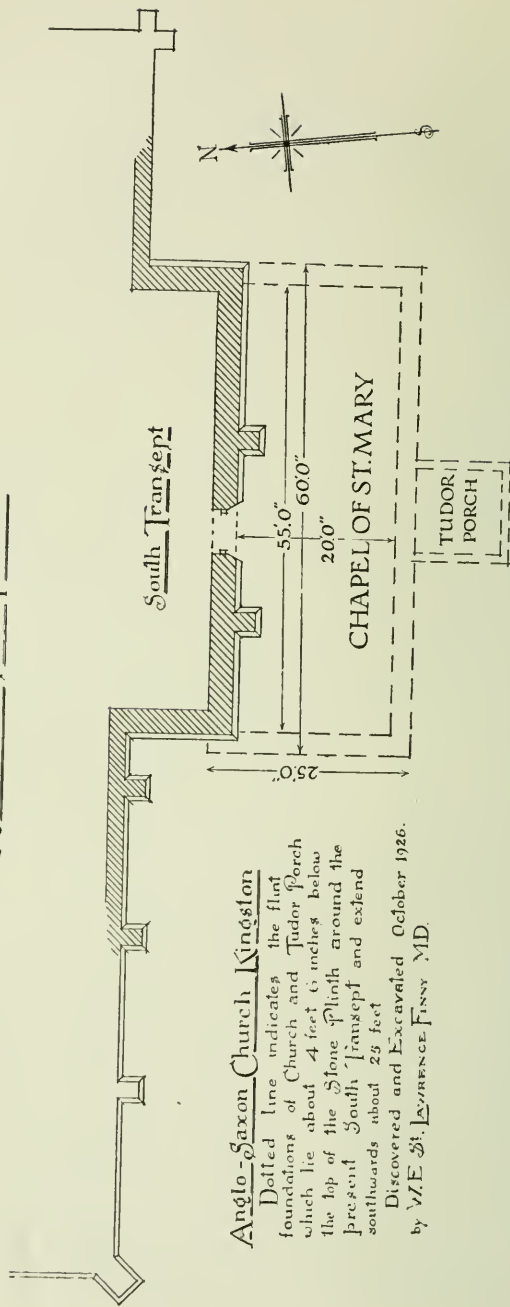
In 1006 the Danes raided this district as far as Chertsey, where they killed 90 Monks and burnt the Abbey; it is not improbable that they burnt the Saxon Church at Kingston also, and that the Chapel of St. Mary, built alongside the ruins of All Hallows Church, was one of the many churches built in recompense for such ravages after Canute came to the throne in 1017. Manning and Bray's picture of the Chapel of St. Mary gives the impression of a building of this date.

The Chapel of St. Mary fell in ruins in 1729 and was demolished. All knowledge of what it was like would have been lost, but for a statement that it was externally 60 feet long and 25 feet wide, and internally 55 feet long and 20 feet wide, and a detailed drawing of it which was made in 1726, and subsequently reproduced in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* in 1804. There is a copy of it on page 99 of these *Collections*, Vol. XXXV. This drawing shows a simple rectangular structure of early date, without an apse or any external indication of a chancel: the lower part of its walls may be Saxon, but the walls, windows and roof have evidently undergone several changes over a number of years, and a heavy porch added, apparently in Tudor times. The west door, which is shown blocked up, may have been Saxon or late pre-Conquest; its rounded arch springing from plain square impostes resembles the arches in the Saxon Church at Worth in Sussex, and in the pre-Conquest Church at Barnack in Northants. The general impression given is that the drawing represents a late pre-Conquest Church, into the walls of which windows had been inserted in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Whatever the original purpose of the building, it is certain that from A.D. 1300, if not before, it bore the name of "The Chapel of St. Mary," and from that date until the Reformation it was used as a Chantry Chapel, and many bequests were left to it for that purpose. After the Reformation and the abolition of the Chantries it was neglected, and in spite of its honourable tradition it was used in 1707 as the storehouse for the timber of the Parish

Church spire, which had recently been taken down. Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* tells us that in 1729, while the sexton was digging a grave, the Chapel of St. Mary was "reduced to ruins owing to the falling down of one of the pillars and an arch next to the Church." The remains of the Chapel were then demolished, and the building material sold and carted away; so utter was its destruction, that no trace of it was left above ground. Subsequently graves were dug across its foundations, and its former site so utterly forgotten that antiquaries have differed from each other in trying to locate it, each putting it in a different position.

In Volume XXXV of the *Surrey Archæological Collections* there is an article written by Mr. G. H. Freeman on "The Site of the Saxon Church at Kingston" in which he states his own views, and gives those of Major Heales and the Rev. H. P. Measor and others, as to where the Chapel of St. Mary actually stood, but he was unable to arrive at a definite decision without excavating the ground; accordingly, having obtained the necessary permissions to explore the churchyard, Mr. Freeman and I began our digging operations on the south side of the church on Tuesday, October 16th, 1926. We were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Cockle, whose experience and knowledge of the church proved invaluable, and the interest and help of Mr. Harling, the Verger. These operations were eventually successful, and although many graves had been dug across its site, it was possible to trace its outline, and in several places to lay bare the flint foundations of its walls, with, in some places, small portions of those walls still standing upon them, and thus to show conclusively that the Chapel of St. Mary, generally believed to be the Church of the Coronations of the Saxon Kings, stood directly to the south of the present south transept, and that the south wall of that transept coincides with the north wall of the Chapel of St. Mary, that the east wall of the south transept is almost in a line with the east wall of the Chapel, and that in front of the Chapel, on its south side, facing the Market Place entrance, a substantial porch had been built in Tudor times.

All Saints Church Kingston-upon-Thames



Anglo-Saxon Church Kingston

Dotted line indicates the flint foundations of Church and Tudor porch which lie about 4 feet below the top of the stone plinth around the present South Transept and extend southwards about 25 feet

Discovered and Excavated October 1926.
by V.E. St. Lawrence, FINNY MD.

At the suggestion of Mr. Freeman the search began by taking up several of the paving-stones in the pathway leading to the south transept door; this was rewarded by finding, at no great depth, a portion of the brick floor of the Tudor porch, a portion of the foundations of the south wall of the Chapel, and some early floor tiles still *in situ* inside the Chapel. Owing to the proximity of the vaults and graves which cut across them, the foundations of the walls could not be traced either east or west; but they were found to be 2 feet 6 inches wide, as stated by Manning and Bray. They were also 2 feet 6 inches deep, and consisted of large flints somewhat loosely bonded together with lime mortar, not well mixed, which, when compared with that in the flint foundations of the Tudor porch, was found to be of inferior quality. The floor of the Tudor porch was cut away at both sides so that its original width could not be ascertained; it extended southwards for 12 feet. The foundations of the porch were very massive and firmly bonded together; they were 2 feet 6 inches deep, and extended as a great table of flint across the floor of the porch. On top of this solid flint table was a red-brick floor, formed of rich red square Tudor bricks, each brick measuring 4×4 inches, arranged two rows deep, and fitted close together. This porch with its substantial foundations served as a useful buttress on the south side of the ancient Chapel of St. Mary. The floor of the church beyond the porch had been covered with tiles, which were laid upon a bed of lime mortar which rested on the virgin soil. These floor tiles had apparently been made of local London clay, burnt red and glazed; their edges were all slightly bevelled, wider above than below, when placed with their glazed sides uppermost. Some tiles were inlaid with patterns of a circular character in yellow; two had fleur-de-lis. Most of these floor tiles measured 4×4 inches, and were $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick. One of them measured 5×5 inches and was $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; it had inlaid upon it, under a lead glaze, a King's head, with what look like side-whiskers. The glazed floor tiles were of different dates, indicating that from time to time a process of patching had gone on, the worn or broken floor tiles being replaced

by those of a later date, regardless of the effect produced. The floor tiles found at the east end on the floor of the Chapel were of a quite different character; they measured $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and were comparatively modern. Mr. Philip Johnston places the dates of the floor tiles as follows. The plain surface tiles with glaze worn off, A.D. 1050. He considers them to be identical with those found at Waltham Abbey, built by Harold, and very similar to the pre-Conquest floor tiles in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. The King's Head pattern floor tile he dates at about 1210, and the others at 1220.

Much time was spent when the excavations were begun in carefully exploring the parts of the graveyard suggested as the probable site of the Chapel of St. Mary by such a great authority as Major Heales and others, but nothing was found, and there were no signs of the foundations of any other or earlier stone church on the site or in the vicinity of St. Mary's Chapel, the foundations of which rested on the virgin soil; and further, it was shown that there had never been any apse or extension at the east end of the Chapel. However, eventually, running almost in a line with the east wall of the south transept of the Parish Church, the flint foundations, 2 feet 6 inches wide, of the east end of the Chapel, surmounted by a portion of its stone wall, and some of the lime floor with the floor tiles in position were laid bare. After the discovery of these, by calculating from the dimensions of the Chapel given by Manning and Bray, it was an easy task to locate and trace the outline of the remainder of the building, for although the walls had been destroyed in many places by the grave-diggers, the foundations of the four corners had fortunately escaped destruction.

The walls of the Chapel of St. Mary were of nearly white chalk-like Reigate stone; they appear to have been 25 feet high to the eaves of a sloping roof. All the corner cut stones shown in Manning and Bray's picture have disappeared, sold to a contractor at the destruction of the Chapel. The roof at the time of the demolition of the Chapel appears to have been of red tiles, many broken roof tiles being found, but some fragments of flat roofing-stone

indicate that at some period of its existence there was a roof of Horsham slabs. It is apparent from Manning and Bray's engraving that the roof had been raised; it is probable that it had been renewed several times.

Some fragments of thin glass were found near the east end of the Chapel, but though iridescent with age and the contact with the earth, no distinct evidence of colouring could be found; probably all the stained glass was destroyed at the Reformation, for 46 feet of new glass was bought for the windows in 1566.

Though the excavations have had to be filled in and the paving-stones replaced, a Surveyor's plan was made of them while they were exposed.

It is gratifying to have discovered the foundations of the ancient Chapel of St. Mary, and to have been able to verify Manning and Bray's statement as to its dimensions; but though it is clear that the foundations and walls are those of pre-Conquest builders, there was nothing discovered which would fix definitely their date, or prove or disprove the statements recorded by Aubrey and Manning and Bray, that the Chapel of St. Mary was the Church of the Coronations of the Anglo-Saxon Kings of England.

A ROMANO-BRITISH BURIAL-GROUND AT WOTTON.

BY

WILFRID HOOPER, LL.D.

ON July 17th, 1926, while engaged in examining a small sand-pit of rectangular form which had recently been opened in a field attached to Park Farm, Wotton, I noticed, lying on the bottom in one corner, some fragments of pottery. Attention was next turned to a heap of soil which had been excavated from and left in the pit, and a search of this yielded several more shards and a quantity of partly calcined bones and powdered charcoal.

The position of the field appears in the accompanying sketch plan. It is known locally as Sandy Meadow, and lies in the Holmesdale Valley on the northern edge of the Lower Greensand, immediately south of the railway between Reigate and Guildford. The field is divided through part of its length by a dry ditch from which the ground ascends on either side, sloping up on the south to Deerleap Wood and on the north to a low yet pronounced ridge, which extends westward from the neighbourhood of a pond for a distance of 200 yards and terminates in a circular mound, suggestive at first sight of a large tumulus, though proved by trial diggings to be of natural formation. The pit starts from the level on the southern side of this ridge, and at the time of my visits—it has since been enlarged—ran into the crest a distance of 30 feet, attaining a depth on its north face of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It lies at a distance of a quarter of a mile north-west of the tumulus in Deerleap Wood, which, as already indicated, bounds the south side of the field; and three-quarters of a mile north-east of

the site of the small Roman Villa discovered in 1877 near Abinger Hall. Manor Farm, Wotton, where an interesting discovery of Early Iron Age vessels was made in 1914,¹ lies a little over half a mile to the south. The field was, I learn, under the plough within living memory; but it is now, and has for several years past been, in grass.

The shards found in the pit and among the heap belonged to four or five different vessels, and all save one fragment, which was of a coarse red paste, appeared to have been turned on the wheel. With the exception of this fragment, they were pronounced on examination to be Roman ware of the first century A.D.

In the hope of rescuing any other vessels before the pit was extended, I obtained permission to dig in and around the pit, and started operations the following week in company with a few friends who volunteered their services. On the 31st July we discovered, just within the east face of the pit and 1 foot below the surface, an urn *in situ*. This, though entire, was badly cracked, and on removal came to pieces. The top was covered with a piece of ironstone and fragments of coarse red tiling. The contents consisted of sand covering a quantity of calcined human bones, and on top rested a small flint flake. This urn (No. 6) has since been most skilfully restored by Mr. Reginald A. Smith of the British Museum, who kindly supplied the photo from which the accompanying plate is reproduced. Mr. Smith described it as rather fine ware of dark greyish brown, with burnished zones, and ornamented with chevrons on the shoulders which are burnished on a roughened ground. He puts the probable period as late first century. The height is 7.3 inches, and diameter outside the top 6.1 inches. The original has been presented by Mrs. Evelyn to the British Museum, and is at present exhibited in the Roman Room (Case 21). The bones were submitted to Sir Arthur Keith, who kindly sent me the following report:

“The incinerated fragments from Pot 6 at Wotton are the result of a single cremation; at least in the fragments I can detect parts of only one individual—probably a woman—so I judge

¹ See *S.A.C.*, XXIX, p. 1.



WOTTON BURIAL URN.

EXHIBITED IN CASE 21, ROMAN ROOM, B.M.

from the thinness of the skull bones, not altogether a reliable guide to sex."

In the course of subsequent excavations we discovered traces of four further burials, all outside but within a few yards of the pit. The most distinctive of these interments was situated slightly to the north-east of the pit, at a distance of 13 feet from Urn No. 6. The remains consisted of fragments of an earthenware urn, badly smashed in the past, enclosing a mould of blackened earth bound together by grassy rootlets. This held some calcined bones and two small objects of iron which were so badly rusted as to defy identification. The three remaining interments were found in a trench which was carried out in a straight line from the west side of the pit, and they occurred at intervals of 7 feet, 16 feet, and 26 feet respectively. In all three cases the remains had been greatly disturbed at a former period; while in only one instance was there any associated pottery, and in that merely a few shards. Operations were brought to a sudden end early in September, 1926, by a request from the Trustees of Mr. Evelyn, the owner of the freehold, to stop digging and to hand over the finds. I have been unable to resume the work since.

The site abounds with flint flakes and cores, pointing to a considerable industry in prehistoric times. The flints occur within a few inches of the surface and in colour are for the most part either a lustreless black tinged with green, or else more or less lustrous and of a blue to grey tint, owing to a whitish patination. The points and edges of many of the flakes are as keen as when they were struck. In the course of our digging we turned up a few implements of Neolithic or later type, including end scrapers, a graving tool, and small arrow-head with single barb and hollow base. The northern slopes of the Leith Hill range were favourite ground with the later Stone-age folk, and their settlements, as in this instance, extended into the valley.

My cordial thanks are given to the Mid-Surrey Lime Works, Ltd., lessees of the field, who readily granted me the necessary facilities, and to those who responded to my call for helpers.

VERNON HOUSE, FARNHAM, SURREY.

BY

THE REV. H. R. HUBAND.

FEW houses in Farnham are better known than Vernon House. Farnham is proud of it, partly for its old-world quaintness, and partly for its connection with Charles I. Yet, curiously enough, no purely local tradition seems to have survived the unhappy monarch's brief visit, and all record of it has to be gleaned from outside sources. The room where he slept, and the nightcap he gave to his blind host, Harry Vernon, are still to be seen—at least by some.

On the bleak December night he found shelter within its walls, Mr. Herbert in his memoirs says the King chatted with the Parliament's General, Harrison, in a window-bay of the panelled parlour; but the King received little assurance or comfort from the conversation, and, curiously enough, the General was one of those who signed his death-warrant—a fact which the King surmised on that evening he first met him, and which made him shrink from his company.

The panelling of the parlour is no longer visible, but in a bedroom in the west wing of the present house there are several sections of oak panelling of the Tudor period, very roughly put up and cut to block a window, while the whole of one side of the room is sheeted in very inferior panelling of a much later period, and not of oak.

While some renovating of this panelling was in hand in 1926, the present owner of the house saw through a split in the oak panelling near the fireplace something on the wall that looked like mural decoration. On removing the section the beautiful Renaissance work shown in the accom-

panying illustration (Plate I) came to light. The tempera work is in the usual black, red, and ochre, and is unfortunately damaged, part of it evidently before the panelling was erected, either by smoke or damp, but a large portion fortunately remains and reveals the work of a skilled artist.

The idea is to suggest an overmantel in Classical style, carved in wood or stone, with outstanding columns supporting a shelf with two cupboard-like boxes, one on either end of the shelf, and in the space between a frieze, in the centre of which is a coat of arms on a sixteenth-century shield, supported on either side by curious monsters with human faces in the deadly lock of serpents. On the doors of the cupboard are crests—the decipherable one of which is a horse's head “party argent and gules” on a wreath argent and sable. The coat of arms is that of the diocese of Winchester impaling three bugle horns—the arms of Bishop Horne, Bishop of Winchester 1561–1580 (Fig. 2).

A strip of diaper work runs below; beneath this again a four-lined *poetical* inscription, below which comes the motto:

“Sarve God all thy lyfe longe.”

The rhymed inscription reads:

“Give thanks to God for all his gyftes, Showe not thyself unkinde and suffer not his benefytes to slip out of thy mind that did redeme thy lyfe from death from which thou could'st not flee. His mercy and compassion both He dide extend to thee The Lorde is kinde and merciful when sinners do him greve the slowest to conceeve a wrath and rediest to forgive And looke what pity parents unto their children beare, lyke pity beareth the Lorde such as worship him in feare.”

The coat of arms gives us the approximate date of the work. The crest I have been unable to connect with the usual crest of the Horne family as displayed on the shield, but perhaps it refers to the tenant of the house at the date the painting was executed.

The poetry, the motto, and the queer human-faced monsters in the snakes' stranglehold all seem to imply that the designer meant to refer to some narrow escape of death experienced by the person for whom the painting was

erected, and the fear lest prosperity and time should weaken the consciousness of God's benefits and gifts, and the failure to use those gifts as generously as the God who bestowed them. It may be that some reader will be able to connect this piece of biographical experience with some actual person who inhabited the house, or paid for its decoration.

It was Bishop Horne who in 1566 renewed Farnham's charter. Possibly he used Culver Hall as a place in which to hold his Manor Court. Bishop Horne was Dean of Durham in 1561, and, being a Puritan zealot and a disputer with the Roman Catholic divines, destroyed with his own hands the Shrine of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral, denouncing the adoration paid to the saint's relics. On the accession of Queen Mary he was naturally a marked man, and fled to Zurich for safety. Possibly the symbolism of the serpent and monsters, the poetry and the motto refer to some remarkable escape he experienced in this flight, and which, on being appointed to the see of Winchester after Queen Mary's death, he desired to keep fresh in memory and inspire his generosity.

The house is said to have been known, prior to the coming of the Vernons to live in it, as "CULVER HALL." The word "culver," denoting a dove or pigeon, occurs in several place-names in the Manor of Farnham—Culverlands and Culverwell.

A possible explanation—which, however, I have been unable as yet to support by evidence—is that the house was the Bishop of Winchester's Warden of his Forests and Chases place of residence, and that the dovecotes, which alone a lord of a manor could erect, were adjacent to the Warden's lodge and under his supervision.

Bishop Morley later on appointed George Vernon to the office of Warden for life, and possibly the Vernons *may* have eventually purchased the house for themselves. The Tudor front has been obscured by a recasing some 100 years ago.

There are many interesting features in this old Tudor house which has gone through many vicissitudes—the handsome lead cistern in the stable yard (Plate II); the Jacobean staircase in the East wing; the mechanically self-



PANELLED ROOM IN VERNON HOUSE, FARNHAM.



VERNON HOUSE, FARNHAM.
LEAD CISTERN IN STABLE YARD.

opening door in the passage leading to the kitchen; the chamber in which King Charles slept; the dated and inscribed bricks in the stable yard from Dippenhall brickworks; the Cedar in the garden, given to the Vernons by Mrs. Brownlow North about 1820 when she was planting the cedars on the Castle lawn, which now have grown such large trees that their picturesqueness has to be paid for by the darkening of some of the Castle apartments, and which visitors think are a great deal older than they really are.

I am indebted to Mr. Humphry Joel, of Radlett, for the excellent photographs which illustrate this article.

SURREY MUSEUMS

BY

D. GRENSIDE

THE following list of Surrey Museums does not profess to be complete, and the Editor will be grateful for particulars of any Museums which have been omitted as it is of some importance that a full record should be preserved in the *Collections*. Certain small collections have not been included as they are of insufficient importance to rank as Museums; such for instance as the few cases in a building next to the Old Hall, Woking Park, and the Old Church, Esher. Of the Museums described below five are confined to exhibits of strictly local interest, and four only have been catalogued.

BRIXTON.

The Minet Library, now supported by the Lambeth Borough Council, was founded and endowed by Mr. William Minet, M.A., F.S.A., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries. It possesses a valuable collection of Surrey Topographical prints, many MSS., books and original drawings relating to Surrey. There is an excellent catalogue compiled by William Minet and the late C. J. Courtney, F.S.A. (Scotland). There are card indices for convenience of reference, and a good room which is reserved for the use of students.

CAMBERWELL.

The Camberwell Museum was founded about 1890, and is housed at the Central Library, Peckham Road, Camberwell. It is open every week-day, and is under the control of the Borough Council's Chief Librarian and a Committee, with Mr. Arnold Bivett as Curator. Relics of Ruskin, Burton, Browning and Chamberlain are included,

with some few local antiquities and many prints and drawings. The Museum is practically confined to Surrey exhibits.

In the opinion of Mr. Philip M. Johnston the chief exhibits of interest are the old prints, drawings, water colours and oil paintings of Camberwell, Peckham and Dulwich, illustrating the drastic changes which have occurred as the tide of buildings has swept over these once rural districts. In particular, the Museum is enriched by the Collection presented by the late Mr. J. A. Poulter of his own water-colour and pencil drawings of these neighbourhoods, made between 1839 and 1915. These are unrivalled for their topographical interest and artistic excellence.

CHEAM.

The Cheam Museum was founded in 1925 by the Cheam Parish Council at the suggestion of Mr. Charles Marshall, F.R.I.B.A. It is housed at the Old Tudor Cottage, Malden Road, which was removed bodily from the position in which it was isolated by the widening of the cross roads at Cheam to its present site. (Vide *S.A.C.* XXXIV, p. 107.)

The Museum is supported by the Council and is under the care of the Clerk, as no official curator has been appointed. It may be viewed on weekdays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays when it closes at 1 p.m.

There is no catalogue; but the chief exhibits are the find of Pottery from the Mediæval Kiln at Cheam¹ and the Roman Pottery from the find in Manor Road, Cheam. The Museum exhibits are limited to strictly local finds.

CROYDON.

The Croydon Museum.—In actual fact Croydon's Museum consists only of a few cases of exhibits at the Central Library in the Town Hall, where there is also a collection belonging to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society. These may be viewed at such times as the Library is open.

¹ A full description of this find is given by Mr. Charles Marshall in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV.

The Thornton Heath Museum is in such a neglected condition that it scarcely deserves mention. The Mansion in the Park called Grange Wood at Thornton Heath was at one time devoted to a miscellaneous general Museum, but in late years the greater part of the building has been used by the Education Committee as a school for mental defectives, and the Museum has been crowded into one room to which the public has access. It is under the control of the Roads Committee and has neither curator nor catalogue.

FARNHAM.

The Farnham Museum is housed at the Institute, South Street, Farnham, and is supported by the members' subscriptions. It is not confined solely to Farnham exhibits, although it contains most of the finds of local interest. Mr. W. Stroud is the present curator.

GODALMING.

The Godalming Museum, founded by the Godalming Corporation in 1924 and supported by the Borough Council, is housed at the Old Town Hall, Godalming. Mr. J. H. Norris, L.R.I.B.A., is the curator.

It is mainly, although not exclusively, confined to local exhibits; the most interesting being the Wardens' accounts from 1670, a collection of Godalming Tokens, a loan collection of Stone Implements, and the Woods Collection of MSS.¹

The Museum is open for inspection on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. At present no catalogue has been compiled.

The Charterhouse Museum was founded about 1874, largely through the efforts of the late Rev. G. S. Davies, Master of Charterhouse. It is housed in one of the School buildings, but is open to the public at certain hours, usually from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. in winter and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. in summer.

¹ See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII. Part 1.

Many of the exhibits are of Carthusian interest; such for instance as the collection of autographs and the MS. of "The Newcomes." There are examples of local products, a natural history collection and a type collection of ancient pottery. There is no catalogue.

GUILDFORD.

The Guildford Borough and Surrey Archæological Society's Museum.—The Society's Museum was originally housed at Croydon and later at Danes Inn, Strand, London; but it was removed to Castle Arch, Guildford, in March, 1899, where it remains to-day. The present Museum was enlarged in 1911 at the expense of Alderman F. F. Smallpiece, J.P., a Vice-President of the Surrey Archæological Society, and from that time it has been managed by a joint committee of the Guildford Town Council and the Surrey Archæological Society. The present curator is Mr. F. H. Elsley.

The Museum is open to the public, free of charge, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 p.m. until 6 p.m. in summer, and until 5 p.m. in winter. It is also open on Sunday afternoons from 2 p.m. until 5.30 from April to September; and at other times on payment of the sum of threepence from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.

The Museum has no catalogue at present, but the exhibits have good explanatory labels. A very representative collection of Surrey finds and exhibits of interest is shown; it includes a part of the valuable collection of Surrey "Bygones" presented by Miss Gertrude Jekyll, which are illustrated in her fascinating book *Old West Surrey*; a very fine collection of Flint Implements found in Surrey, lent by Miss Mangles; a smaller collection containing finds from Blackheath Chilworth, presented by the late Lady Roberts-Austen; also some very fine cinerary urns from Blackheath Chilworth, presented by Sir P. Magnus and Mrs. C. D. Hodgson, and other cinerary urns from the Titsey Collection, presented by Mr. Charles Leveson-Gower. A most interesting collection of Surrey and Sussex Iron Work has been loaned by Alderman H. F. Phillips. Other valuable exhibits include Pottery

from the Roman Villas at Abinger, Compton and Chiddingfold, presented by Lord Farrer and Mrs. G. F. Watts; Encaustic Tiles from Chertsey Abbey; mediæval tiles from Titsey; mediæval Pottery from Cheam and Guildford, and fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth century glass made at Chiddingfold. Dr. G. C. Williamson has presented an interesting collection of Trade Tokens of the seventeenth century. On the whole, the Society possesses a very representative Museum, especially as the exhibits are mainly, although not entirely, of Surrey interest.

HASLEMERE.

The Haslemere Museum was founded in 1895 by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., and until he died in 1913 it was maintained at his expense in the buildings erected by him on Museum Hill, Haslemere. After his death the Museum was managed by an elected Committee and supported by voluntary contributions at a cost of roughly £500 per annum; but in March 1926 the collections, buildings and site were presented by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson's Trustees to the Museum Trustees. To perpetuate the memory of the donor, and as a new home for the Museum, premises in High Street, Haslemere, were purchased and enlarged by public subscription, and the new Museum was opened on August 27th, 1926, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Middleton, K.P.

The original object in founding the Museum was that it should be essentially an Educational Museum, the teaching to be given by lectures and by explanatory labels attached to the specimens. The Museum contains the following sections:—Geology, Botany, Peasant Arts, Natural History, History of Mankind, Scientific and Reference Library and Loan Collections, including an all-the-year-round exhibition of living wild flowers, mosses, fungi and lichens. There is no attempt to limit the specimens shown to those of purely Surrey interest, although special attention is given to local archæology and botany.

The most interesting features of the Museum are the local exhibits, which include a fine collection of Late Keltic Pottery (*S.A.C.*, XIX, p. 34), the "Space for-Time"

schedules of geology and human history, the Collection of British Birds and the Exhibition of Peasant Arts. This Exhibition was presented to the Museum by the Trustees of the Peasant Arts Museum, together with a donation of £1,000 to the Museum Building Fund, and is the collection formed over a period of many years by the Rev. Gerald S. Davies, Master of Charterhouse.

The hours of admittance to the Museum are from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. from April to August 31st, and from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. during the winter months. The only days on which the Museum is shut are Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. This is a fine example of a local Museum, and well deserves a visit.

Mr. E. W. Swanton is the Resident Curator.

KINGSTON.

The Kingston-upon-Thames Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, supported by the Kingston Borough Council, was founded by Andrew Carnegie at a primary cost of £8,400. He subsequently paid for the Museum and Art Gallery which were opened by Lord Rosebery, High Steward, on October 31st, 1904. The gift by Alderman Gould of his private collection formed the nucleus of the Museum, and this was augmented by the purchase of Dr. Root's collection of Neoliths and Bronze Implements, and from that time specimens have been added continually. There is no catalogue, but this lack is noticeable in the greater number of our Surrey Museums. The Borough Librarian is the present Curator, and the Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. until dusk.

The exhibits are varied and of much interest: they include the Gould Collection of locally-found Roman and other antiquities, Dr. Finny's Collections of local Neolithic and Bronze Age Implements, human and animal bones, urns, a dug-out canoe, etc., Colonel Bidder's loan exhibits from the Saxon Cemetery at Mitcham, Mr. Lowther's loan Collection of exhibits from the Ashted Roman Villa, a set of Coins of the Saxon Kings crowned at Kingston, a collection of seventeenth-century local Trade Tokens, and many other valuable exhibits presented

by Dr. Finny. There is a very fine collection of local water-colour and other paintings of Kingston, including examples by Rowlandson.

PETERSHAM.

The Petersham Museum was formally opened on September 12th, 1925, by Mr. G. T. Biddulph, the Chairman of the Trustees appointed for its custody, and since that time Mr. Charles D. Warren has served as the Hon. Curator. The Museum was founded for the custody and exhibition of all objects of interest relating to the village, and may be quoted as an example of a purely local village museum. As a nucleus for the Collection the village was fortunate in securing the loan from Mrs. W. H. Oxley and Mr. Selwyn Oxley of a large number of pictures, and in addition some coins and other objects of local historical interest which had been collected by the late Rev. W. H. Oxley during his vicariate of the parish from 1891 to 1913.

The Museum is housed in one of the spare classrooms of the Russell School, Petersham, and may be viewed on Saturdays from 2.30 p.m. until 4.30 p.m., admittance being by the entrance gate and door facing Petersham Park.

The initial expense incurred in establishing the Museum amounted to about £20, and the actual working expenses are roughly £8 per annum, which sum is subscribed by private contributions.

REIGATE.

The Reigate Museum was originally housed at the Public Hall, but was moved to its present address in Croydon Road, Reigate, about fifteen years ago. It was founded by the Holmesdale Natural History Club, which has been in existence since 1857, and the Museum Collection, which depends entirely on private support, has been gradually formed by the Club. It is not confined to local exhibits; the chief pertain to Natural History, but there are a certain number of local finds of archæological interest. These will probably be increased, as in 1923 an archæological section of the Club was founded with Dr. Wilfrid Hooper as the Hon. Secretary.

No catalogue has been compiled, and there are no fixed times of admittance, but permission to view the Museum is granted on application by letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Holmesdale Natural History Club.

WALLINGTON AND CARSHALTON.

There is a joint Museum, belonging to Wallington and Carshalton, of which Mrs. Birch is the Curator, but full particulars are not yet available, as it is being transferred to new premises.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.

The Walton-on-Thames Council Museum is housed at the Council Offices, Walton-on-Thames, and may be viewed at such times as these Offices are open. It was founded about 1913 by Mr. P. H. Webb, who still continues to take an active interest in it. The Museum is catalogued, and possesses a good series of old local prints and many exhibits of local interest, although others of a more general character are included.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Weybridge Museum was founded in 1911 by Dr. Eric Gardner, M.B., F.S.A., the late Mr. J. E. Harting, F.Z.S., and the late Dr. H. G. Willson, M.D. It is supported both privately and by the Weybridge Urban District Council, this body having granted a room for its use in the Council Offices in Baker Street, Weybridge. Dr. Eric Gardner has been the curator since the Museum's foundation, and thanks to his care the collection is excellently classified and labelled. He has also compiled a descriptive Catalogue which includes records and valuable information of the history of Weybridge. This Catalogue, which is over 200 pages in length, has been hand-printed and illustrated by the writer of this article. Abridged type-written copies are available for general use.

The Museum is open daily from 9.30 until 4 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9.30 until 1 p.m. Only local exhibits are included, and as this rule is adhered to strictly the collection is one of much interest. There is a very good

collection of local Prehistoric remains; exhibits from the Wey Valley Iron Age Villages; an early dug-out canoe; Roman, ninth-century and Mediæval exhibits; and an excellent representative collection of views of old Wey-bridge.

WIMBLEDON.

The Wimbledon Museum, founded by Richardson Evans in 1903, is controlled by the John Evelyn Club for Wimbledon, and is housed in a room in the Club premises at The Ridgeway, Wimbledon. The present curator is Miss Margaret Grant.

It is confined to local exhibits within a radius of five miles of Wimbledon Parish Church, and is partly catalogued through the record of donors and purchases. The Museum contains a most interesting collection of pictures, sketches and prints of Wimbledon, portraits of former residents, a photographic survey of Wimbledon and Merton, many geological and botanical specimens from the locality, and domestic and trade articles of bygone days which illustrate the past life of the district. There is a collection of early pottery from Cheam, and a valuable feature is the library of topographical, biographical and other works of local interest.



NEOLITHIC BONES—SUNBURY LOCK.

PREHISTORIC NOTES.

Primitive Man at Sunbury.—During the excavations undertaken in the summer of 1926 by the Thames Conservancy for the construction of the new and larger lock on the Thames, on the Surrey side of the older lock at Sunbury, a quantity of bones of different kinds were found lying close together, embedded in the gravel and river shingle just above the level of the blue clay, and about 20 feet below the present surface of the ground.

At the time they were found no special notice was taken of the position in which they were lying, and no implements or pottery were noticed by the workmen who found the bones, several of which were scattered and lost and the rest put in a sack and removed to a hut close by.

When I examined these bones I saw that they were those of both animals and human beings, and that the long bones of the latter had the typical flattening of primitive man; I therefore obtained permission from the Thames Conservancy to submit them to Sir Arthur Keith at the Royal College of Surgeons. In his opinion the human bones are those of Lake or Pile dwellers of the Celtic pre-Roman race, either of the late Neolithic or the early Bronze Age, dating approximately 2000 B.C.

The human bones consisted of:

1. A typical "River Bed" female skull, having a cephalic index of 77·2; the supra-orbital ridges are well, but not excessively, marked, the lower jaw is missing.
2. A right flattened thigh-bone, of the Neolithic Age type, from a woman who stood about 5 feet 1 inch high.
3. A left male tibia or shin-bone, of the Neolithic or the Bronze Age type, flattened and showing the "Squatter's facet," indicating that the man and his ancestors for many generations had spent much of their time in the semi-erect or squatter's position.
4. A right male humerus, or arm bone.

The animal bones consisted of:

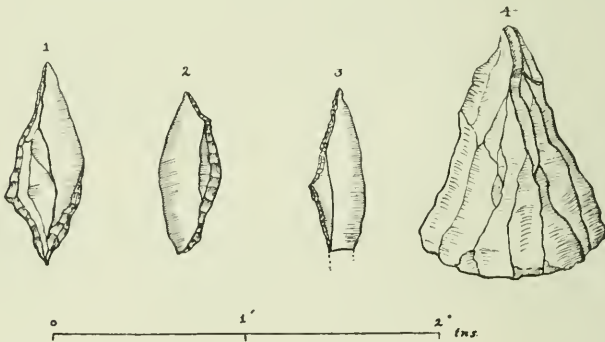
Forty ox bones, 11 horse bones, 3 pig bones, and a pig's skull, 3 dog bones, 6 bones of red deer and 6 antlers, but there were no sheep or goat bones.

Although there were no flint or bronze implements found with the bones, the antlers show signs of having been used as pickaxes, or tools of that nature, and one of them belongs to an exceptionally large species of red deer, which was common in the Neolithic Age but has since become rare.

All the bones have been labelled and classified by Sir Arthur Keith, and were given by the Thames Conservancy to the Museum at Kingston-upon-Thames, where they may be seen exhibited in a case by themselves.

W. E. ST. LAWRENCE FINNY, M.D.

Pygmy Flints from Reigate.—Of the barrows¹ on Reigate Heath four crown the tops of a group of natural mounds or hillocks lying close to the main Reigate-Dorking Road at the point where it has recently been diverted before turning Buckland Corner. Flint flakes of pygmy size occur on the surface of all this group, and in considerable numbers on the barrow farthest from the road. Search is difficult owing to the very limited area of exposed ground and to the close similarity in colour between the flakes and the white surface sand. During this summer (1927) I have found a few implements—the majority of them broken—three of which are here figured.



PYGMY FLINTS FROM REIGATE.

No. 1 is carefully worked along the thick side and brought to a fine point below the shoulder; No. 2 is a crescent and No. 3 a point.

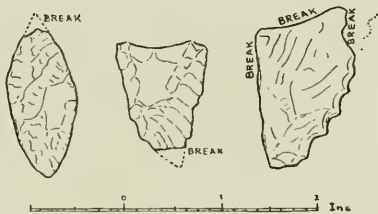
¹ *The Victoria County History* gives the number as seven, but there are in fact nine, including one on the extreme south which is obscured by bushes (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV, p. 12).

I have also found a few similar flakes, two of them worked, in the neighbourhood of the two barrows on the south side of the Heath. Ordinary neolithic flakes are to be found on most parts of the Heath, but the microliths, if not confined to the barrows and their vicinity, seem to occur there most freely.

The pygmy cone-scraper (No. 4) was found early this year near the Smoke Lane Housing Site of the Reigate Corporation. It is of dark grey flint with a flat, oval base, and is narrowly flaked all round from base to apex.

WILFRID HOOPER.

Flint Sites in Chiddingfold.—As has been notified already (Vol. 36, p. 122), worked flints, cores, and flakes have been found at Goldhorde Field, Chiddingfold. Other sites where flint flakes, cores, and worked implements have been found are at Prestwick Manor Farm and Riddingsfield, Chiddingfold, where a Roman villa site was excavated by the Rev. T. S. Cooper in 1895. Yet another site is the garden of Old Pickhurst, Chiddingfold, in which various worked flints and one core have been found, and drawings of the three best are shown.



No. 1 is an almost perfect leaf-shaped arrow-head, beautifully chipped on both sides. No. 2 is an unfinished wedge-shaped arrow-head, chipped on one side, and partly chipped on the other. No. 3 is a broken saw-blade, chipped on one side only.

On all the four sites, which are on hills, light soil outcrops above the local clay.

B. C. HALAHAN.

Redhill and Reigate.—I should be very glad of any information respecting the present or last known whereabouts of the collection of local flints formed by the late Mr. John Shelley of Redhill. The Report of the Annual General Meeting for 1872 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. VI, p. xix) stated that his daughter presented his collection to the Society and that "this will be deposited and arranged in the museum at Croydon." I have failed to learn so far whether this Museum was ever actually established, and what became of the Shelley Collection.

WILFRID HOOPER.

ROMAN NOTES.

Stane Street.—I have been able to define a part of the course of Stane Street, north of Ockley, between Buckinghamhill Farm and Bearehurst House. Mr. Hilaire Belloc rightly says that after passing Buckinghamhill Farm it “runs in a very slight curve up the spinney along the side of a ravine.” His next definite *datum* is: “It is most clearly marked by a partial cutting just behind (to the west) of Bearehurst House.”

This information is true so far as it goes, but anyone who relies only on it to walk over the line between the farm and Bearehurst will soon find himself befogged.

My attention having been called to a hollow in the pheasantry of the Broomhall estate north of the spinney, and Captain W. A. Grant's map having shown me that this hollow is exactly on the ideal line from Todhurst Farm (S. of Billingshurst) to Anstie Grange (E. of Leith Hill)—close to which on the east the actual Roman road runs in its well-known course through Ockley, diverging a little wider up Mr. Belloc's “slight curve”—I concluded that the curve at this point came again into the straight. The trench which I dug in the pheasantry across the conjectured line in the cutting has been completely successful. Not only is there a “partial cutting” at Bearehurst, but here also (as at Ashurst, S. of Pulborough) the Romans made a cutting through the crest of the hill.

Stane Street in this pheasantry cutting is 22 feet wide, 1 foot down in the centre and 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches down on the west side, where much of the side of the cutting has washed down on to the road. Contrary to expectation, I found the subsoil to be stiff yellow clay, much reddened on the top by rain washing through the ironstone rubble of which the metal is largely composed. For the rest the metal is big flints, sandstone, chert, and some pebbles; and there remains, on the average, some 5 inches of this. I found a big shaped sandstone which was part of the west kerbing.

The line of the road, then, from Buckinghamhill Farm gate to Bearehurst cutting is: through the west end of the barn, along the west of the hedge (where the ploughed field is full of road metal), into the spinney by the gate and along the curved cart track to the east of the

stream (up which the ideal line would have taken it), continuing to curve slightly east till the top of the spinney is reached so as to get round a deep east-west gully, and then swinging back west into the straight at the fence of the pheasantry. The metal has been located both in the cart track and in the open ground north of the spinney. The pheasantry cutting is about 50 yards long. At its top the Roman road crosses the Broomhall drive to the Bearehurst cutting, being here slightly west of the ideal line to Anstie Grange, though it is slightly east of it again up the yew-tree cutting to Minnickwood Farm. The whole of this section well shows how Roman engineers departed from their ideal line in order to accommodate themselves to natural obstacles.

S. E. WINBOLT.

Roman Nether Millstone from Bramley.—The Hambledon District Council has presented a fragment of stone (figured below) to the Society, which was found by the Clerk of the Works engaged in superintending the new Bramley and Wonersh Sewage Works in January, 1926. It was lying in a sand-pit, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface, in a field between Westlands Farm in Shamley Green parish and the Bramley and Cranleigh Railroad where it passes to the west of Birtley Manor Farm.



ROMAN NETHER MILLSTONE FROM BRAMLEY.

The fragment, the dimensions of which are 19 inches by 22 inches and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in thickness, is apparently of ordinary Bargate stone, its concentric grooves giving it the appearance of a millstone. It was obviously a quarter of a circular stone, but the precise use of the half-moon apertures was not clear.

A photograph was sent to Mr. R. G. Collingwood, who states that in his opinion it forms part of a Roman Nether Millstone.

“The size, the shape and the material, the square hole in the centre (to hold an iron fitting which would carry a pin on which the upper stone would revolve), and above all, the concentric grooves or scratches, would fit in with this explanation. The complete stone would somewhat resemble the accompanying diagram (Fig. 1.), and the queer shaped wings with which the central hole is provided would hold wings wrought on to the iron centre-piece to keep the stone together after it had cracked along the line A-B. Dovetailed iron centre-pieces for this purpose are quite common in Roman Millstones, although they are generally the shape indicated by Fig. 2. The shape suggested by this example is new to me, but it is not inconceivable, and the stone resembles otherwise an ordinary Roman millstone.”

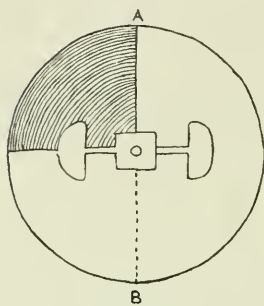


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

A glance at the map of the Roman Roads in Britain, brought out by the Ordnance Survey in 1924, will show that a Roman road from Chichester to London passed by Bramley and Alfold, sending out a short arm to Farley Heath, and the Bramley stream was no doubt used for turning the wheel of a mill near the spot where this fragment was found.

W. F. RAWNSLEY.

Discovery of a Roman Skeleton near Banstead.—Whilst engaged in the construction of a bunker for the new golf course on part of what used to be Cuddington Court Farm, between Sandy Lane and the road connecting Banstead and Ewell Railway Stations, the workmen unearthed a skeleton and some ancient pottery which were lying on a bed of flint about 2 feet below the surface. Unfortunately the workmen did not appreciate the value of the finds, which were badly broken and scattered before they were examined by Mr. C. J. Marshall.

The remains consist of a jawbone, containing teeth in a perfect state of preservation; two thigh-bones, the right and the left; a fragment of a pelvis; a small piece of the back of a cranium, and another jawbone. One jaw was probably that of a man, the other that of a woman.

There were quantities of Roman flue tiles, covered with a basket-work pattern; pieces of Roman roofing tiles; a fragment of a fairly large dish which had obviously been made with a potter's wheel, and a number of pieces of metal and stone, the purpose of which could not be identified.

The Coroner was notified of the find, and by his order the bones have been re-interred on the same spot.

Mr. Marshall considers that the tiles and pottery indicate the presence of a Roman villa near by, which was in ruins at the time of the burial. The authorities at the British Museum suggest that the flue tiles were used to cover the bodies. The date of the burial was probably between A.D. 250 and A.D. 400. It is thought probable that the remains of the villa from which the flue tiles came still exist under the soil near the burial, and it would be of great interest if careful excavation of the site could be undertaken.

Third-Century Coin from Farnham.—In March, 1926, there was brought to me for identification a coin which had been found by a workman engaged in laying an electric cable up Gong Hill, on the Old Frensham Road near Farnham: it was stated to have been at a depth of 2 or 3 feet, and from its appearance had evidently lain in clean sand. It was an Alexandrian tetradrachm of Carinus (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, p. 317, No. 2448) struck in A.D. 282/3, and so may be regarded as a casual wanderer among coins. A few other instances of Alexandrian coins of the third century being found in England have been recorded; one of the reign of Probus from Manchester is the farthest north that I remember, and the latest in date one of Diocletian sent to me from Essex: but they are always found singly, as is natural in view of economic considerations. The Alexandrian coinage was primarily a local currency for the Roman province of Egypt; and though it had technically an exchange value against the imperial currency, in the third century it was depreciating so rapidly that probably no money-changer outside Egypt would have cared to touch Alexandrian tetradrachms in the way of business, and they would have been quite useless commercially in England. Those that have been found here were presumably brought over as curiosities or souvenirs, and either dropped accidentally or thrown away when their owners felt no further interest in them.

J. G. MILNE.

Roman Kiln at Farnham.—Another Roman kiln has been found during the building of a new house close to Waverley Road, Farnham, about half a mile due south of the kiln which was discovered in January, 1926. This new find is of much interest, because not only

has the kiln itself been unearthed, but also the ashpits, and the tiled floor of the potter's drying and store hut, the tiles used being discarded roofing tiles.

The floor and side walls are in excellent condition, the walls being built of ironstone slabs laid horizontally, cemented together with mortar, and the crevices filled with pieces of discarded pots. Many of the tiles and potsherds have elaborate incised patterns. The floor consists of 6 inches of clay laid on a bed of burnt sand and flint. The roof of the kiln, as at Snailslynch, had fallen in. It had been made of curved tiles for the inner lining and the whole covered on the outside with some 6 inches of burnt mortar and clay. Most of the tiles and bricks are bright red ochre. The system of heating the kiln was through its centre from end flues. The pottery recovered from the store hut is chiefly biscuit colour and light red extensively ribbed, with a few pots of a dark grey colour. This collection was apparently the result of a previous baking, as inside the kiln itself are pots similar in technique and colour to the Snailslynch pots, the necks, both inside and outside, being painted with the white slip.

Some interesting working accessories of the present kiln have been recovered. They include a small lead slab and lumps of pipe-clay (*figlina creta*), both used for dyeing purposes. The "wiping" on the lead is interesting, as it corresponds to the wiping on the bottom of the jars and also on a very fine specimen of a pot-lid (*operculum*).

The kiln, as at Snailslynch, belongs to the late first or early second century A.D.



MEDIEVAL JUG FROM EARLSWOOD.

HEIGHT 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ INS.

MEDIÆVAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

Mediæval Jug from Earlswood.—The jug shown in the accompanying Plate was found at Earlswood some thirty years ago by Mr. J. H. Nice, a local resident, in the garden of premises now occupied by the Golf House, situated between the Common and the railway line at a spot known as “The Knob.” It was discovered about 3 feet below the surface at the base of a hole paved with ironstone. Several fragments of pottery were turned up at the same time in the adjacent soil.

Mr. Bernard Rackham, Keeper of the Department of Ceramics at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, who kindly examined the jug, assigns it to the fourteenth century and furnishes the following description: “Jug, buff earthenware with decoration produced partly with a roulette in the form of vertical stripes and trellis-work, and partly with a circular stamp applied in rows between the stripes. The greater part of the surface is covered with a mottled yellow lead glaze, which in one patch has been fired to a blood-red colour. The edge of the base has been prolonged downwards to form a series of lobes or feet, so as to give a more secure stand. The jug is a ‘Waster,’ having burst during the firing, as is shown by the fact that the glaze has run over the edges of the wide break in the neck.” The height to the top of rim is $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The condition and situation of the jug, and the finding of shards round about, suggest that a mediæval pottery existed here. In support of this view, it is of interest to note that the old field-name of the land on or near to which this find was made was Kiln Field. A short distance to the south came Kiln Brow Farm, where there was a brickfield worked within living memory. Earlswood Common lies on the Atherfield clay; and on the confines of the Common at the New Pond a brickfield is still carried on, while there are modern brick and pottery works at Meadvale, on its northern edge.

WILFRID HOOPER.

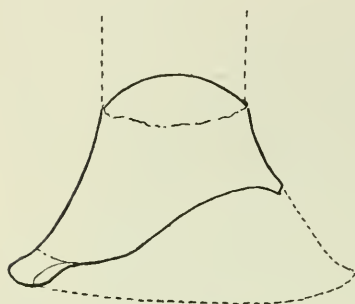
Base of Glass Goblet from Chiddingfold.—A portion of the base of a glass goblet was found on the surface at Glasshouse Fields, Pickhurst, Chiddingfold.

A similar base, though a much larger fragment, was found some

years ago at Killinghurst, Chiddingfold, and is to be seen at the Surrey Archæological Museum, Guildford.

Several bases of the same type were found by the Rev. F. W. Cobb, on the site of a glasshouse in Sidney Wood, between Dunsfold and Alfold, where the French glassmakers, Carré and Tyzack, are known to have worked during the latter half of the sixteenth century.

In *Glassmaking in England* (Fig. 20, No. 2, p. 22) Mr. Powell has a photograph of this type of base, found at Buckhold Glasshouse, near Salisbury, and states that a similar base was found at Woodchester, in Gloucestershire.



Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

It seems probable that this Chiddingfold fragment was made under the influence of these foreign glassmakers; but it is not likely that a foreigner actually worked the kiln, for the land belonged to members of the Peyk family, who had worked in Chiddingfold as glassmakers from 1435-1617.

The blowing of this goblet was an extremely skilful piece of work, for it is blown in one piece—the upper part is not made separately and welded on to the foot. The glass is very thin except in the upper part of the base toward the “kick.” It was blown thin to the bottom edge of the base, when it was turned under, leaving a hollow “hem,” and blown into a dome forming the “kick.” The double thickness of glass is perfectly welded together, except at the “hem.”

B. C. HALAHAN.

St. Mary's Parish Church, Merton.—In rebuilding the vestry on the south side of Merton Church, as mentioned in the Society's Report for 1925, a small opening through the chancel wall, about 3 feet to the east of the old priest's door, has been uncovered. The wall is 2 feet thick, the opening $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and the top of it 3 feet 5 inches from the present chancel floor. This opening is lined at the top and sides with dressed stone, the same stone as was used in the chancel generally; the bottom being of rough flints. There is some appearance of its being an ancient reconstruction of a larger opening; for blocks of stone, of dimensions similar to those of the existing jambs and lintel, are built into the wall, in an irregular way, close by. Although nearly 30 feet from the east end of the church, it may perhaps have been for passing an arm through to ring the sanctus bell.

FRANK T. BAGGALLAY.

Discoveries at Chertsey Abbey.—During excavations for drainage purposes at the Abbey House, Chertsey, the Rev. R. T. Gardner has uncovered certain remains that are worth noting.

The foundations of a massive stone wall have been discovered, running approximately north and south, and nearly parallel to, and just inside, the wall bounding the front of his garden. Further digging has revealed what appears to be an oven showing evidence



TILE FROM CHERTSEY,

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

of having been subjected to heat. Like the kiln used for firing the Abbey tiles which was discovered recently near by, it is constructed of roofing tiles. There is no evidence that this oven was in the nature of a kiln, and it was almost certainly used for domestic purposes.

Many fragments of tiles of all periods have been found wherever the ground has been disturbed. One fragment is here illustrated, and any further discoveries of consequence will be noted in due course.

ERIC GARDNER,
February, 1928.

Surrey Iron Railway.—*The Croydon Natural History Society* has carried out a very thorough survey of the old Iron Road and photographed practically the whole route.

H. CROSS.

Croydon Parish Church.—Prints have been made for the *Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey* from negatives taken after the fire of January 5, 1867. The prints, which are twenty-six in number, make a complete survey of both the interior and exterior appearance of the Church immediately after the fire.

H. CROSS.

A bundle of Surrey Deeds, carefully indexed, has been presented to the Society by Mr. Herbert W. Knocker, of Sevenoaks. Five of the earlier deeds are noted below:

- 1666, June 7.—Gift of property in Sutton by Anne Collins to James Collins, her son.
 1694, October 8.—Steward's Copy Admittance of Maria Gyles to copyhold land in the Manor of Woking.
 1698, October 9.—Sale of house and land in parish of Thorpe by Thomas Joanes to Morris Baily of Thorpe.
 1702, May 7.—Conveyance of land in Chobham from George Rempnant to his son.
 1725, September 2.—Steward's Copy Surrender by Stephen Hunt by way of marriage settlement of land in the Manor of Crondall (by Farnham).

Portrait Identified.—In Vol. III of *S.A.C.*, at page 133, the late Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, in an article dealing with the family of Uvedale, writes as follows: "I am informed by the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., that there is a full-length portrait of her (Elizabeth, widow of Edward, 2nd Earl of Carlisle) at Castle Howard, but that it is of no merit, and the name of the artist is not known." The portrait is reproduced in Vol. XI of the *East Riding Antiquarian Society's Transactions* (1903) at page 73, and is there stated to have been painted by Sir Peter Lely. The inscription on the canvas itself (which measures $87\frac{3}{4}$ inches \times $55\frac{1}{2}$ inches) is "Elizh. Uvedale, Wife to Edwd. Earl of Carlisle." In view of the Countess's connection with Surrey it is probably well to have this fact on record.

J. W. FARLEY.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Notes on Windlesham Parish Church. By John Cree. 117 pp.—Mr. John Cree has made a valuable addition to the number of the monographs on Surrey Churches, and has produced his work at the very moderate price of 2s. 6d. It is well printed and the paper is good. He gives a full account of the church from its first foundation in the twelfth century, its furniture and monuments, its endowments, its rectors and its fortunes, and there is a chapter on the dependent chapel at Bagshot. There is also a note on the copy of *Fewell's Apology* which is shown in the church, attached by a chain, and on the old yew tree, which is specially mentioned in *Hone's Year Book*. The Churchwardens' Accounts of 1725 are printed, and Mr. Cree is fortunate in being able to refer to notes made by a previous rector, Rev. J. M. Freshfield (1878–1900), and others. In his researches he has consulted almost every printed source of information. He has recognized what writers of parochial history do not always see, that their church was always in some way concerned with the ecclesiastical history of the nation, and consequently mention of it is found, not only in local, but in public records.

The early history of a parish church is always difficult to write owing to scantiness of material. Windlesham Church was appropriated to Newark Priory before 1260, but Mr. Cree's statement on p. 10 that the Priory served the cure by sending out a canon from Newark when they thought fit needs justifying. The quotation from a Chancery suit on p. 10 shows that this was irregular. The ordinary practice of the Austin canons, to which order Newark belonged, in the case of a small impropriated church, was to give the vicar his board at the Priory, forage for his palfrey, and a small sum for his clothes, or a gratuity from the offerings on certain specified festivals, and part of the wedding fees and the second mortuary, etc. If the church were an important one, he would be entitled to a house outside the Priory. This was the established custom at Austin Priories such as Bourne, Elsing, and Bicester, etc. But the vicar had a right to these privileges, at least after the ordination of vicarages in the thirteenth century, and it is doubtful if an Austin canon could be instituted as a parish priest, or even serve a chantry. The advow-

son was acquired on some terms about 1442 after litigation, by the Freemantles, who were lords of the manor, but the first presented rector, Richard Herman, found himself in Guildford gaol by 1457, though for what offence does not appear. The regular succession of rectors begins with Herman and they flourish to this day "in worshipful quality."

There was a chapel at Bagshot before 1262, and a chantry was founded in it before 1464 by Robert Hewlett, who endowed it with half his manor of "Freemantles." The foundation of a gild followed in 1483. Both of course disappeared in the time of Henry VIII. The chantries were, as Thomas Fuller says, "adjectives," not able to stand by themselves; they formed the third course of Henry VIII's great meal of abbey lands, etc., which began in 1545. The stipends were as a rule small, and the chantry priests generally eked out their living by keeping a school. In this way they did a good deal for education. Mr. Leach tells us that there were about 200 schools less in the kingdom after the chantries were abolished.

The fact that the glebe and church lands were formerly in strips among the common fields is interesting, and may point to the church being endowed by the whole community, which surrendered a portion of its common property for this purpose. This was not an uncommon form of endowment.

The book has three good illustrations, showing the church at different stages of its existence. It has also that most valuable adjunct, a good index. The book is well worth perusal, and will enlist a much larger circle of readers than the parishioners of Windlesham, and it is good that it has been written.—J. K. F.

Egham, Surrey : A History of the Parish under Church and Crown. By Frederick Turner, author of *A History of Thorpe*. (Box and Gilham, Egham, 1926.)—This book is a valuable addition to the histories of Surrey parishes already published. As the author tells us in the preface, it is the result of some thirty years' labour, and there can indeed be few possible sources of information which he has not worked through. It is written in a series of chapters which are arranged as far as possible in chronological order, an arrangement which has the advantage of giving a connected and intelligible narration where the facts are sufficient to permit of one, and the disadvantage of collecting in other places a number of somewhat disjointed statements which do not really make a narrative and might perhaps be more conveniently grouped (as the field and place names are in fact grouped in an appendix) under some system of alphabetical headings. But this difficulty is common to all local histories, and there is perhaps no entirely satisfactory solution. Except so far as

he quotes documents in his text, Mr. Turner does not give us any original documents.

The book, as any good book of local history must, covers an enormous amount of ground from the mediæval manor and earlier to poor law administration in the eighteenth century and events in the nineteenth century, and it contains much of varied interest. *Inter alia* it may be noted that Mr. Turner has to a great extent cleared up the story of the dissolution of the nunnery of Broomhall in Berkshire, which held Broomhall in Egham, long the property of St. John's College, Cambridge. The story revealed by the College muniments indicates that the methods of suppression in 1521 did not differ greatly from those employed later in Henry's reign. Mr. Turner's testimony to the humanity and consideration shown at Egham in the administration of the poor law in the eighteenth century is interesting.

The book is very well illustrated, and contains a number of portraits of Vicars and other persons connected with the parish, and of views of buildings which have now been demolished or completely altered, all of which are interesting. The same praise cannot however be given to the maps. The only maps indeed beyond a sketch map of the parish showing ancient boundaries are a sketch map of modern Egham and a map of the Manor of Milton in 1650. These latter are both very poor maps, being very small and indistinct. A parish history of this calibre really requires a good map, and it is a pity that Mr. Turner did not reproduce the tithe map or some other good map of the parish possessing historical interest, if there be one, on a sufficient scale to help to render the topographical part of the text intelligible to a reader who is not acquainted with Egham.

The book also contains eight pedigrees of families connected with the place, and has a good index.

H. L.

The Three Field System of Farming in Surrey.—In the *Three Field System*, Harvard Historical Studies, by Mr. Gray of Harvard, U.S.A., the author denies that the Three Field System ever prevailed in Surrey. He bases his opinion upon several surveys and terriers, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, in which individual holders are tenants of small areas of varying sizes in less or more than three fields, the particulars being incompatible with a tenure of equal or nearly equal portions in three fields. Though the evidence is good enough to show that the system in its complete form, with a yearly distribution of strips, had been abandoned, it is not conclusive that it never existed, in the face of positive evidence to the contrary. As the book commands a certain authority it seems worth while to

examine the validity of this denial of the system as existing in our country.

In the first place Mr. Gray has to treat very unceremoniously the positive assertion of the official agricultural writers, Messrs. James and Malcolm, in 1794, that till recently the Common Fields of Surrey had been cultivated upon the Three Field System of crops for two years and fallow for the third. Certainly they do not positively assert that they had seen it in operation. They as certainly imply that they had. There were large expanses of Common Fields in their time over all the parts of the County which had been under cultivation at the time of the Domesday Survey, but not as a rule elsewhere. They notice that there are no Common Fields in the Weald, and elsewhere they notice that there are no Common Fields in the Weald of Sussex.¹ They are writing about something which they knew in active working of some kind, even though the method of working had been modified of late. If once Common Fields are admitted it is difficult to understand how they had been cultivated, in the Middle Ages at all events, except upon a system of two years crops and one year of fallow. The *villani* of the Middle Ages did not grow turnips, nor clover, nor follow any scientific method of rotation of crops.

But if the round denial of the salient feature of the Three Field System necessitates throwing over Messrs. James and Malcolm, how is it possible to throw over Arthur Young? In 1767, speaking specially it seems of land from "Cobham almost to Westminster Bridge," he says precisely, that there is nothing worthy of special remark in their husbandry; in other words, this is a sample of the common practice, "their course is (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) spring corn or clover." Every parish which he passed through on that route had, I believe, its Common Fields in 1767, ending up at Battersea, "almost at Westminster Bridge."²

In the Court Rolls of Wimbledon Manor it appears that there were three fields in the Vill of Putney. They were Park Field, Thames Field and Bason Field. They are depicted in a map of the eighteenth century, which is reproduced in *Bygone Putney* by E. Hammond. They appear in the map accompanying Sir Thomas Dawes' diary in the current issue. The strips are marked, but only one field, Bason Field, is named there. This is of 1626.

In Egham, on the lands of Chertsey Abbey, there were three

¹ See Section on Social and Economic History by the Editor in the *V.C.H.* of Surrey, Vol. IV, pp. 409-10.

² Arthur Young, *Tour through the Southern Counties*. Ed. 3. Letter VI, p. 214. He notices a more scientific rotation by farmers in severalty.

fields, Estfurlong, Midelfurlong and Westfurlong, described in Abbot Rutherwyck's Survey in the early fourteenth century.¹

In Thorpe, I owe to Mr. Frederic Turner's researches in the Chertsey Ledger this conclusive instance. We find, "grant to Thomas atte Clawe of half an acre of meadow lying next le Flete in Thorpe which he had surrendered at the preceding court, with another half acre lying there *as they fall by lot yearly*."² Here is the full system of yearly apportionment of strips by lot; yet even in this Ledger it appears that by the changes of time and convenience the scattered strips of the tenants varied largely in size from a few perches to several acres. Clearly, over and above the parcels distributed by lot, tenants had land with some fixity of tenure. Conditions were similar in Dorking, where the Court Rolls show tenants holding many very small parcels of land scattered about, some in the Common Fields, some elsewhere. It is this variation which Mr. Gray specially adduces as an argument against the whole system having ever existed. It had become modified, and superseded in its entirety as early as the fourteenth century, that is all. I suspect it was changing as early as the Domesday Survey, see my article on Villenage in the Weald, Surrey Arch. Society's *Collections*, Vol. XX. One great reason for the change was the extension of the area of cultivation in the two centuries after 1086. The common fields, and the old system, existed upon the pre-Domesday cultivation, but was not extended when that cultivated area was enlarged.

I will add evidence from the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* of Laurence de Hastings, Thomas de Sidlesham, and Joanna Bachelor, 22 and 23 Edward III, for land in the Manors of Paddington, in Abinger, and of Westcote, in Dorking.³ Here we have 80 acres of arable land of which two-thirds can be sown every year if properly cultivated, in the first case; 100 acres in the second, and 80 acres in the third case, all similarly described. The original is, so many acres *terrae arabilis de quibus due partes possunt seminari per annum si bene coluntur*. In the first case *terrae nativorum* is specified. If this is not the Three Field System of two crops and a fallow, what is it? It is needless to multiply examples. A sweeping statement of "did not ever exist" is sufficiently invalidated by one exception. Incidentally, I suppose that the three subjects of these *Inquisitiones*, and William son of Laurence Hastings, all died of the Black Death. They died at any rate in the Pestilence Year. The Three Field System in Surrey took some 750 years to die, 1080 to 1830, about.

¹ *Lansdowne MS.*, 435.

² *Lansdowne MS.* 434. 14 Ed. III.

³ The old numbers of the Chancery I.P.M. are 47, 22 Ed. III, 137 & 147 Pt. 2 23 Ed. III.

In all such investigations as these it is well to bear in mind a weighty sentence by the late Sir Paul Vinogradoff: "The growth of population, of capital, of cultivation, of social inequalities led to a considerable difference between the artificial uniformity in which the arrangement of the holdings was kept, and the actual practice of farming and ownership."¹

H. E. MALDEN.

The Arts in Early England. By G. Baldwin Brown. Vols. I and II. (Second Edition, Murray. 21s. net.)—The second edition of Volume I contains comparatively few changes; there are a new preface and some slight alterations in the Notes, but in the text itself the only re-writing appears to be in the pages dealing with place-names ending in *ing*. Volume II contains far more radical changes, as a very great deal has been re-written in the light of further knowledge of the social history of Anglo-Saxon times and the relations between the Church and the community.

Surrey Guide. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Revised by Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A. With Illustrations by Edmund H. New. (Methuen & Co. 5s. net.)—A revised edition of this excellent little guide to Surrey has been issued. It outlines the various Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval finds which have been made, and there is an interesting section devoted to Monastic Buildings and many of the Parish Churches. In the Appendix Mr. Philip Johnston gives a valuable summary of the chief features of unique or exceptional interest to be found in Surrey Churches.

Windmills in Surrey. By J. P. Paddon. (Oxford: Oxonian Press. 1s. net.)—This is a collection of drawings and lino cuts illustrating those windmills which are still standing in the County of Surrey.

The Work of the Surrey Record Society.—Since our last number was issued this Society has produced very important work. Readers of these *Collections* may remember that the Record Society projected a *Guide to Archives and other Collections of Documents relating to Surrey* upon a scale more ambitious than anything which has yet been attempted in this kind—the *General Introduction*, by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, was reprinted in our volume XXXVI. A large and very important section of this has now been published in the shape of a treatise by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, on the *Public Record Office*, from the point of view of the Surrey Antiquary; and it is

¹ *Villainage in England*, p. 258.

hardly necessary to say that the Society has here had singularly good fortune in securing for its contributor the author of the large official *Guide* published not long ago. In the present work Mr. Giuseppi gives a quantity of detailed Surrey information which is not available anywhere else in print: the volume is in fact an essential tool for anyone working upon the history of our County.

We understand that several more sections of the *Guide* are in progress, and in particular that a section dealing with *Parish Records*, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, is actually in the printer's hands. This has been made possible by extensive work done by the Honorary Secretary of the Record Society (Miss D. L. Powell), under the auspices of the Surrey County Council.

In addition to its work upon the *Guide* the Society has been enabled by private generosity to issue to its members during the past year an edition of the *Parish Registers of Abinger, Wotton and Oakwood Chapel*: this fine volume of over three hundred pages is intended primarily as a memorial to the late J. H. C. Evelyn, of Wotton, and to Mrs. H. E. Malden, on whose transcript the text is based: it has been admirably edited and indexed by Mr. A. W. Hughes Clarke.

Finally we are informed that a second part of the *Chertsey Cartulary*, one of the Society's earliest ventures, is in the press and should be ready before the end of the year; and that a volume calendaring the eighteenth-century *Apprenticeship Registers* should be available for issue not long after. It is altogether a record of work with which the Society's friends may be very well satisfied.

D. G.

INDEX

- Abbey river, tributary of, 139
- Abershaw (Avershaw), Jeremiah, highwayman, 78
- Abinger, parish registers of, printed, 255
- Roman villa in, 222; exhibits from, 232
- the Tillingbourne in, 140
- places in:—Abinger Hammer, the Tillingbourne at, 141; High Ashes, the Oke at, 141; Forest Green, the Oke at, 142; Paddington manor, 253
- *see also* Okewood Hill
- Acton, Sir William, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33
- Addington, excursion of Society to, vi
- Addiscombe, *see* Croydon
- Addlestone, *see* Chertsey
- Adur river (Sussex), etymology of, 121-123
- Affeerers (manorial), 167
- Aford, —, 17
- Agar, Sir Felix, 40
- Agas, Ralph, surveyor, 104
- Agriculture: the allotment of land in common fields, 252, 253; *The Three Field System of Farming in Surrey*, reviewed, 251-254
- *see also* Flails; Shepherd
- Albury, local secretary for, xxiii
- Farley Heath in, Excavations at (1926), by S. E. Winbolt, 180-199; roads across, 180-182, 184-187; Roman road to, 242; Roman site on, modern history of, 182; places in:—Far Plantation, 180-182; The Hold, 182; Jelley's Copse, 181, 182; New Field, 180, 181; Sheepwalk, 181, 182
- Weston *alias* Barking manor, parliamentary survey of, 209
- Aldershot, local secretary for, xxiii
- Aldrington (Sussex), 122, 123
- Alexandrian coins, finds of, 243
- Alfaude is *not* Shalford, 99
- Alfold (Alfaude), 99
- Roman road through, 242
- Sidney Wood glass factory in, 246
- Alfoldean, Roman site at, 187
- Allcock, Mr., 23
- Allectus (emperor), coin of, 196
- Allen (Allyn), —, 23, 35
- Allfarthing, *see* Wandsworth
- Almshouses, English, The Romance of*, reviewed, 115
- *see also* Putney
- Alresford (Hants), 46, 48, 55
- Alvey (Alui, Alvi), —, 6, 7, 24, 26, 27, 29, 35
- Amber bead found at Mitcham, 94
- Amberley (Sussex), 124
- Wild Brook in, 139
- Ancient Monuments, *see under* Surrey
- André, J. L., his account of Charlwood church, 65
- Anglo-Saxon, *see* Saxon
- Anstie Grange, *see* Capel
- Apprentices, *see* Surrey
- Arboriculture (17th cent.), 4, 5, 7, 22, 26, 29, 33; *and see* Fruit trees
- Arcadius (emperor), coin of, 188
- Archer, James, curate, St. Saviour's, Southwark, 106 *plate*
- Arlesey (Beds), Roman pottery from, 159
- Army and Navy Club, 51
- Arts in Early England, The*, by G. Baldwin Brown, notice of, 254
- Arun river (Sussex), etymology, 123-125
- North, river, feeders of, 142
- Arundel (Sussex), 123-125
- Arundell, de (Darrundell), Sir Richard, lord of Banstead, 165, 169, 170, 173, 175
- Sir William, lord of Banstead, 165
- Ash church-house, 76
- the Foxhills in, 77
- The Hart's Horn Inn at, by Rev. H. R. Huband, 75-78
- Henley Park, brook through, 140
- Ashford (Kent), militia at, 43
- Ashmole, Elias, and the Roman site, Farley Heath, 183, 184
- Ashtead, Ashtead Park in, Roman road through, 145
- Excavations at, by A. W. G. Lowther, 144-163

- Ashtead, Hogsmill river at, 134
 — medicinal springs at, 147
 — Roman Camp, 147
 — — road near, 144, 145
 — — villa, excavation of, 144-163 ;
 exhibits from, 233
 Asser, Henry, curate of Pirbright, 95
 Atfield (Ripley *alias*), *see* Ripley
 Athelstan (King), coronation of, 211
 Atkins, H. Kent, surveyor, 60
 Attonus, potter, 189
 Attwood (Atwood), Dr., 55
 — Nicholas, parson of Windlesham,
 97
 Aubrey, John, and the Roman site,
 Farley Heath, 183, 184
 Augmentation Office Parliamentary
 Surveys, 203-209
 Augustus (emperor), coin of, 188
 Austin canons, impropriations by, 249
 Avershaw, *see* Abershaw
 Avery, Richard, curate of Putney, 4
 — — *cp.* Juery
 Avon etymology, 117
 Awdley, Major Lewis, 209
 Axe etymology, 117
 Aybroke, Aye, *see* Eye
- Bachelor, Joanna, 253
 Badgeworthy (Somerset), 118
 Baggallay, Frank T., Note by, on
 Merton church, 246
 Bagnall, William, 27
 Bagshot, *see* Windlesham
 Baily, Morris, 248
 Balcombe (Sussex), White House in,
 86
 Balham : part of Clapham manor in,
 130
 — Antiquarian Society, 131
 — Falcon brook in, 129
 — High Road, 130
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — Park Road, 130, 131
 Bampfylde, Sir Charles, 40
 Banstead golf-course, 242
 — lands in, 72
 — manor, bailiff of, 167, 171 ; beadle
 or constable of, 166, 167, 169 ;
 borgh-silver, 165, 166, 168 ;
 Court-Roll, The (Ric. II & Hen.
 IV), by Sir H. C. M. Lambert,
 164-179 ; descent of, 164, 165 ;
 extent of, 164 ; lands of, in Chal-
 don, Horley, Leigh and Walling-
 ton, 164 ; park-keeper in, 175 ;
 tithings, 166
 — newel staircase at, 84
 — Roman remains found at, Note
 on, 242
- Banstead, Roman villa near, 243
 — Saxon settlement at, 93
 — Skeletons found at, Note on, 91
 — visit of Society to, vi
 — vicar of, 168
 — places in :—Bechelond, 172
 — — Burgh : church, 74 ; manor,
 descent of, 74 ; road to, 170
 — — Chapel Grove, 71 ; Collinsland,
 167 ; Fir Tree Road, 91 ; Le
 Frenoke, 173 ; Godards, 176 ; le
 Grete, 173 ; Holdene (Holding
 Shot), 173 ; Horschulle, 170 ;
 Kensington and Chelsea School,
 91 ; Leggersland, 170 ; Legges-
 waye, 173 ; Longlandes, 175 ;
 Marchalesland, 173 ; Pokenylls-
 londe, 177
 — — Preston, St. Leonard's chapel
 in, by Sir H. C. M. Lambert, 71-
 74 ; advowson of, 72-74 ; rec-
 tors of, 72, 73 ; site of, 72 ;
 chapelry, styled a parish, 72, 73 ;
 an Archbishop's " Peculiar," 72 ;
 manor, descent of, 72-74 ;
 manor-house, site of, 71 ; Pres-
 ton Hawe, 71 ; Preston Wood,
 71
 — — Sherwode Street, 170 ; Stret-
 tislond, 173 ; Swynefeldysgrene,
 168
 — — Tadworth, closing of path in,
 170 ; tithing (Banstead manor),
 166
 — — Tumble Beacon, partially de-
 molished, xiv
 Barber, James, surveyor, 130
 Barbrook, James, 78
 Barclay, Lt.-Col., 89
 Baring family, 50
 Barking *alias* Weston manor, *see*
 Albury
 Barking (Midd.) abbey, charter to,
 112
 Barn Elms, *see* Barnes
 Barnack (Northants) church, 214
 Barnes (Barns), 103 ; an Arch-
 bishop's " Peculiar," 72
 — Barn Elms in, 133
 — Common, Beverley Brook at, 133
 Barrymore, —, 39
 Bath house, Roman, plan of, 146-
 149 |
 Battersea church : memorials de-
 stroyed in, 114 ; rebuilding of,
 114 ; east window, 114
 — churchwardens' accounts, 114
 — etymology of, 112
 — map of, 114
 — *Our Lady of*, review of, 112

- Battersea parish boundary, 129
 — school, founder of, 114
 — the Westminster Abbey charter, 112, 113, 128, 131, 133
 — places in :—Battersea Creek, 129 ; the Falcon Inn, 129 ; Nine Elms station, site of, 129 ; St. John's Road, 130 ; York brook (sewer), 129 ; York House, 129
- Baxter, Mr., 17
- Bay trees, planting of, 26
- Beads, Saxon, found at Mitcham, 94
- Beaulieu (Hants), 118
- Bec (Normandy) abbey, grant to, 130
- Beddington parish church, mediæval and other stone heads in, 80 and *plate*, 82
 — visit of Society to, vi, xiii, xvii
- Bedel, manorial, appointment of, 169 ; duties of, 166, 167
- Bedford Hill, *see* Streatham
- Bedfordshire place-names, 117
 — *see also* Arlesey
- Beeding river (Sussex), 122, 123
- Beenhill Green, 133
- Bell, Mrs., entertains the Society, xiii, xvi
- Bellarmino jugs, 107
- Belloc, Hilaire, on Stane Street, 240
- Bengen, Samian pottery at, 189
- Benham, W. Gurney, describes St. Botolph's, Colchester, xvii
- Bennet, Thomas, 23
- Berkshire, *see* Broomhall ; Reading
- Berne (Switzerland), Celtic temple at, 183
- Bertie, Lord R., 37
- Best, Mary, 25, 26, 32, 33
- Betchworth, church, mediæval stone heads in, 80
 — Gadbrook in, 136
 — East, manor, steward of, 105
 — — "recovery" of lands in, 105
- Beverley (Yorks), 78
 — Brook, course of, 133 ; etymology, 133
- Bibington, Michael, 105
- Bibles, 28-33
- Bicester (Oxon) priory, 249
- Bidder, Lt.-Col. H. F., describes Merton excavations, xvii ; his collection of Saxon remains, 110 ; loan of his collection, 233 ; Notes by, on Merton Priory church, 101 ; on Saxon cemetery at Mitcham, 94
- Biddulph, G. T., 234
- Bignall, —, 21, 32
- Billingshurst (Sussex), 240
- Bindle, —, 23
- Bingley, A. H., Note by, on Hardyng monument in Cranleigh church, 101
- Birch, Mrs., curator, 235
- Birtley, *see* Bramley
- Bishop, Mr., 25
- Bishops' lands, Commonwealth sales of, 200, 202
- Bisley, rector of, 97
- Bivett, Arnold, curator, 228
- Blackburn, Mr. Justice, 55
- Blackheath, *see* Chilworth
- Blackwater river, course of, 88, 89
- Blake, Henry, 174
- Bletchingley, Bronze Age implement from, 90
 — church mediæval stone heads, 80
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — places in :—Chapel Field, 90 ; Pendell Court, visit of Society to, xiii, xvi ; South Park, 90
- Blois, Henry de, 140
- Blount, Rev. A. C., rector of Burghclere, 2
 — Lady Susan, 2
- Bludworth, John, rector of Newington, 106 *plate*
- Blyth (Blythe), —, 12, 16, 34
- Bode, William, bond-tenant, 170
- Bodmin Moor (Cornwall), 118
- Bodysnatchers, guards against, 114
- Bomel, —, 19
- Bonnel, Mr., 31, 33
- Bonner, Arthur, F.S.A., Surrey Place-Names by, 117-143 ; his work on Surrey place-names, v
- Bonwicke (Bouwicke) family, 105
- Boodle's Club, 51
- Books : Bishop Cooper's works, 29 ; History of Council of Trent, 29
- Boone, —, 22, 24, 26, 27
- Borh-silver* paid at View of Frankpledge, 165, 166, 168
- Borough Bridge (Hants), 50
- Boston, 14
- Botanical exhibition of living specimens, 232
- Botie, *see* Bovie
- Boudon, John, rector of Preston, 73
- Boulogne (Boñon), Honour of, in Oxted, 207
- Boulogne, de, Geoffrey, 130
 — William, 130
- Bourchier, *see* Bowrchier
- Boure, Philip, 2 *map*
- Bourne, the (Farnham), 140
 — river, the, course of, 137 ; source, 89
- Bourne (Lincs), priory, 249
- Bourstowe, William of, 135

- Boutius, potter, 159, 161
 Bouwicke, *rectius* Bonwicke, *q.v.*
 Bovie (Botie), —, 19–21, 24, 25
 Bovill, —, M.P., and Chief Justice, 47, 54
 Bowden, —, 18, 25
 Bowen, E., map by, 109
 Bowrchier (Bourchier, Bowcher), Bess, 26, 28
 — J., 18, 19; his clerk, 22, 23; his sister, 19
 — John, commissioner, 201
 Bowzie, Mrs., 29
 Brabourne, Edward, 35
 — Jean, 35
 Bradewelle, John, 174, 175, 177
 Bradley, Dr. Henry, and place-names, 119, 122, 124
 Braibrok, Sir Reginald, lord of Banstead, 165
 Brain river (Essex), 120
 Braintree (Essex), 120
 Bramber (Sussex), 122
 Bramley: Birtley Manor Farm in, 241
 — Bramley Court (Manor) House, 83–87
 — Discoveries of Mural Paintings at, by P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., 83–87
 — East, manor, lord of, 83; manor house, 83
 — manor: staircase, 84, 85
 — Roman road through, 242
 — and Wonersh sewage works, 241
 Brandy Bottle Hill, *see* Waddon (Croydon)
 Bray, R. O., donor, 109
 — William, papers of, 109; residence of, 141
 — Rev. William, 106 *plate*
 Brecon, *see* Hay
 Brendon (Devon), 118
 Brentford (Midd.), ferry superseded, 100
 Brickmaking (Earlswood), 245
 Bricks, Tudor, 217
 Brickworks, *see* Dippenhall
 Bridge, *see* Lynchmere
 Briefs, collections under, 114
 Bristol (Glos), tobacco pipes from, 108
 British coins found at Farley Heath, 188, 194
 —, *see also* Celtic; Romano-British
 British Museum, gifts to, 199, 222
 — — and ethnographical specimens, 116
 Brixton, *see* Lambeth
 — Hundred, parliamentary survey of, 209
 Brixton Road, 126, 127
 Broadmoor Bottom, *see* Wotton
 Brodrick, W. St. J. F., Lord Middleton, 232
 “Brome” river, 121
 Bromley (Kent), 121
 Bromley, Henry, Lord Mountfort, 37
 Bromman, Richard, 176
 Bronze implements, collection of, 233; found at Ashtead, 155; Farley Heath, 187, 188, 192; Waddon, 60
 Bronze Age relics, Ashtead, 147; Chaldon Heath, Note on, 90; Sunbury, 237
 Broock, William, 2 *map*
 “brook” in Sussex and Kent, 136, 139
 Brook, *see* Witley
 Brooke, Sir Basil, 8
 Brookwood chapel, advowson, 95
 — Hermitage, chaplain of, 95
 Broomhall (Berks) nunnery, 137, 251
 Brouncker, Henry, Lord Brouncker, 105
 Brown, G. Baldwin, his *Arts in Early England*, 254
 Browne, J., 29
 Browning, Robert, relics of, 228
 — Widow, 20, 25, 36
 Brugger, *see* Brygger
 Brygger (Brugger), Richard, 175, 178
 — Thomas, 175, 176
 Buckhold (Wilts) glass factory, 246
 Buckinghamshire place-names, 117
 — *see* Chesham; Chess; Misbourne; Missenden
 Buckland Corner, *see* Reigate
 Buckle, Sir C., 8, 12, 14
 — Christopher, 74
 Burchell, J. P. T., and Waddon excavations, 61
 Burges, William, his account of Charlwood wall-paintings, 64
 Burgh, *see* Banstead
 Burgh, Sir John de, exchange of lands by, 164
 Burghclere (Hants), rector of, 2
 Burgner Hill (Hants), 49
 Burial expenses in plague of 1644, 114
 — sites, Saxon, *see* Saxon
 — *see also* Coffin; Urns
 Burrard, Lady, 52
 Burningham, Rev. Thomas, rector of Charlwood, 64
 Burrow, Edward J., 111, 115
 Burstow, an Archbishop’s “Peculiar,” 72
 — church mediæval stone head, 80; visit of Society to, xiii, xvi

- Burstow, *cp.* Bourstowe
 Burt, Francis, surety, 2, 3
 Burton, John, 97
 — Sir Richard, relics of, 228
 Busbridge estate, *see* Godalming
 Bushe-Fox, excavations by, 191
 Bushell, Edward, 210
 Butrio, Lezoux potter, 158
 Byfleet, local secretary for, xxiii
 — manor, survey of, 208
 — warren, parliamentary survey of, 209
- Caldecroft, *see* Horley
 Camberley, local secretary for, xxiii
 Camberwell : Albany Road in, 125
 — Grosvenor Park in, 125
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — Museum, account of, 228
 — prints, etc., of, 229
 — St. Thomas Watering in, 125
 Cambridge, 28
 — Bible bound at, 18
 — university colleges : Emmanuel, 130 ; St. John's, 251
 Camden, William, and place-names, 122-124, 131, 135
 Camelon (Scotland), Roman pottery from, 159
 Camoys, Ralph de, rector of Wotton, 82
 Campion, —, 8, 12
 — Henry, 2 *map*
 Cannstatt, Samian pottery at, 189
 Canterbury, archbishops of, crown Saxon kings, 211
 — — *see* Laud
 — *see* of, "Peculiars" of, 72
 Capel (Ewalkene, Ewekene, Wachna), 99
 — Anstie Grange in, Stane Street at, 240
 — Deanoak Brook in, 136
 — Misbrook Farm and Green in, 136
 — *see also* Holmwood
 Capital punishment, *see* Kennington
 Carinus, coin of, 243
 Carlisle, Countess of, *see* Howard
 Carnegie, Andrew, founder of Kingstons library and museum, 233
 Caroline, Queen, at Richmond, 100
 Carré, —, glassmaker, 246
 Carreu, Sir Nicholas de, lord of Banstead, 165
 Carro, Mr., 23
 Carshalton church mediæval stone head, 81
 — manor court rolls, 167
 — museum, 235
 — visit of Society to, vi, xiii, xvii
- Carver, Canon, at Dulwich College, 111
 Caryll, Mr., lord of Tangle and Bramley East, 83
 Casterley (Wilts), pottery found at, 191
 Castle Howard (Ireland), portrait at, 248
 Castleman, Sarah, 108
 — William, 107, 108
 Caterham (old) church mediæval stone head, 81
 Cecil, John, Earl of Exeter, 35
 Celtic pottery, exhibits of, 232 ; found at Farley Heath, 190
 — remains found at Farley Heath, 187, 188, 192
 — site, Farley Heath, excavation of, 182-199
 — temples, list of, 183
 — *see also* British ; Romano-British
 Cerd, —, 28
 Chaldon, fee in, held in Banstead manor, 164
 — tithing (Banstead manor), 165, 166
 — visit of Society to, xvii
 Chaldon Heath, Bronze Implement from, Note on, 90
 Chaloner, James, commissioner, 201
 Chamberlain, Joseph, relics of, 228
 Chambers, Alderman, 33
 Chantry priests and education, 250
 Chapter estates, Commonwealth sales of, 202
 Charles I at Farnham, 224, 227 ; and Richmond, 99
 Charles II in Guildford, 108
 Charlotte, Queen, 38, 44
 Charlwood, an Archbishop's "Peculiar," 72
 — Church and its Wall-paintings, by P. M. Johnston, 64-70 ; 13th-cent. door, 67 ; the fabric, 65-68 ; mediæval stone head, 81 ; piscina, 66, 67 ; restoration of, 64 ; wall-paintings, cleaning of, 64
 — rector of, 64
 Charterhouse School, *see* Godalming
 Cheam (Cheane), an Archbishop's "Peculiar," 72
 — lands in, parliamentary survey of, 209
 — Malden Road in, 229
 — Manor Road in, 229
 — Museum, accessions to, 110 ; account of, 229
 — parish council, 105 ; and the museum, 229

- Cheam pottery discovered at, vii
 — pottery works, exhibits from, 229, 232, 236
 — the Old Tudor Cottage in, 105, 229
 Chelmer river (Essex), 120
 Chelmsford (Essex), 120; militia at, 43
 Chelsham (Chellam), survey of, 207
 Chertsey, local secretary for, ix
 — parliamentary surveys of, 207-209
 — Abbey: the Abbey House, 247; abbot of, 253; burnt by Danes, 214; cartulary, Part II, 255; Discoveries at, Note on, by Eric Gardner, 247; lands of, in Eggham, 252, 253, in Horley, 135; tiles, 232, 247
 — places in:—Addlestone, the Bourne in, 137; Beamond manor, parliamentary survey of, 209; the Bourne in, 138, 139; Sayes Tenement, survey of, 208; Woburn in, etymology, 140; Woburn Park, the Bourne in, 137, 138
 — *see also* Hardwich
 Chertsey Hundred, *see* Godley
 Chesham (Bucks), etymology, 120
 Chess river (Bucks), 120
 Chessington, Hogsmill river in, 134
 Chester family (of Poyle Park) arms, 75
 — Dr. H. M., 75, 76; bequest by, vi, viii, xiii; donor, 109
 Chesterford (Essex), Roman pottery from, 159
 Chetwode, de, John, patron, 72, 73
 — Nicholas, patron, 73
 Chevage, manorial payment, 168
 Chiddingfold, Flint Sites in, Note on, 239
 — glass, exhibits of, 232
 — glass goblet bases from, 245, 246
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — Roman villa, 239; exhibits from, 232
 — places in:—Glasshouse Fields, 245; Goldhorde Field, 239; Killinghurst, 246; Old Pickhurst, 239; Pickhurst, 245; Prestwick Manor Farm, 239; Riddingsfield, 239
 Chiddingly (Sussex), Pokes in, 85, 86
 Chilton (Hants), 50
 Chilworth: Blackheath in, finds from, 231
 — Postford pond in, 140
 — St. Martha's Hill, Lidwell on, 132
 — the Tillingbourne in, 140
 Chipstead church mediæval stone head, 81
 — visit of Society to, xiv, xvii
 Chobham, the Bourne in, 137, 138
 — land in, 248
 Cholmondely, Lady, 37
 Christie, Ernest, donor, 108
 Chubb, Thomas, his bibliography of maps, 115
 Church of England: discipline: case of Thomas Warren, 96
 Chute, Mr., 33
 Cider kegs, etc., collection of, 110
 Cinerary urn, *see* Urn
 Cinnamus, Lezoux potter, 158
 Cirencester (Glos), Roman pottery from, 159
 Cistern, lead (Vernon House), 226
 Clandon (West) Park, excursion of Society to, vi; George IV (as Prince of Wales) at, 41; under the 2nd Earl of Onslow, 45; stream in, 126
 Clapham, Clare Honour in, 207
 — Hyde Farm in, 130
 — manor: partly in Balham, 130
 Clare Honour in Surrey, survey of, 207
 Clarke (Clerke, Clerk), John, 174, 176, 210
 — Thomas, 2 *map*
 Clasford, brook through, 140
 Clattering Bridge, *see* Kingston
 Claudius I (emperor), coins of, 154, 188
 — II (emperor), coins of, 195, 196
 Clawc, Thomas atte, 253
 Cleer, Captain, 210
 Clerke, *see* Clarke
 Clerkenwell (Midd.), St. James' parish, tithes of, 106
 Cleveland, Duchess of, *see* Villiers
 Clifford water (Devon), 118
 Clifton, Rev. —, 42
 Clog, red-leather, from Ash, 77
 Clonmel, Lord, *see* Scott
 Clovelly (Devon), 118
 Clubs, *see* Army and Navy; Boodle's; Four-in-Hand; John Evelyn; Surrey Magistrates'; Travelers'; White's
 Coales, Mrs., 31
 Cobb, Rev. F. W., finds by, 245
 Cobbett, Mr., 108
 Cobham, church, mediæval stone head, 81
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — manor, survey of, 104
 — Saxon spear found at, 93
 — places in:—Cobham Court, 104

- Cobham, places in:— Leigh Hill, 93 ; excavations at, 109 ; Old Glebe Estate, 109
- Cockburn, Alexander J. E., Chief Justice, 56
- Cocking (Sussex) : the old Rectory, 87
- Cockle, Mr., and St. Mary's chapel, Kingston, 215
- Coffin, stone (Merton Priory), 101
- Coinage, *see* Farthings
- Coins, *see* Roman ; Saxon
- Cokeman, Roger, 168
- Colchester (Essex), visit of Society to, xiii, xvii
- Coldharbour (par. of Dorking, Capel, Ockley and Wotton), stream in, 142
- Cole, —, 42
- Dr., 28
- Kit, 27
- R., 25
- Robert, 16
- Thomas, his wife, 9
- Collcott, J., 10
- Collingwood, R. G., on Roman millstone, 242
- Collins, Albert, 96
- Ann, 248
- James, 248
- Colltman, Mr., 15
- Mrs., 35
- Collyer, Richard, 97
- Combe Wood, *see* Wimbledon
- Commonwealth arms, 250
- Compton, rector of, 91
- Roman villa in, exhibits from, 232
- “ Concealed lands,” *see* Surrey
- Concordance, Biblical (1644), 18, 24
- Congrave, Francis, surveyor, 201
- Constantine I (emperor), coins of, 91, 196, 197
- II (emperor), coins of, 197
- Constantine, —, 26, 29, 36
- Constantius II (emperor), coins of, 197, 198
- Cook, Thomas, 179
- Coombe Wood, *see* Wimbledon
- Cooper, Hon. Mrs., benefaction by, xiii
- Rev. T. S., excavates Roman site, 239
- William, bishop of Galloway, his works, 29
- Copthill tithing (Banstead manor), 166
- Copthorne Hundred, bailiff of, 171
- — parliamentary survey of, 209
- Corbett, John, commissioner, 201
- Corbridge (Northumberland), Roman pottery from, 159
- Cornwall : places-names, 136
- *see* Bodmin ; De Lank ; Strat ; Stratton
- Duchy of, parliamentary surveys in, 203–208
- Coronation service, Saxon, 211
- stone, *see* Kingston
- Cotes, John, 175, 177
- Cotton, A. R., and the Ashted excavations, 144
- Sir Vincent, 40
- Cotton's *Concordance*, 18
- Coules, Walter, 210
- Counter (13th cent.), 107
- Court rolls, preservation of, vi
- Courtney, C. J., 228
- Coventry, Maria, Lady Coventry, 37
- Coverwood, *see* Shere
- Cowchut, *see* Pirbright
- Cowden (Kent), Scarlett's Mill, 86
- Coy, Heather, 93
- Crafts, *see* Peasant Arts
- Cragg, —, 23
- Crane river (Dorset), 120
- — (Midd.), 118
- Cranford (Midd.), 118
- Cranleigh church : Harding Monument in, Note on, 101 ; mediæval tone head, 81 ; restoration, 101
- local secretary for, xxiii
- places in :— Knowle, 101 ; Water Bridge, 108
- Cree, John, his *Notes on Windlesham Church*, reviewed, 249
- Cricket : founder of the M.C.C., 40
- Cripps, —, brewer, 21, 27
- Crisp, Widow (Lady), 32, 33
- Cromwell, T., 9
- Thomas, 33
- Cron dall Chase, *see* Windsor Forest
- Cron dall (Hants) manor, copy from court roll, 248
- Cross, H., Notes by, on Croydon parish church, 248 ; on Surrey Iron Railway, 248
- Crowhurst parish boundary, 143
- Crown lands, confiscation and sale of, under the Commonwealth, 200–203
- Croxted Lane, *see* Dulwich
- Croydon, an Archbishop's “ Peculiar,” 72
- Canal, Act for, 133
- Central Library, 97
- church mediæval stone heads, 81 ; photographs of, after the 1867 fire, 248
- fair, 5, 19
- highwayman tried at, 78
- local secretaries for, xxiii

- Croydon Museum, account of, 229 ; gift to, 239 ; the Society's Museum at, 231
- Natural History and Scientific Society, 60, 111, 248
- survey of (1493), 97
- the Wandle in, 133
- places, etc., in :—Addiscombe, the Graveney river at, 133 ; Addiscombe Brook, 133
- — the Greyhound Inn, Note on, 97
- — Handcroft Road, 97
- — High Street, 97
- — Old Town, 97
- — Southbridge Road, 97
- — Thornton Heath : Grange Wood in ; 230 ; Thornton Heath Museum, account of, 230
- — Waddon : Brandy Bottle Hill, 59 ; the Cedars Estate, 59 ; Iron Age Burial, and Sites, at, 59-63 ; Waddon Manor, 59 ; Waddon Marsh, 59 ; Waddon Mill, 259 ; the Wandle in, 133, 259
- — Whitgift Hospital, 115 ; preservation of, vii
- deanery (old), parishes in, 72
- Road, 126
- Crymes, Sir George, 10
- Sir Thomas, 10
- Cuckolds Haven (Kent), 24
- Cuctoene, —, 28
- Cuddington, places in :—Cuddington Court Farm, 242
- — Nonsuch Palace, sale of, 105, 110, views of, 110 ; Nonsuch Park, parliamentary survey of, 208, 209 ; Nonsuch Great (Worcester) Park, 105, stream from, 133
- — Sandy Lane, 242
- — Worcester House, 105 ; Worcester Park (*see above*, Nonsuch)
- Cuffley (Herts), 118
- Culinary lore : turnip tops, 33
- Culver Hall, *see* Farnham
- Curtis, G., donor, 108
- Dr. Henry, benefaction by, xiii, 109 ; Note by, on Unrecorded Incumbents, 95
- Custance, Captain, 51
- Cutler, John, rector of Worplesdon, 97
- Cynebald, 120
- Danes at Chertsey, 214 ; at Kingston, 214 ; in Surrey, 214
- Danser, —, 14
- Darrundell, *see* Arundell
- Davis, Cecil T., his Wandsworth collection, 109
- Rev. G. S., Master of Charterhouse, 230, 233
- Mr., donor, 109
- Davy (Davey), John, 30, 50
- Dawes (Dawse) family, births, deaths and marriages of, 34, 35 ; their estates sequestered, 2
- Abraham, 2 *map*, 34, 35 ; his arms, 25 ; Sir Abraham, 2, 3, 11, 26 ; his portrait, 2 ; his will, 23
- Christian, her portrait, 2
- Elizabeth, 6, 34
- Frances, 35
- Honor, 2
- Jane, 3, 6, 7, 10, 16, 20, 29
- Jean, 34, 35
- John, 3, 6, 10-35 *passim*
- Sir John, his portrait, 2
- Judith, 4, 34, 35
- Lady, 9-29 *passim*
- Sir Thomas, his arms, 6, 12 ; The Diary of, by V. B. Redstone, 1-36 ; sequestration of, 2-31 *passim*
- Dawson, George, curate of Pirbright, 96
- Deacon, —, 28
- Dean Bridge (? Reigate), 136
- Dean Farm (? Reigate), 136
- Deanoak Brook, course of, 136
- Dearleap, *see* Wotton
- Deedy, Mr., 123
- Deer, Red, Neolithic type of, 238
- Deers' antlers, used as tools, 238
- De Lank river (Cornwall), 118
- Dent, —, 32
- Deodands at manor courts, 167
- Depebroke (Depenbroke, Duppingsbroke), the, 139
- Derby, William, rector of Preston, 73
- Devil's Dyke, *see* Wansdyke
- Devon, *see* Badgeworthy ; Brendon ; Clifford ; Clovelly ; Farley ; Hatherleigh ; Lynmouth ; Lynn, East ; Pulworthy ; Seckington ; Torridge
- Devonsheire, —, 8, 24, 26, 28, 29
- Devoreux, Ann, 28
- Mrs., 25, 28
- Dimmins Brook(s), 139, 140
- Dines, —, 8, 10
- Dines Place (? Putney), 29, 36
- Diocletian (emperor), coin of, 243
- Dippenhall (Hants) brickworks, 227
- Disinfecting in plague (1644), 114
- Ditton, Long, woods in, parliamentary survey of, 209

- Ditton, Thames, chapelry of Kingston, 98
 — — Imber Court in, etymology, 136
- Dixon, Ernest, 102
- Docking*, identified, 98
- Domestic utensils in Kingston Museum, 110
- Donnington (Donington), —, 28, 31
- Dorking, local secretary for, xxiii
 — Logmore in, flint from, 89
 — manor court rolls, evidence as to agriculture from, 253
 — prehistoric implements from, 89
 — Westcote manor, 253
 — *see also* Holmwood
- Dormer, Lady, 48
- Dorset, British coins found in, 194
 — *see* Crane; Romford; Rushmore; Woodcuts
- Dorset, Lady, *see* Sackville
- Douglas, William, Duke of Queensberry, 38, 39
- Dover (Kent), 29
- Doveton, John, 171
- Drayton, Michael, and place-names, 123, 124, 131, 135
- Driving, an 18th-cent. sport, 39, 40
- Druce, G. C., F.S.A., resigns from Council, xv
- Ducarel, Dr., his list of parliamentary surveys, 203
- Duck, Dunston, 2 *map*
- Duddleswell (Sussex), survey of, 205
- Duke, Mr., 27
- Dukeson, Rev. Richard, 106 *plate*
- Dulwich: Croxted Lane in, 126
 — the Effra in, 126-128
 — prints, etc., of, 229
 — Ruskin in, 127
 — Water Lane, 126
- Dulwich College, 111
- Dulwich Road, 126
- Duncannon, Lady, *see* Ponsonby
- Duncombe, Charlotte, 44
 — Thomas, 44
- Dunsfold: Burningfold in, staircase, 84
- Duppingsbroke, *see* Depebroke
- Durham Cathedral: St. Cuthbert's shrine in, 226
 — Dean of, 226
- Duryng, Walter, rector of Preston, 73
- Dyar, —, 17
- Dyg, John, vicar of Banstead, 168
- Eagleton, L., benefaction by, xiii
- Earlswood, *see* Reigate
- Earthworks in Banstead, xiv
- East, —, 17
- Eden Brook, tributary of, 143
- Edgar (King), coronation of, 211
- Edgware (Midd.), 118
- Edmund (King), coronation of, 211
 — Ironsides (King), coronation of, 211
- Edred (King), coronation of, 211; portrait of, 213
- Education, services to, of chantry priests, 250
- Edward III (King), sculptured heads of, 81, 82
 — the Elder (King), coronation of, 211
 — the Martyr (King), coronation of, 211; portrait of, 213
- Edwards, Henry, 201
 — John, and place-names, 127
- Edwy (King), coronation of, 211
- Eeles, C. F., his work on *Stained Glass of Surrey*, v, xiii
- Effingham church mediæval stone heads, 81
- Effingham Hundred, parliamentary survey of, 209
- Effra river, course of, 126; etymology of, 126-129
- Egerton, Lady D., 37
- Egham, the Bourne in, 138
 — families of, 251
 — *History of*, reviewed, 250
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — maps of, 251
 — parish boundary, 139
 — parliamentary surveys of, 208, 209
 — vicars of, 251
 — places in:—Broomhall, 251; Estfurlong, 253; Midelfurlong, 253; Milton manor, 251; Redrick Wood, survey of, 208; Virginia Water, stream through, 138, 139; Westfurlong, 253
- Egypt, Alexandrian coinage for, 243
- Ekwall, Professor, 117
- Elden, —, 33
- Election, parliamentary procedure at (1790), 43
 — *see also* Guildford
- Ellerker, Arabella, 38
 — Eaton Mainwaring, 38
 — Edward Mainwaring, 46
- Ellesworth, Richard de, rector of Preston, 73
- Ellough (Ellow, Suffolk), 11, 12, 22
- Elmbridge (Emleybridge) etymology, 135
- Elsing (Norfolk) priory, 249
- Elsing, —, 13
- Elsley, F. H., curator, 231
- Emleybridge, *see* Elmbridge
- Emelé (Emene) river, 135

- Endel, —, 8
Enese, manorial payment, 167
 England, arms of (Commonwealth), 210
 English Place-Name Society, work of, 117
 Epaticus, coin of, 188
 Epsom : the Downs Hotel, 91
 — Hogsmill river at, 134
 — lands in, 72
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — Roman coin found at, 91
 Esher : the old church, exhibits in, 228
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 Esk etymology, 117
 Essex, Alexandrian coin found in, 243
 — highway robbery in, 78
 — parliamentary surveys, 205
 — river-names, 119
 — *see* Brain ; Braintree ; Chelmer ; Chelmsford ; Chesterford ; Colchester ; Rom ; Romford ; Sandon ; Waltham
 Ethelred II (King), coronation of, 211 ; portrait of, 213
 Ethnographical specimens, recording of, 116
 Evans, Richardson, 236
 Evelyn, J. H. C., memorial to, 255
 — Mr., his trustees stop excavations, 223
 — — parliamentary candidate, 46
 — Mrs., gift by, to British Museum, 222
 Evelyn-Leslie, George W., Lord Leslie, and Surrey Yeomanry, 43
 Ewalkene, Ewekene, *see* Capel
 Ewell, Hogsmill river at, 134
 — lands in, 72
 Ewhurst church mediæval stone heads, 80 *plate*, 81
 Excavations, *see* Ashtead ; Farley Heath (Albury) ; Kingston (St. Mary's chapel) ; Merton Priory ; Pitt-Rivers
 Exe etymology, 117
 Exeter, Earl of, *see* Cecil
 Expedition of dogs, Banstead, 169
 Eye (Aybroke, Aye) stream (Midd.), 119
 Falcon Brook, etymology of, 129-131
 Fanshawe, Mrs., 26-28
 Farley (Devon), 118
 Farley, J. W., Note by, on Portrait of Countess of Carlisle, 248
 Farley Heath, *see* Albury
 Farming, *see* Agriculture
 Farnham castle : the cedars, 227
 — charter of 1566, 226
 — dove-cotes, 226
 — local secretaries for, xxiii
 — Museum, account of, 230
 — parks, enclosure of, 88
 — Roman coin from, 243 ; kiln at, 88, 243 ; villa in, 88
 — Six Bells Inn, 88, 89
 — the old vicarage, 76
 — places in :—Bagshot Road, 88, 89
 — — the Bourne, 140 ; churchyard inscriptions, 107 ; vicar of, 140 ; Lower Bourne, 109 ; Bourne Mill, 88, 89
 — — Culver Hall, 226 ; Culverlands, 226 ; Culverwell, 226
 — — the old Frensham Road, 243
 — — Gong Hill, 243
 — — Great Park, 88
 — — the Harrow Way in, 88
 — — High Mill, 89
 — — Home Park, 88
 — — Shortheath, 109
 — — Six Bells Gravel Pit, Prehistoric Finds in, Note on, 88
 — — South Street, 230
 — — Vernon House, by the Rev. H. R. Huband, 224-227 ; staircase in, 226
 — — Waverley Road, 243
 — — Whiteways End, 89
 — — Wreclesham, St. Peter's church, memorials in, 100
 Farr, —, 17
 Farrer, Thomas Henry, Lord Farrer, donor, 232
 Farthings, first English, 107
 Faux, —, 20
 Fawkenbridg, Mr. and Mrs., 19
 Featley, Daniel, rector of Lambeth, 106 *plate*
 Fee-farm rents, sales of, 201, 203
 Felbridge (parishes of Godstone and Tandridge), stream from, 143
 Felix, potter, 159
 Fetcham Down, Saxon burial site on, 93
 Fibberley, John, commissioner, 201
 Finborough, Great (Suffolk), descent of the manor, 2
 Findlay, Hugh, Note by, on The Riverside Parks at Richmond, 99
 Finny, Dr. W. E. St. L., donor, 10, 234 ; his prehistoric collections, 233 ; Note by, on Prehistoric Remains, Sunbury, 237 ; The Saxon Church at Kingston, by, 211-219
 Fire (Croydon church), 248

- Fire, records damaged by, 205
 Fitz-Roy, Charles, Duke of Southampton, 105
 — George, Duke of Northumberland, 105
 — Henry, Duke of Grafton, 105
 Flails, Surrey, 107
 Flint, use of, in Iron Age, 63
 — Sites in Chiddingfold, Note on, 239
 Flints, collections of, 230, 231
 — found in Blackwater valley, 88 ;
 at Farley Heath, 193 ; at Reigate, 238 ; at Waddon, 59-63 ;
 at Wotton, 223
 — *see also* Prehistoric Implements
 Flowers, wild, exhibition of, 232
 Floyer, J. K., Note by, on Skeletons from Fetcham Down, 93
 Fludd, —, 11, 17, 26
 Fluellen, Widow, 14
 — Susan, 27
 Folkestone (Kent), Roman coins found at, 195
 Ford (Sussex) church : wall-paintings, 69
 Forest Green, *see* Abinger
 Forests, Royal, disafforestation and sale of, 201, 202
 Forsyth, W. A., 64
 Foster, Captain, 51
 Foulkes, —, 35
 Four-in-Hand Club, 40
 Fournier, G., magistrate, 78
 Foxe, Mr., 34
 Foxhills, the, *see* Ash
 Frank, John, 174, 175, 178
 Frankpledge, View of—jurisdiction, 165
 Frederick, Col. Sir R., 44
 Freeman, G. H., and the excavation of St. Mary's chapel, Kingston, 215, 217
 Fremantle family, lords of Windleshams, 250
 French glassmakers in Surrey, 246
 Frensham : Shottermill in, etymology, 84 ; staircase at, 83, 84
 Freshfield, Rev. J. M., rector of Windleshams, 249
 Frimley, parishioners of, at Ash, 75
 Frith, Mr., 11
 Fruit, trade in, 15
 — trees, sowing of, 7, 16, 19, 23, 24, 29
 Fry, Lewis G., R.B.A., Mediæval Stone Heads in Surrey Churches, by, 79-82
 Fuller, —, 22
 Fungi, exhibition of, 232
 Fyssher, John, 176
 Gad Brook, course of, 136
 Gadbroom, *see* Betchworth
 — Common, *see* Leigh
 Gaddesden (Herts), etymology, 136
 Gade river (Herts), 136
 Gallienus (emperor), coin of, 195
 Galloway, Mrs., and Farley Heath excavations, 182
 Galtrees (Gualltrees, Yorks), 22, 23
 Gardening at Roehampton, 33, 34
 Gardner, Dr. Eric, F.S.A., benefactions by, v ; curator, 235 ; Note by, on Discoveries at Chertsey Abbey, 247
 — Rev. R. T., discoveries by, at Chertsey Abbey, 247
 Garrett, William, 2 *map*
 Garters, gilt, and silver, 31
 Garth, Sir Richard, 47
 Gavell family of Cranleigh, 104
 Gay, Charles, and parliamentary surveys, 205
 Geminus, potter, 159
 George III and Richmond, 99
 — IV, as Prince of Wales, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45
 Gibbs Brook, course of, 43 ; etymology, 143
 Gibson, Dr. J. H., Note by, on Six Bells Gravel Pit, Farnham, 88
 Gillray, James, caricature by, 40
 Gipping river (Suffolk), etymology, 143
 Giuseppi, M. S., his *Guide to Surrey Records*, 254 ; reads paper at Rake manor, xvii
 Glass found at Farley Heath, 193
 — Goblet Bases from Chiddingfold, Note on, 245
 — (window), Roman, 153, 157 ; St. Mary's chapel, Kingston, 219
 Glass-making at Chiddingfold, 232 ; at Sidney Wood (Alfold), 246
 Gloucestershire, *see* Bristol ; Woodchester
 Glynn, Mr., 30
 Godalming : the Busbridge estate, 107
 — Charterhouse School museum, 230
 — Corporation, and the Museum, 230
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — Museum : accessions to, 109 ; account of, 230
 — tokens, exhibition of, 230
 — the old town hall, 230
 — visit of Society to, xiv, xvii
 — wardens of, their accounts, 230
 Godalming Hundred, collection of notes *re*, 109
 Godley (Chertsey) Hundred, survey and rental of, 207

- Godstone, formerly Wolkenested, 98
 — Gibbs Brook in, 143
 — *see also* Felbridge
- Godwin-Austen, Lt.-Col. H. H., his death, viii
- Goodcote, Henry, curate of St. James', Clerkenwell, 106 *and plate*
- Goodwin (Goodwyn), —, 28, 29, 32
 — John, commissioner, 201
 — Mr. J., 35
 — Mrs., 27
- Gorge, Mrs., 25
- Gorges, Sir Arthur, prisoner, 4, 8, 15, 23
- Goringe, Anne, 97
- Gosling, Ellis, D., 107
- Gossett, Captain, 51
- Gough, Parr, 2 *map*
- Gould, Alderman, donor, 233
- Grafton (Northants), survey of, 205
- Grafton, Duke of, *see* Fitz-Roy
- Graham, Sir Bellingham, 40
- Grandison, Lord, *see* Villiers
- Grant, Captain W. A., 240
 — Margaret, curator, 236
- Gratian (emperor), coins of, 198
- Gravenel, de, family, 133
- Graveney river, course of, 133
- Graves, Mr., 105
- Gray, H. L., his *Three Field System of Farming in Surrey*, reviewed, 251-254
- Greene, G., 9, 30
 — Mr., 19
- Grenside, Mrs. R., Hon. Editor, ii;
 Surrey Museums, by, 228-236
- Grenyng, John, 171
- Grey, Henry, Earl of Kent, 22, 23, 33
- Griffith, Rev. T. F., vicar of the Bourne, 140
- Gualltrees, *see* Galtrees
- Guildford Borough Council, and the Museum, 231
 — castle, parliamentary survey of, 209; Castle Arch, museum opened in, 231
 — Charles II in, 108
 — churches: St. Mary's, mediæval stone heads, 81
 — County and Borough Hall, 47
 — High Stewards of, 45
 — inn: the Jolly Butcher, 107
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — mayor of, 108
 — M.P.'s for, 41-43, 46, 47, 57, 58
 — Museum, accessions to, 107, 199; account of, 231; flints in, 89, 108; glass in, 245; Roman coin in, 91; Saxon pottery in, 93; work for, 112
- Guildford, parliamentary elections (1790), 42, 43; (1867), 47; (1874), 57
 — pottery works, exhibits from, 232
 — roads and streets: London Road, 107; Onslow Street, 107
 — Royal County Hospital, 111
 — trade token, 108
 — Trinity Hospital, 115; the Society at, ix, xvi
 — Yew Tree Cottage, 107
- Gyles, Maria, 248
- Hackett (Hacket), Cuthbert, 7; his wife, 28
 — John, 32, 33
 — Judith, 34
 — R., 30
 — Richard, 4, 10
 — T., 28
 — Thomas, 9
- Hadrian (emperor), coins of, 154, 195
- Hagnett, Honour of, in Oxted, 207
- Hailes (Hales), Mr., 9, 10, 15, 20, 21, 28
- Haine, Lady, 9
- Halahan, B. C., Notes by, on Flint Sites in Chiddingfold, 239; on Glass Goblet from Chiddingfold, 245
- Hale, Charlotte, 44
 — William, 44
- Hale Bourne, 138
- Ham, parliamentary survey of, 208, 209
 — visit of Society to, xiii, xvi
- Hambledon District Council, 241
- Hammond (Hamond), —, 12, 13, 32
 — E., his *Byegone Putney*, 252
- Hampford, Lady, 21
- Hampshire, British coins found in, 194
 — *see* Alresford; Beaulieu; Borough Bridge; Burghclere; Burgner Hill; Chilton; Crondall; Dippenhall; Hengistbury; Hurstbourne Tarrant; Itchen river; Lymington; Romsey; Ropley; Silchester; Tichborne; Wight; Winchester
- Hanger, George, 39
- Hangleton (Sussex) House, 87
- Harbord, Sir Charles, 209
- Harborough, Lord, *see* Sherard
- Hardham (Sussex), Roman site at, 187
- Harding, Robert, monument to, 101
- Hardwich (? Hardwick, Chertsey) manor, parliamentary survey of, 209

- Harleye, John, de, rector of Preston, 73
- Harling, —, verger of Kingston, 215
- Harpham, —, 22, 23
- Harrington farthings, 107
- Harrison, General, 224
- Rev. William, and place-names, 121, 122, 132, 135, 138
- Harrow (Midd.) School, boys at, 37
- Harrow Way, *see* Farnham
- Hart, Edwin, F.S.A., Note by, on Bronze Implement from Chaldon Heath, 90
- William, 210
- Harting, J. E., F.Z.S., 235
- Harting, S. (Sussex), 87
- Harvey (Harvie), Colonel, 51
- Lady, 7
- Mr., 18
- Mrs., 32
- *see also* Hervey
- Hasell, S. B., donor, 108
- Haslemere: High Street, 232
- local secretary for, xxiii
- Museum, account of, 232
- Museum Hill, 232
- Hastings, de, Laurence, 253
- William, 253
- Hatherleigh (Devon), 118
- Hatter, Peter, rector of Preston, 73
- Hauens, —, 30
- Haverfield, Professor, 122, 123; on the Roman site, Farley Heath, 183
- Hawghton, Mr., 14
- Hawsard, George, clerk, 96
- Hawton Hill, *see* Leatherhead
- Hawtree, Mrs., 4, 9, 12
- Hay (Brecon), garrison at, 165
- Hayler, Mr., 123
- Hayter, A. G. K., describes fragment of Roman pottery, 158
- Hayton, Thomas de, patron, 73
- Headboroughs (of tithings), 167
- Heales, Major Alfred, and St. Mary's chapel, Kingston, 215, 218
- Heath, Miss Olive, local secretary, 83; and the Farley Heath excavations, 180
- Heed, John, 171
- Hefforbe [?], J., 27
- Hend, John, 169
- Henden, —, 9
- Hened, Cicely, 168, 172
- John, 172
- Hengistbury (Hants), pottery from, 191
- Henley Park, *see* Ash
- Henry III (King), stone head of, 82
- Henshawe, —, his daughter, 17
- Herbert, Philip, Earl of Pembroke, 26
- Hereward, John, 168
- Herman, Richard, rector of Windlesham, 250
- Hermitage Bridge, *see* Streatham
- Herne Hill, *see* Lambeth
- Heron, Mr., 19
- Hertfordshire, British coins found in, 194
- *see also* Cuffley; Gaddesden; Gade; Hodsdon; Mimms; St. Albans; Ver; Verulamium
- Hervey, Stephen, M.P. for Reigate, 105; *cp.* Harvey
- Hewitt (Hewet, Huwet), John, 170
- Lady, 33
- Hewlett, Robert, founder, 250
- Hexham (North'd.), etymology, 120
- Hextild river (North'd.), 120
- Heywood, Rev. William, 106 *plate*
- Hide, *see* Hyde
- Hidebourne (Hyde Burn), 130
- Higgs, Frederick, Note by, on Saxon Spear, 93
- High Ashes, *see* Abinger
- Highwaymen in Ash, 77, 78
- *see also* Croydon; Essex; Kennington
- Hill, Thomas, 2 *map*
- Hilsbury, Lady, 37
- Hindley, High, surveyor, 201
- Hinges, 13th cent., Charlwood church, 67
- Hobart, Lord, 37
- Hobby, William, 210
- Hodel, Samuel, 15
- Hodghes, William, 30
- Hodgson, Mrs. C. D., donor, 231
- Hodsdon (Herts), 26
- Hog, John, 134
- Hogsmill river, course of, 134
- Holborn (Midd.), etymology, 121
- Holland, Mr., 8, 25
- Hollsworth, —, 8
- Holmbury Hill, *see* Shere
- St. Mary, local secretary for, xxiii
- Holmesdale Natural History Club, 234
- Valley, 220
- Holmwood (in par. of Capel and Dorking), Gad Brook at, 136
- Honorius (Emperor), coin of, 188, 198
- Hooper, Dr. Wilfrid, and the Reigate Museum, 234; Notes by, on East Betchworth, 105, on Flints found at Reigate, 238, on Mediaeval Jug from Earlswood, 245, on Neolithic Implements from Redhill and Reigate, 90; A Romano-British Burial-Ground at Wotton, by, 220-223

- Hopkins, —, wine merchant, 53
 Horley : Caldecroft in, 170
 — Chequers Hotel, xvi
 — Chertsey Abbey land in, 135
 — iron-mining in, 170
 — tithing (Banstead manor), 166
 — visit of Society to, xiii, xvi
 Horne, stream from, 143
 — projected visit to, vi
 Horne, Robert, Bishop of Winchester,
 account of, 226; his arms, 225;
 and Farnham, 226
 Horsehulle, *see* Banstead
 Horsell, curate of, 97
 Horseshoes, old, 108
 Horsley, East, an Archbishop's
 " Peculiar," 72, 99
 — West, identified with Horsseye, 99
 Horsnell, Hashabiah, curate of Pir-
 bright, 96
 Horsseye, *see* Horsley, West
 Horsted Keynes (Sussex), etymology,
 121
 Howard, Hon. Charles, M.P., 248
 — Edward, Earl of Carlisle, 248
 — — Lord Howard, 19
 — Elizabeth, Countess of Carlisle,
 portraits of, 248
 Huband, Rev. H. R., The Hart's
 Horn Inn at Ash, by, 75-78;
 " Vernon House," Farnham, by,
 224-227
 Hubbard, —, 51
 Hubbart (Hubbert), —, 33
 Hudou, J., 27
 Hudson, —, curate of Putney, 4
 — Edmund, 105
 — Joanna, 105
 Hull (Yorks), militia at, 43
 Hulle tithing (Banstead manor), 166
 Hulle, atte, John, 174
 — Roger, 174
 — William, 174
 Humble (Umbles), Mr., 18-21, 24, 25,
 31, 33
 — Mrs., 31
 Hunter, Mr., and parliamentary sur-
 veys, 205
 Huntingdonshire place-names, 117
 — *see* Kim; Kimbolton
 Huntley, Mr., 2 *map*
 Hurstbourne Tarrant (Hants) church,
 wall-paintings, 70
 Hutchinson, Sir Jonathan, and the
 Haslemere museum, 232
 Hewet, *see* Hewitt
 Hyde Burn, *see* Hidebourne
 — Farm, *see* Clapham
 — tithing (Banstead manor), 166
 Hyde (Hide), —, 31
 Hyde, Richard atte, 176
 Hygiene, *see* Disinfecting
 Hylton, Lord, *see* Jolliffe
 Hythe (Kent), militia at, 43
 Ihurst, *see* Yhurst
 Imber Court, *see* Thames Ditton
 Ingram, Stephen, 171
 Inkpot, Roman, found at Ashtead,
 161
 Inwood, John, surveyor, 201
 Ipswich (Suffolk), etymology, 143
 Irby, Sir Anthony, 22
 Ireland, Surrey militia in, 43, 44
 Iron Age Burial and Sites, at Wad-
 don, by Prescott Row, 59-63
 — continued use of flint in, 63
 — relics from Wey valley, 236; Wot-
 ton, 222
 Iron-mining (Horley), 170
 Iron Road, Surrey, survey of, 248
 Ironwork, Surrey : hinges, 67; (Sur-
 reyy and Sussex), collection of, 231
 Isabella (Queen) of Angoulême, stone
 head of, 82
 Ispannia, de, John, rector of Preston,
 73
 — Robert, rector of Preston, 72
 Itchen river (Hants), 50, 51
 Jacob, Sir J., 16
 Jacobean staircase (Vernon House),
 226
 James and Malcolm, agricultural
 writers, 252
 Jeffreys, Mr., 37
 Jekyll, Miss Gertrude, her Surrey
 " Bygones," 231
 Jenkinson, Hilary, Hon. Sec., his re-
 signation, ix; elected to Council,
 ix
 Jenyns (Jennings) family papers, and
 business, 30
 — — 20, 22, 26
 Joanes, *see* Jones
 Joel, Humphry, photographs by, 227
 John Evelyn Club, 236
 Johnson, Rev. John, 106 *plate*
 — Mr., 33
 — Dr. Samuel, at Streatham, 131
 — Walter, Notes by, 102
 Johnston, P. M., describes Bedding-
 ton and Carshalton, Chaldon and
 Chipstead, churches, xvii; and
 date of Kingston tiles, 218;
 Charlston Church and its Wall-
 paintings, by, 64-70; Discoveries
 of Mural Paintings at Bramley
 by, 83-87; Revision of Dr. Cox',
 Surrey Guides, by, 254

- Jolliffe, Hylton G., Lord Hylton, donor, 108
- Jones (Joanes), —, 20, 30, 34-36
- H., 18, 19, 25, 28, 29
- Hugh, 7-35 *passim*
- J., 18
- R., 28, 29
- Robert, 16, 17, 19, 21, 25, 32; his wife, 27
- Thomas, 248
- Joye, William, 175, 178
- Juery, Rev. —, curate [of Putney?], 18
- — *cp.* Avery
- Kantebery, Roger, 174
- Karslake, Sir J., 55
- Kearsley, —, 9, 14
- Keeble, W. H., bequest by, vi, viii
- Keene, —, 42
- Keith, Sir Arthur, on prehistoric bones, 60, 91, 222, 237, 238
- Kemp, —, parliamentary candidate, 58
- Kenealy, Dr., 56
- Kennington Common (Green), the Effra at, 126, 127; highwayman hanged on, 78
- parliamentary surveys of, 206, 208, 209
- Kent, British coins found in, 194, 195
- *see* Ashford; Bromley; Cowden; Cuckolds Haven; Dover; Folkestone; Hythe; Medway; Ramsgate; Ravensbourne; Richborough; Rochester; Worth
- Kent, Earl of, *see* Grey
- Keppel, Admiral, 41
- Kerr, William, Marquis of Lothian, 39
- Kew bridge, building of, 100
- Gardens, riverside portion, 100
- House gardens, 100
- Kim (Hunts) river, 120
- Kimberley (Kymburlee), Great (Norfolk), 73
- Kimbolton (Hunts), etymology, 119, 120
- King (Kyng), —, 15
- William, 170, 174, 175, 178; his children, 170
- Kingston-on-Thames, "*cum capella*," 98
- church: dedication, 213; church of All Saints, early history of, 213, 214; mediæval stone heads, 81; St. Mary's chapel, 212-215, excavation of, 215-219, possible date of, 214; verger of, 215
- Kingston-on-Thames, The Saxon Church at, by W. E. St. L. Finny, 211-219
- Clattering Bridge in, 134
- the coronation place of Saxon kings, 211; the coronation stone, 212
- Council of 838 at, 212
- *Domesday* entry, 212
- High Stewards of, 45; Deputy High Steward, 211
- Hog's bridge in, 134; Hogsmill river in, 134
- local secretary for, xxiii
- Lovekyn's chapel, mediæval stone heads in, 81
- market-place, 212, 215
- Museum, accessions to, 110, 238; account of, 233
- paintings of, 234
- trade tokens, collection of, 233
- Kite, —, 16, 18
- Knapp-Fisher, E. F., and Merton Priory church, 102
- Knapp-Hill (Wilts), pottery found at, 191
- Knevet (Knevit), Captain, 9, 10, 25
- Knightley, —, 25
- Knocker, Herbert W., donor, 248
- Knowle, *see* Cranleigh
- Knyght, John, rector of Preston, 73
- Kyng, *see* King
- Kynnaston, —, 29
- T., 18, 22, 23, 28
- Thomas, 21
- Lade, —, 39, 40
- Lake, —, 21, 24, 39
- Lambarde, William, and place-names, 121, 124
- Lambert, Alexander, 108
- Sir H. C. M., donor, 108; The Banstead Court Roll (Ric. II and Hen. IV), by, 164-179; St. Leonard's, Preston (Banstead), by, 71-74; Notes by, on Roman Coin found at Epsom, 91, on Skeletons found at Banstead, 91
- Lambeth: Carnegie Library in, 127
- Effra Road, 127
- Herne Hill Road, 127
- places in:—Brixton, the Effra in, 128; the Minet Library Museum, account of, 228
- — Herne Hill, 127
- — Vauxhall (Crown land), sale of, 200; the Effra in, 126; roads, 127
- rector of, 106 *plate*
- tithes of, 106

- Lambeth, South, Road, 127
 Lamput, John, 172
 Lancashire, *see* Manchester
 Lancing (Sussex), 122
 Landman, Mr., 13, 17, 19-21, 23-25, 27, 30
 Land Revenue Office Parliamentary Surveys, 203, 205, 206, 208
 Lane, John in the, 172
 — Nicholas, surveyor, 2 *map*
 — Peter in the, 172
 Langden-Davies, J., and Surrey flints, 89
 Langhorne, —, 2 *map*
 Langhurst, Richard, 174
 Larrett, Stephen, 2 *map*
 Lastuca, Lezoux potter, 158
 Latch, —, 29, 31, 33
 La Tène pottery, found at Waddon, 61-63
 Latham, —, 25
 — —, bookseller, 28
 Laud, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, execution of, 6, 28
 Lavander, —, 20, 23
 Laver, P., acts as guide to the Society, xvii
 Law, the "waging" of, 177, 178
 Leangre tithing (Banstead manor), 165, 166
 Leatherhead: Hawton Hill, 93
 Lechmere, Benjamin, commissioner, 201
 Ledeborne (Lodeburne), 132, 134
 "Lee," 29
 Lee, Mrs., 19
 Leech, Sir Edward, 30
 Leggersland, *see* Banstead
 Leicester, Roman pottery from, 159
 Leicestershire, *see* Lutterworth
 Leigh, bridge below the church in, 170
 — Gadbrook Common in, 136
 — tithing (Banstead manor), 164, 166
 — in Walton-on-Thames, *q.v.*
 — Hill, *see* Cobham
 Leith Hill, *see* Wotton
 Leland, John, and place-names, 122, 123, 135
 Lely, Sir Peter, portrait by, 248
 Lenthall, Frances (Franck), 3, 6, 7, 19, 21, 24, 26, 27, 29-31
 — Sir John, Speaker, 3, 15
 — — brother of the Speaker, 3-6
 — Sir John, 30-32, 33; his brother, 26
 — Katharine, 25, 29
 — Lady, 4, 8, 31
 — William, 3
 Leslie, Lord, *see* Evelyn-Leslie
 Leveson-Gower, Charles, donor, 231
 — W. G. Grenville, his account of the Uvedale family, 248
 Levitt, Richard, curate of Putney, 4
 Lewis, Mr., 31-33, 35
 Lezoux, pottery from, 158, 161
 Libertus, Lezoux potter, 158
 Libraries, chained, 24, 25
 Lichens, exhibition of, 232
 Lidwell, *see* Chilworth (St. Martha's Hill,
 Liford (Lifford), —, 14, 16, 17
 Lightbody, Mr. W., donor, 109
 Lightfoote, Mr., 32
 Limpsfield: geology, 90
 — prehistoric implements from, 89, 108
 Lincolnshire, Deputy Lieutenant for, 46
 — parliamentary surveys, 205
 — *see* Bourne; Spalding
 Line, Jean, 53
 Lingfield church mediæval stone heads, 82
 Lister, Thomas, commissioner, 201
 Littleton, John, rector, St. George, Southwark, 106 *plate*
 Livett, Canon, describes Burstow and Nutfield churches, xvi
 Locke, Arthur, 95
 Lodeburne, *see* Ledeborne
 Logger, Richard, 170
 Logmore, *see* Dorking
 London, fire of 1666, collections for victims of, 114
 — church: St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, tiles in, 218
 — parishes: dispute *re* tithes of, 106
 — places in: Covent Garden, statue in, 5, 26; Custom House, 28; Danes Inn, the Society's Museum at, 231; St. Dunstan's (W.) churchyard, 19; St. James's Hall, 55; Staple Inn, visit of Society to, vi
 — Roman tile found in, 153
 — signs: The "Foretrees," 23; Half Moon, 23
 — street names, 121
 — streets: Aldermanbury, 32, 33; Chancery Lane, 23; Holborn "Turnstile," 8; Mark Lane, 6-9, 26, 28, 29, 31; Mitre Square, 108; St. Martin's Lane, 8; Salisbury Court, 27; Threadneedle Street, 26, 28; Tower Hill, 7, 28; Tower Street, 23
 Lonesome House, and Bottom, *see* Wotton

- Long, —, of Penshaw, 50
 — John, 172
 — — clerk, 97
 — Mr., 18
 Longfield, parliamentary survey of, 207
 Longley, John, patron, 73
 — Roger, rector of Preston, 73
 Lothian, Marquis of, *see* Kerr
 Lovede, John, rector of Preston, 73
 Lovekyn's chapel, *see* Kingston-upon-Thames
 Lovelace, Jacob, 4, 9
 Lovelane, Constance, 174
 Loviland, Henry, 97
 Lowe, Sir Anthony, 22, 23
 — Timothy, 28
 Lowther, A. W. G., Excavations at Ashted, by, 144-163
 Lurtebourne, 134
 Lush, Mr. Justice, 55
 Lutterworth (Leics.) church: wall-painting, 70
 Lymington (Hants), 118
 Lynchmere (Sussex), Bridge in, 84
 Lynmouth (Devon), 118
 Lynn, East (Devon), river, 118
 Lyons, Christian, her portrait, 2
 — William, 2
- Maccukie, Rev. John, 106 *plate*
 Macintosh, Hugh, F.R.I.B.A., 97
 Madge, Sidney J., F.S.A., The Parliamentary Surveys of Surrey, by, 200-210
 Magnentius (Emperor), coin of, 198
 Magnus, Sir Philip, donor, 231
 Major, Albany F., O.B.E., F.S.A., 115; chairman of committee, xiv; obituary notice of, 111
 — Charles M., 111
 Malden, Hogsmill river in, 134
 — Ruxley Splash, 134
 Malden, H. E., Corrigenda by, of Pontissara's *Register*, 98; Note by, on Prehistoric Implements from Dorking and Limpsfield, 89; Review by, of *The Three Field System of Farming in Surrey*, 251-254
 — Mrs. H. E., memorial to, 255
 Mammoth remains found in Farnham, 88; in Guildford, 107
 Manchester (Lancs), Alexandrian coin from, 243
 Mandeville, Honour of, in Longfield, 207
 Mangles, Miss, collection lent by, 231
 Manners, Lady Frances, 35
 — Lady Grace, 35
- Manning and Bray, and the Roman site, Farley Heath, 183, 184
 Manor court rolls, *see* Court Rolls
 Maori products, collection of, 116
 Maps, bibliography of, 115; given to Guildford Museum, 108
 — *see* Battersea; Egham; Mersham; Pirbright; Plans; Putney; Richmond; Surrey
 Mar, William, surveyor, 201
 Mareschall, *see* Marshall
 Marlin, Robert, 19
 — *cp.* Martin
 Marriage of manorial tenants, 169, 170
 Marshall (Mareschall), Charles, F.R.I.B.A., 229; and Roman remains, Banstead, 242, 243; discovery of pottery by, viii
 — J. S., and Farley Heath excavations, 182
 — Thomas, rector of Preston, 73
 Marshalsea prison, *see* Southwark: King's Bench Prison
 Martin, —, 21, 36
 — John, 108
 — Richard, 6, 8
 — Robert, 20, 22, 23, 34
 — *cp.* Marlin
 Martus, potter, 159
 Marybourne (Midd.), 119
 Marylebone (Midd.), etymology, 119
 Mattingley, Harold, identification of coins by, 193
 Mawbey, Sir Joseph, 41
 Mawer, Professor, 117
 Maxwell, Mr., 37
 Mayn, John, rector of Preston, 73
 Maynwarding, Elizabeth, 96
 — Robert, clerk, 96
 Measor, Rev. H. P., and St. Mary's chapel, Kingston, 215
 Mediæval notes, 95, 245
 Medland, John, 108
 Medway river, Surrey tributary of, 143
 Mellor, Mr. Justice, 55
 Melun, Roman pottery from, 159
 Mendham, Miss Joan, 60
Merchet defined, 169
 Mere, atte, Emma, 169
 — Isabella, 174
 — Joan, 169
 — John, 169
 — Juliana, 169
 — Margaret, 172
 — Peter, 172, 173
 — Robert, 170
 — Thomas, 168, 172
 — William, 169

- Merino sheep at Richmond, 100
 Merlond, Elizabeth, 72
 — Richard, 72
 Merstham, an Archbishop's "Peculiar," 72
 — 18th cent. map of, 108
 — church mediæval stone heads, 82
 Merton : Bigrove Mead in, 133
 — church, discovery in, 246 ; mediæval stone heads, 82 ; vestry, 246
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — mills, 133
 — photographic survey of, 236
 — Priory church, excavation and purchase of site, xvii, 101 ; Prior of, demesne of, 169 ; their lands in Surbiton, 134, in Wandsworth, 132 ; visit of Society to, xvii
 — rivers, 133
 Messer, Col. A. A., donor, 108
 Michel, Mr., his wife, 26
 Michelgrove (Sussex), 37
 Mickleham, Stane Street near, 145
 Microliths found at Reigate, 238
 Middlesex, *see* Barking ; Brentford ; Clerkenwell ; Crane river ; Cranford ; Edgware ; Holborn ; Marybourne ; Marylebone ; Spry ; Sunbury ; Tyburn ; Wealdstone ; Westminster ; Whitechapel ; Yeading
 Midleton, Lord, *see* Brodrick
 Mid-Surrey Lime Works, Ltd., 223
 Milbourne, —, 32
 Miles, Mrs. Edward, donor, 107
 Militia, *see* Surrey
 Mill Bourne, 138
 — River, 139
 Millington, Mr., 12, 27
 Millstone, Roman, 241
 Milne, J. G., donor, 109 ; Note by, on Alexandrian Coin from Farnham, 243
 Mimms, N. and S. (Herts), 118
 Minet, William, F.S.A., 228
 — Library, *see* Brixton (Lambeth)
 Mining tool, prehistoric, 89, 108
 Mint, British, at Selsey, 195
 Misbourne (Bucks), 137
 Misbrook Farm and Green, *see* Capel
 Missenden (Bucks), etymology, 137
 Mitcham, Saxon burial site at, 94, 110, 233
 Mole river, etymology, 119, 135 ; tributaries of, 136
 Molesey, etymology, 135 ; the Mole in, 135
 Moll (cartographer), and place-names, 123
 Monson, William, commissioner, 201
 Morley, George, Bishop of Winchester, 226
 Morrall (Morrell), J., 9, 10, 17, 19, 24
 — John, 36
 Morris, J. E., on Surrey churches, 80, 81
 Mortlake, an Archbishop's "Peculiar," 72
 Mosses, exhibition of, 232
 Mostyn, Sir Thomas, 40
 Mountfort, Lord, *see* Bromley
 Moures, Fra., 32
 Moyes, William, 210
 Munday, Richard, 176
 Museum of Sir Thomas Dawes, 4, 10, 30
 Museums, *see* Surrey
 Mussell, —, 7, 17, 26, 27
 Nails, Roman, found at Ashtead, 153
 Nelson, Lady Frances Catherine, 2
 — Lady Susan, 2
 Neolithic, compared to Maori, culture, 116 ; remains, collection of, 233 ; in Kingston Museum, 110 ; from Redhill and Reigate, 90, Sunbury, 237, 238, Wotton, 223
 Nero (emperor), coin of, 195
 New, Edmund H., illustrations by, 254
 Newark, *see* Send
 Newby, Edward, curate of Pirbright, 95
 Newill, Rev. E. J., describes Witley church, xvii
 Newton, an Archbishop's "Peculiar," 72
 — lectures given in, 4, 10
 — rector of, 106 *plate*
 — tithes of, 106
 Newland, Dr. William, 42
 New River (Effra), 126
 Newstead (Notts), Roman pottery from, 159
 Newton (Isle of Wight), 118
 New Zealand, governor of, 116
 — *see also* Maori
 Nice, J. H., 245
 Nicholas, —, 27, 32
 — T., 16, 17, 25, 28
 Nicolls, Christopher, heirs of, 2 *map*
 Nine Elms, *see* Battersea
 Ninfield (Sussex) : Standard Hill, 87
 Nonsuch, *see* Cuddington
 Norbury, the Graveney river in, 133
 Norbury Brook, 133
 Norfolk, *see* Elsing ; Kimberley
 Norman nave (Charlwood church), 65
 Normand (Narmand), —, 16, 18
 — William, 10

- Norris, J. H., curator, 230
 North, Mrs. Brownlow, and the Farnham cedars, 227
 North River, *see* Arun, North
 Northamptonshire, *see* Barnack; Grafton
 Northumberland, *see* Corbridge; Hexham; Hextild
 — Dukes of, *see* Fitz-Roy; Percy
 — Earl of, *see* Percy
 Norton, John de, rector of Preston, 73
 Norton, Chapple, 42, 43
 Norwood (in par. of Croydon and Lambeth): Central Hill, 126
 — convent in, 126
 — West, the Effra in, 128
 Norwood Road, 127
 Nottinghamshire, *see* Newstead
 Nulls, Sir John, 10, 32, 33, 35
 Numismatics, *see* Coins; Counter; Trade tokens
 Nuremberg counters, 107
 Nutfield church, visit of Society to, xiii
 Nuthall, Thomas, surveyor, 102, 103
- Oak, in English place-names, 142, 143
 Oakwood, *see* Okewood
 Oare (Somerset), 118
 Oatlands (par. of Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge) House, parliamentary surveys of, 207
 — manor, survey of, 208
 — Park, parliamentary surveys of, 207
 Ockham church mediæval heads, 82
 Ockley: etymology, 143
 — places in:— Bearehurst House, 240, 241; Broomhall, 240, 241; Buckingham Farm, 240; Minnickwood Farm, 241
 — *see also* Coldharbour; Okewood Hill
 Offeley, William, 2 *map*
 Oke river, course of, 141
 Okewood (Oakwood): etymology, 142
 — chapel, register of, printed, 255
 — Hill (in Abinger, Ockley and Wotton), the Oke at, 142
 Old Hall, *see* Woking Park
 Oliver, John, 42
 Onely, Mr., 32, 33
 Onslow, Rev. A., 45
 — Arabella, 38, 44, 47, 48
 — Sergeant Arthur, M.P., 45
 — Charlotte, Countess of Onslow, 44, 45
 — Denzil, M.P., 57, 58; Gen. Denzil, 46
 Onslow, Col. Edward Mainwaring, 45
 — George, 1st Earl of Onslow, 37
 — — Augustus, 48
 — Rev. George Walton, 45
 — Lady Georgiana, 45
 — Guildford, M.P., account of, by the Earl of Onslow, 46–58
 — Lady Harriet, 45
 — Matilda, 47, 48
 — Sir Matthew, 57
 — Mrs., 37
 — Richard, 37
 — — Earl of Onslow, Thomas, Earl of Onslow, and Guildford Onslow, M.P., by, 37–58; and ethnographical specimens, 116; and Merton Priory church, 102
 — Rosa Anne, 46, 52
 — Rosina Augusta, 46
 — Thomas, 2nd Baron Onslow, 38
 — — 2nd Earl of Onslow, account of, by the Earl of Onslow, 37–45
 — — Cranley, 43, 44, 46, 48, 50
 — William Hillier, Governor of New Zealand, 116
 Orton, —, *see* Tichborne
 Oswald, Dr. Felix, examines pottery, 189
 Ouse, etymology, 117
 — river (Sussex), 121
 Overmantel, Vernon House, 225
 Oxford, pass to, 20
 — university: Merton college, map in, 122
 Oxfordshire, *see* Bicester
 Oxley, Rev. W. H., vicar of Peter-sham, his local collection, 234
 — Mrs. W. H., loan of pictures by, 234
 — Selwyn, loan of pictures, etc., by, 234
 Oxted parish boundary, 143
 — parliamentary survey of, 207
 Oxwick, —, 6, 10, 13, 25, 29–31
- Paddington manor, *see* Abinger
 Paget, C. P., Note by, on the Greyhound Inn, Croydon, 97
 Pallmer, Thomas, 30
 Panton, Michael de, rector of Preston, 72, 73
 Papkin, pewter, 107
 Parkes, Miss Joan, and the Bray MSS., 141
 Parliamentary elections, *see* Election
 — surveys, *see* Surrey
 Path, closing of (Tadworth), 170
 Pathway rights, 4, 8, 21
 Payne, Jack, 39

- Peasant Arts, Exhibition of, 233
 Peaslake, *see* She.e
 Peatling, Dr. A. V., his drawings of stained glass, v, xiii; memorial to, iii
 Peckham, prints, etc., of, 229
 — Rye, stream from, 125
 "Peculiar" of the see of Canterbury, 72
 Pekes, *see* Chiddingly
 Pembroke, Earl of, *see* Herbert
 Pen Ponds, *see* Richmond Park
 Pende, atte, John, 175, 176
 Pendell Court, *see* Bletchingley
 Penk river (Staffs), 120
 Penkrige (Staffs), 120
 Peppering (Sussex), 124
 Pepys (Peppes), Samuel, 2, 8
 Percy, Alan Ian, Duke of Northumberland, and the Farley Heath excavations, 182
 — Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, 19
 Petersham Museum, account of, 234
 — parliamentary survey of, 208, 209
 — Russell School, 234
 — vicar of, 234
 Petteward, Charles, 2
 — Lady Frances Catherine, 2
 — R. J., 2
 — Roger, 2
 Peveril Honour in Oxted, 207
 Peyk family, glassmakers, 246
 Philippa, Queen, sculptured heads of, 81, 82
 Phillipp, Hugh, curate of Pirbright, 95
 — John, 78
 — William, 78
 Phillips, —, auditor, 32
 — Alderman H. F., 231
 Piggott, William, curate of Pirbright, 96
 Pindar, Sir P., 21, 26
 Pipes, clay, collection of, 108
 — and moulds (Kingston pipe-works), 110
 Pipe-works (Kingston), 110
 Pirbright: Cowchut in, 97
 — Furze Hill in, 109
 — maps of, 108
 — Unrecorded Incumbents of, Note on, 95
 Piscina, *see* Charlwood church
 Pitland Street, *see* Shere
 Pitt-Rivers, Gen., pottery found by, 191; his "record" of excavation, 188
 — Henry P., Lord Rivers, 55
 Plague of 1644, 114
 Plans in parliamentary surveys, 210
 Player, John, 78
 Poaching at Banstead, 168
 Pocock, —, M.P., 47
 Pole, Richard, chaplain, 95
 Pollard, —, 18
 Ponsonby, Caroline, Lady Duncan-
 non, 37
 Pontissara's *Register*: corrigenda, 98
 Poole, —, 29, 33
 — A., 27
 — J., 23, 25
 — John, 16, 17
 Poor law, humanity in administration of, 251
 Popellot, Margery, 173
 Popelot, Thomas, 172, 173
 Portland, Earl of, *see* Weston
 Portman (Portiman), Mr., 7, 20, 22, 33
 Portrait sculptured heads in Surrey churches, 80-82
 Portraits: Countess of Carlisle, 248; of Dawes family, 2; Arabella Onslow, 38; Charlotte, Countess of Onslow, 44; Col. T. C. Onslow, 50
 Portus Adurni, identification of, 122, 123
 Postford pond, *see* Chilworth
 Pottery from Hengistbury, 191
 — *see* Celtic; Roman; Samian; Saxon
 — works, | *see* Cheam; Earlswood, (Reigate); Farnham (Roman kiln); Guildford
 Poulter, J. A., drawings by, 229
 Powell, Dorothy L., Note by, on a Tithe Submission, 106; her *Surrey Parish Records*, 255
 — Edmund, 2 *map*
 Poyle Park, *see* Seale
 Prehistoric Implements from Dorking and Limpsfield, Note on, 89
 — — *see also* Flints
 — Notes, 88-90, 237-239
 — remains, Wotton, 223
 — roads: the Harrow Way, 88, 89
 — settlements, Leith Hill range, 223
 — *see also* Flints; Iron Age; Mammoth; Neolithic; Stone Age
 Press, —, 19, 26
 — Bess, 7
 — Mary, 28
 Preston, *see* Banstead
 Primitive sculptured heads in Surrey churches, 79
 Primrose, Archibald P., Lord Rosebery, 233

- Printing (by hand) of Weybridge
Museum catalogue, 235
- Priscinus, potter, 161
- Prisoners' boarding fees, 4, 5, 8, 9, 23,
24, 26
- Prisons, *see* Southwark: King's
Bench
- Privilege of King's servants, 16
- Probus, coin of, 243
- Protestants, persecuted, collections
for, 114
- Pulborough (Sussex), Roman road at,
240
- Pullein (Pullen), —, 1, 6, 8, 13, 14, 17,
18, 21, 23-25, 29, 31
- Pulworthy (Devon), 118
- Purbeck marble, in Roman villa, 153
- Purley (Purlei), 28
- Pury, Thomas, commissioner, 201
- Putney almshouses, 10-14, 19, 20, 29,
34
— *Bygone*, 252
— church: library, 20, 24, 29;
mediæval stone heads, 82; path
to, 4, 8, 21; style, 21
— churchwardens, 18
— curates of, 10, 12-14, 29, 32
— *see also* Avery; Hudson;
Juery; Levitt
— maps of, 2, 252
— places in:—Bason Field, 2 *map*,
252
— — Park Field, 252
— — Putney Common: mounting
block, 102, 103
— — Putney park, 8, 21, 26, 31-33;
Putney Park House, 32;
museum in, 30; tree-planting
in, 5, 26
— — Pristhed, 14
— — Roehampton, arrest at, 3;
brass statue at, 5, 15, 26; plate
and jewels buried at, 6, 20;
population, 102; Roehampton
House, 29, 31; Roehampton
Park, 8, 29, 32, 33
— — Thames Field, 252
— — West Hill Nurseries, 102
— *and see* Dines Place
— population, 102
— town book, 30
- Puttenham, pottery found at, 191
- Pye, Sir Robert, sequestrator, 2
- Pyl Brook, source of, 133
- Pyrford, the Weir in, 140
- Pywell, J. A., 92; Note by, on a
Nonsuch Deed, 105
- Rackham, Bernard, and Earlswood
mediæval jug, 245
- Radnor surveys, fragments of other
counties in, 205
- Rake, *see* Witley
- Ramsden, Captain, 107
- Ramsgate (Kent), militia at, 39, 43
- Raphael, Mary F., her *Romance of
English Almshouses*, 115
- Ratcliff, S. C., Note by, on an *Agas*
Document, 104
- Ravensbourne (Kent), etymology,
121
- Rawnsley, W. F., Note by, on Roman
Millstone, 241
- Razor hones (Bronze Age), 90
- Reading (Berks) Museum, Roman
relics in, 157
- Red deer antlers (Farnham), 88
- Redebourne, 139
- Redewynd, the, Waters of*, 139
- Redewynde, *see* Thorpe
- Redhill, flints from, 90; collection of,
239
— "Wiggie," in, 90
- Redrith, *see* Rotherhithe
- Redstone, V. B., *The Diary of Sir
Thomas Dawes*, by, 1-36
- Reeve (manorial), 167
- Reigate church mediæval stone
heads, 82
— flints from, 90, 238
— local secretaries for, xxiii
— manor: steward, 105
— M.P. for, 105
— Museum, account of, 234
— Public Hall, 234
— projected visit to, vi
— pygmy flints found at, 238
— Roman tile from, 153
— stone in Charlwood church, 67
— trade token, 107
— places in:—Alma Road, 90
— — manor of "le Chartre," 105
— — Croydon Road, 234
— — [?] Dean Bridge, 136; Dean
Farm, 136
— — Earlswood, flint tools found at,
90; Golf House, 245; Hillfield
Road, 90; Hooley Mead estate,
90; Kiln Brown Farm, 245;
Kiln Field, 245; The Knob,
245; Meadvale, 245; Mediæval
Jug from, Note on, 245; New
Pond, 245; Redstone Hill, 90
— — Reigate Heath:—barrows, 238;
Buckland Corner, 238
— — Sidlow Bridge in, 136
— — Smoke Lane, 239
- Reigate Hundred, bailiff of, 171;
parliamentary survey of, 209
- Remnant, John, 95

- Remnant, *cp.* Renman, Rennam
 Remnpant, George, and his son, 248
 Renman, —, 96
 Rennam, John, 97
 — *cp.* Remnant
 Revett, Mrs., 33
 Rheinzabern, potters of, 189
 Rice Bridge (over Wandle), 136
 Rich (Ritch), Mr., 27, 29
 Rickard, Sir Andrew, 2
 Richardson, —, 18
 — Mrs., and Waddon flints, 60
 Richborough (Kent), Celtic temple at, 183; Roman pottery found, 163
 Richmond (Sheen, West Sheen), local secretary for, xxiii
 — map of (Rœquis'), 100
 — merino sheep at, 100
 — Palace: Holler's engraving of, 100
 — parliamentary surveys of, 99, 100, 209
 — places in:—Crane Wharf, 100
 — — Great Park, 99, 100; Great Park Lodge, 99, 100
 — — Little Park, 99, 100
 — — Love Lane, 100
 — — New Park, 99
 — — Old Deer Park, 100
 — — Palace Lane, 100
 — — Richmond Park, Beverley Brook in, 133; Pen Ponds, 133
 — — The Riverside Parks at, Note on, 99
 — — road to Brentford ferry, 100
 — — Sheen Priory, site of, 99
 — — Sheen, West, swept away, 100; West Sheen Lane, 100
 Richmond, Duke of, *see* Stuart
 Riley, Mr., 6, 25
 Ripley, identified as Sondes, 99
 — stream in, 126
 Ripley *alias* Atfield, Henry, 97
 Risby (Yorks) Hall, 46
 River names, etymology of, 117-143
 Rivers, Lord, *see* Pitt-Rivers
 Roads, manorial supervision of, 170, 177
 — *see also* Surrey
 Roberts-Austen, Lady, donor, 231
 Robertson, B., magistrate, 78
 Robins, —, 15
 Robinson, Rev. —, 14, 29
 — Mr., 34
 Rochester (Kent), militia at, 43; scrivener at, 27; visit of the Society to, vi, xiii, xvi
 Roehampton, *see* Putney
 Rœquis' map of Richmond, 100
 Rogers, —, 18
 Rolphe, Mr., 17
 Rom river (Essex), 120
 Roman coins, finds of, 243; at Ashtead, 154; Epsom, 91; Farley Heath, 188, 195-199; Farnham, 243
 — Kiln (Farnham), Note on, 243; Snailslynch, 244
 — Millstone, from Bramley, Note on, 241
 — nails found at Farley Heath, 193
 — Notes, 91, 240
 — pottery, exhibits of, 232; found at Ashtead, 158-163; Camelon, 159; Cheam, 229; Chesterford, 159; Cirencester, 159; Farley Heath, 187, 189-192; Tongern, 159; Waddon, 61-63; Wotton, 222; Wroxeter, 159, 161
 — remains, Ashtead, 144-163; Banstead, Note on, 242; Wotton, 222
 — road, Farley Heath, 186, 187
 — roads, Ordnance map of, 242
 — — *see also* Stane Street
 — site (Farley Heath), excavation of, 180-199
 — tiles from Ashtead, 152, 153; Banstead, 242; Farley Heath, 187
 — villas, *see* Abinger; Ashtead; Banstead; Chiddingfold; Compton; Farnham
 Romano-British Burial-Ground at Wotton, by Dr. Wilfrid Hooper, 220-223
 — remains (Farnham), 88
 Romford (Dorset), 120
 Romford (Essex), etymology, 120
 Romsey (Hants) church, 79
 Root, Dr., his collection, 233
 Ropley (Hants), The Grove in, 46, 52, 54
 "Rose cakes" for perfume, 16
 Rosebery, Lord, *see* Primrose
 Rotherhithe (Redrith), King John's House in, survey of, 207
 Rotherley, pottery and coins found at, 191, 194
 Rous, Edward, 48
 Row, Prescott, Iron Age Burial, and Sites, at Waddon, by, 59-63
 Rowlandson, Thomas, sketches by, 234
 Rushlight holders, 110
 Rushmore (Dorset), pottery found at, 191, 194
 Ruskin, John, in Dulwich, 127; relics of, 228
 Russell, —, pastelle portrait by, 38

- Russell, Mrs., 23
 Rutherwyck, John, Abbot of Chertsey, 253
 Ruxley Splash, *see* Malden
 Rye (Sussex), M.P. for, 41
 — stream, Ashted, 145
- Sackville, Mary, Lady Dorset, 26
 Sadler, Richard, surveyor, 201
 St. Albans (Herts), 120
 St. Edmund the King and Martyr, painting of, 68
 St. John, family in Battersea, 114, 129
 — Lady Johanna, 114
 — Sir John, 114
 — Sir Walter, 114
 St. Leonard's, Preston, *see* Banstead
 St. Margaret of Antioch, paintings of, 68, 70 *plate*
 St. Martha's Hill, *see* Chilworth
 St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, wall-paintings of, 68, 70
 St. Sebastian, painting of, 68
 St. Thomas Watering, etymology of, 125
 Saker, —, 42
 Sale manor, parliamentary survey of, 207
 Samian pottery, found at Farley Heath, 187, 189
 Samphire, consignment of, 29
 Samuell, —, 7-33 *passim*
 — Arthur, 15, 18, 25
 Sanders, *see* Saunders
 Sanderstead church mediæval stone heads, 82 and *plate*
 Sandon (Essex), rector of, 2
 Saunder, John, 170
 Saunders (Sanders), —, 17, 18, 21, 36
 — W. B., and Effra etymology, 128, 129
 Savoy, The, *see* Westminster
 Saxon (Anglo-Saxon) burial sites :
 Banstead, 91 ; Leatherhead, 93 ;
 Mitcham, 94, 110, 233
 — Church at Kingston, The, by W. E. St. L. Finny, 211-219
 — coins, collection of, 233
 — cross, Kingston church, 212
 — font (Kingston Museum), 110
 — Notes, 91
 — pottery from Banstead, 92, 108
 — spear (Cobham), note on, 93
 Scandelford, *see* Shalford
 Scarlett's Mill, *see* Cowden
 Schools, effect on, of abolition of chantries, 250
 Scott, Thomas, Lord Clonmel, 40
 Sculptured heads in Surrey churches, 79-82
- Seale, local secretary for, xxiii
 — (? = Sale, *q.v.*), parliamentary survey for, 209
 — Poyle in, 77 ; Poyle Park, 75
 Seckington Water (Devon), 118
 Selden, John, and place-names, 122-124
 Selsey (Sussex), British mint at, 195
 Send, Newark mill in, 126 ; Newark Priory, and Brookwood, 95, and Pirbright, 95, and Windlesham, 249
 — stream in, 126
 Seymour (Seymor), —, 13, 55
 — Danby, 53
 Shalford (Scandelford), 99
 — the Tillingbourne and Wey in, 140
 Shamley Green, *see* Wonerish
 Shedart, George, chaplain, 96
 Sheen, *see* Richmond
 Shelley, John, his collection of flints, 239
 Shene, Dr., 30
 Shepherd's crook, 107
 Sherard, Robert, Lord Harborough, 40
 Shere : Coverwood in, streams near, 141
 — Holmbury Hill in, 141
 — Peaslake in, 140
 — Pitland Street in, the Oke in, 141
 — Tennings Hook (Tillingsshoke) Wood, etymology, 141
 — the Tillingbourne in, 140
 Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, 37, 39
 Shore, The (Effra), 127
 Shore, T. W., 131
 Shoreham (Sussex), 122, 123
 Shotter, Roger, 84
 Shropshire, *see* Wroxeter
 Shrubbs, John, 42
 Sidlesham, Thomas de, 253
 Sidlow Bridge, *see* Reigate
 — mill tithing (Banstead manor), 166, 171
 Sidney Wood, *see* Alford
 Silchester (Hants), Celtic temples at, 183
 — Roman pottery from, 159, 161, 163, 190
 Simeon, Sir John, 51
 Skulls, small, in England, 92
 Skurrey, Mr., 42
 Skynner, Aug., commissioner, 201
 Slade, Nicholas, clerk, 97
 Smallpiece, Alderman F. F., 231 ; donor, 107
 Smith (Smyth), —, 29
 — A. E., mounts skull, 60
 — Dr., 42

- Smith, Matthias, 2 *map*
 — Reginald (of Br. Mus.), 89, 90, 93 ;
 restores urn, 222
 — S., 9, 13, 16, 17, 32
 — Soph., 30, 33
 — Stephen, 2 *map*
 — Thomas, 95, 210
 Snailslynch, Roman kiln at, 244
 Snelgrave, —, 29
 Social history (Early England), 254
 — *see also* Bodysnatchers ; Briefs ;
 Domestic utensils ; Guildford
 (parliamentary elections) ; Poor
 Law ; Prisoners
 Somerset, British coins found in, 194
 — churches, sculptured heads in, 80
 — *see* Badgworth ; Oare
 Sodes, *see* Ripley
 Southampton, Duke of, *see* Fitz-Roy
 — Earl of, *see* Wriothlesley
 Southwark cathedral, visit of Society
 to, xiii, xvii
 — churches : St. George's, rector of,
 106 *plate* ; St. Olave's, rector of,
 106 *plate* ; St. Saviour's, curate
 of, 106 *plate* ; St. Thomas's,
 curate of, 106 *plate*
 — parishes : St. George's, tithes of,
 106 ; St. Olave's, tithes of, 106 ;
 St. Saviour's, tithes of, 106 ; St.
 Thomas's, tithes of, 106
 — parliamentary survey for, 209
 — Pike Garden in, survey of, 206
 — Priory (St. Mary Overy), Ban-
 stead lands of, 166, 167
 — Prison (King's Bench), Marshal of,
 3, 7-32 *passim*
 Southwell, Frances, 3
 — Sir Thomas, 3
 Spalding (Lincs), survey of, 205
 Spencer, Benjamin, curate, St. Thos.,
 Southwark, 106 *plate*
 Spenser, Thomas, rector of Preston,
 73
 Spickerwell, —, 14
 Spiers, A. H., donor, 109
 — Frank E., 109
 Spofforth, —, 54
 Sports : *see* Cricket ; Driving
 Spry stream (Midd.), 119
 Spryngit, Robert, rector of Preston, 73
 Squier, Rev. John, 106 *plate*
 Staffordshire, *see* Penk ; Penkridge
 Stained glass, drawings of, v, xiii ;
Stained Glass of Surrey, the work
 of C. F. Eeles, iii, v, xiii
 Staircases, *see* Banstead ; Bramley
 manor ; Burningfold (Dunsfold) ;
 Farnham (Vernon House) ; Rake
 (Witley) ; Shottermill (Frensham)
 Stanbridge Hill, stream from, 142
 Standard Hill, *see* Ninfield
 Stane Street, near Ashtead, 144, 145 ;
 N. of Ockley, Note on, 240 ; date
 of, 145
 Stanford Brook, course of, 140
 Stanford Common, 140
 Steedman, William, 2 *map*
 Steele, —, 25
 Stenton, Professor, 117
 Steward, manorial, functions of, 166
 Stockdale, —, 30
 — Richard, surety, 2, 3, 8, 9, 22, 25
 Stoke, vicar of, 97
 — Dabernon, Clare Honour in, 207
 Stonard, J., magistrate, 78
 Stone Age, *Guide to the*, 90
 — coffin, *see* Coffin
 — implements, *see* Flints
 Stone, Sir —, 27
 Stow, John, and place-names, 121
 Strat river (Cornwall), 120
 Stratton (Cornwall), 120
 Streatham, Falcon brook in, 129,
 130
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — map of, 130
 — places in :—Bedford Hill House
 estate, 130, 131
 — — Hermitage Bridge in, 133
 — — Streatham Park, lake in, 131
 — — Tooting Bec Common, streams
 at, 129, 130 ; Falcon brook in,
 129, 130 ; manor court roll, 165,
 166, 173
 — Public Library, 130
 Streath(am) Bourne, 131
 Streete, —, 28
 —, —, mealman, 27
 Streeter, Warren, 55
 Stroud, W., curator, 230
 Strowde, Mr., 16
 Stuart, James, Duke of Richmond, 6,
 25
 Stubb, —, 27
 Stumblehole, 136
 Suberton, *see* Surbiton
 Suckling, Lady, 27, 29
 Suffolk, *see* Ellough ; Finborough,
 Great ; Gipping ; Ipswich
 Sumner, George, 42, 43
 Sunbury (Midd.), prehistoric remains
 at, 237
 Surbiton (Suberton), local secretary
 for, xxiii
 — and Merton Priory, 134
 Surrey Ancient Monuments, assessor
 for, 111 ; preservation of, vii,
 xiv, xv, xvi, committee for, xiv,
 xv

- Surrey *Antiquities*, Schedule of, v
 — apprentices, register of, 255
 — Archæological Survey, committee for, vii, xiv
 — "Bygoness," collection of, 231
 — Churches, Medieval Stone Heads in, by Lewis G. Fry, 79-82; notes on, in *Surrey Guide*, 254; surviving mediæval, 80
 — "concealed lands" in, 210
 — deeds, in Society's Museum, vi; gift of, 248
 — ecclesiastical jurisdiction over, 72
 — flint sites, 89
 — *Guide*, Dr. Cox's, 254
 — Hundreds, purchaser of, 209
 — — see also the several *Hundreds*
 — industries, see Agriculture; Brick-making; Glass; Iron; Iron-mining; Pipe-works; Pottery-works
 — Lords Lieutenant of, 45; Deputy Lieutenant for, 38; Vice-Lieutenant, 44, 45
 — Magistrates' Club, 44
 — map of, 109
 — Militia, account of, 43; Colonel of, 46
 — Museums, by D. Grenside, 228-236; accessions to, 107-110
 — *Parish Records*, Report on, 255
 — parishes: the Archbishop's "Peculiars," 72
 — parliamentary candidates for (1780), 41
 — The Parliamentary Surveys of, by Sidney J. Madge, F.S.A., 200-210
 — Place-Names, by Arthur Bonner, F.S.A., 117-143; Mr. Bonner's work on, v
 — Records, *Guide to*, 254; preservation of, vi
 — roads: the Old Kent Road, 125
 — — see also Harrow Way; Iron Road
 — sheriff of, 78
 — tokens, see Trade tokens
 — topographical prints and drawings, 228, 229, 234-236
 — volunteers, account of, 43, 44
 — *Windmills*, by J. P. Paddon, notice of, 254
 — Yeomanry, formation of, 43
 Surrey Archæological Society: and the Ashted excavations, 144; accounts (1923), x, xi; (1924), xviii, xix; annual general meetings (1924), iv; (1925), xii; *Collections*, iv, v, xii, xiii, post-War difficulties *re*, ii, iii; donation to, 248; Hon. Editor appointed, ii; excursions to Addington, vi, Banstead, vi, Beddington, vi, Burstow, xiii, xvi, Carshalton, vi, xiii, Clandon Park, vi, Ham, xiii, xvi, Horley, xiii, xvi, Nutfield church, xiii, xvi, Pendell Court, xiii, xvi, Rochester, vi, xiii, Southwark cathedral, xiii, Staple Inn, vi, Sutton Place, vi, W. Wickham, vi, Winchester, vi; Library, progress of, v, xiii; local lectures, vi, xiv; local secretaries, vii, viii, xiv, xv, xxiii; Museum, progress of, v, viii, xiii, and see Guildford Museum; officers, ii, ix, xv, xxii; Hon. Photographer to, xv
 Surrey Commercial Docks, 126
 Surrey Record Society, recent work of, 254
 Surveys, Parliamentary, see Surrey Sussex, British coins found in, 194
 — iron-work, 231
 — Weald agriculture in, 252
 — see Adur; Aldrington; Amberley; Arun; Arundel; Balcombe; Beeding; Bramber; Chiddingly; Cocking; Duddeswell; Ford; Hangleton; Hardham; Harting, S.; Horsted Keynes; Lancing; Michelgrove; Ninfield; Ouse; Peppering; Pulborough; Rye; Selsey; Shoreham; Tarent; Worth
 Sutton, brook in, 141
 — land in, 248
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 Sutton Place, excursion of Society to, vi
 Sutton, John, 178
 Symond, John, 96
 Tabard, Joan, 169
 — John, 169
 Tadworth, see Banstead
 Taillour, see Taylor
 Tandridge, see Felbridge
 — Hundred, parliamentary survey of, 209
 Tangle, Great, see Wonesh
 Tanner, John, 171
 Tapping, R. E., surveyor, 60
 Tarent river (Sussex), 124
 Tarleton, —, 39
 Tarragona, Roman pottery from, 159
 Taylor (Taillour, Tayllour), Emma, 169

- Taylor, Henry, rector of Preston, 73
 — Dr. J. G., and Battersea names, 129-132; his *Our Lady of Baterssey* reviewed, 112
 — John, 169
 Tempera work, Vernon House, 225
 Tennings Hook Wood, *see* Shere
 Tetricus I (emperor), coins of, 196
 — II (emperor), coin of, 196
 Thackeray, W. M., his MS. of *The Newcomes*, 231
 Thames Conservancy Board, and prehistoric find, 237, 238
 — Ditton, *see* Ditton, Thames
 Thavie, —, 7
 Thorley (Isle of Wight), 118
 Thornton, —, 21, 30
 Thornton Heath, *see* Croydon
 Thorpe, land in, 248
 — manor, parliamentary survey of, 209
 — parish boundary, 139
 — places in:—le Fleete, 253; and Redewynde, 139; Thorpe Lee, 139
 Thrale, Mr., Mrs., at Streatham, 131
 Thursley, visit of Society to, xvii
 Thurston, Roger, 169
 Tiberius (emperor), coin of, 188
 Tichborne (Hants), 48-50, 53
 Tichborne, Alfred, 52
 — Sir Henry, 52
 — Sir James, 47-48
 — Lady, 47, 54
 — Sir Roger, and the *Claimant*, 47-57
Tichborne Gazette, 55
 Tiles from Chertsey Abbey, 232, 247
 — chapel of St. Mary, Kingston, 217, 218
 — Roman, *see* Roman
 — from Titsey, 232
 Tilling family, 141
 Tillingbourne, the, course of, 140; etymology, 141
 Tillingbourne House, *see* Wotton
 Tillingshoke Wood, *see* Shere
 Tinder boxes, 110
 Tithe dispute, submitted to Charles I, 106
 Tithing-man, exempt from borhsilver, 165
 Titsey collection, cinerary urns from, 231
 — Gibbs Brook in, 143
 — tiles from, 232
 Titus (emperor), coin of, 188, 195
 Tobacco pipes, *see* Pipes
Toft defined, 184
 Tomline, Sheriff, 32, 33
 Tomlinson, Mr. Charles, 60
 Tongern, Roman pottery from, 159
 Tooting: map of, 130
 — Bec, *see* Streatham
 — Graveney, etymology, 133
 — — the Graveney river in, 133
 Topham, Richard, 105
 Torridge river (Devon), 118
 Trade tokens, exhibits of, 230, 232, 233; of Guildford, 108; of Reigate, 107
 Trajan (emperor), coins of, 195
 Travellers' Club, 53
 Trenchard, John, commissioner, 201
 Trent, Council of, *History of*, 29
 Trower, Arthur, 90
 Tudor brickwork, 217
 — carvings, Colchester, xvii
 — tempera work, Farnham, 225
 Tudson, —, 26, 28
 Tullas, Sir John, 19
 Tumble Beacon, *see* Banstead
 Tupper, Martin, and the Roman site, Farley Heath, 183, 184, 188, 193-195
 Turner, Frederick, his *History of Egham* reviewed, 250; *History of Thorpe*, 253
 — Thomas, rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, 106 *plate*
 Turpin, Dick, at Ash, 77
 Tusins, —, 26
 Tyburn (Midd.), 119
 Tygge, Alice, 174, 176
 — John, 176, 177
 Tyler, Richard, 168
 Tylman, John, chaplain, 95
 Tyrrwhit, Charley, 40
 Tyzack, —, glassmaker, 246
 Umble, —, *see* Humble
 Urns, cinerary, collections of, 231; from Wisley, 110; Wotton, 222, 223
 Usk etymology, 117
 Uvedale family, account of, 248
 — Elizabeth (Countess of Carlisle), portrait of, 248
 Valens (emperor), coins of, 198
 Valentinianus I (Emperor), coins of, 198
 Van Lessen, Mr. and Mrs., 83
 Vane, Captain, 37
 — Henry, 4, 10
 — Sir Henry, 4, 8, 10, 12-15, 18-20, 24, 26, 28, 31, 33
 — Lady, 4, 7-10, 31

- Vauxhall, *see* Lambeth
 — Creek, 127, 129
 Vennar, *see* Vinar
 Ver river (Herts), 120
 Verica, coin of, 188
 Vernon, George, 226
 — Harry, 224
 Vernon House, *see* Farnham
 Verulamium (Herts), 120
 Vespasian (emperor), coins of, 154, 195
 Victorinus, coin of, 195
 Viking Society, 111
 Villiers, Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, 105
 — George, Lord Grandison, 105
 Vinar (Vennar), Mr. (Captain), 4, 10, 16, 24, 25, 27, 28
 Vincent, —, 42
 Vining's Clay Pipe-works, 110
 Virginia Water, *see* Egham
 Volunteers, *see* Surrey
 Voode, Nicholas, 98
 — *and see* Wood
- Wachna, *see* Capel
 Waddon, *see* Croydon
 Waine, G. W., 71
 Wald Bossert, Samian pottery at, 189
 Wale, John, surveyor, 201
 Waleton, *see* Walton-on-Thames
 Wall-paintings, mediæval, technique of, 69
 — *see also* Bramley; Charlwood
 Waller, Mr., 18
 Wallington, local secretary for, xxiii
 — museum, 235
 — tithing (Banstead manor), 164, 166
 Wallington Hundred, parliamentary survey of, 209
 Walnut-tree planting, 5, 6
 Waltham (Essex) abbey: tiles in, 218
 Walton-on-Thames (Waleton), 99
 — museum, 235
 — old prints of, 235
 — parliamentary surveys of, 208
 — places in:—Field Farm, survey of, 207; Leigh manor, parliamentary survey of, 209
 — *see also* Oatlands
 Wanborough, brook in, 140
 Wandle river, course of, 133, 134; etymology, 119, 131-133; prehistoric settlements on, 59
 Wandsworth, a barn in, 102
 — collection *re*, 109
 — enfranchisement of copyholds in, 32
 — etymology, 132
 Wandsworth, Merton Priory property in, 132
 — places in:—Allfarthing manor, 9-36 *passim*, court, 5, 12, 14, 16, 22, 24, leases, 27, 28, steward of, 12
 — — Southcroft field, 132
 — — Wandsworth Common station, 131
 — — Wandsworth Hill, houses on, 32
 — the Wandle in, 132, 133
 Wansdyke (Devil's Dyke), forthcoming book on, 111; *The Mystery of*, by A. F. Major and E. J. Burrow, 115
 Warren, Charles D., curator, 234
 — Thomas, curate of Pibrigh, 95, 96
 Warner, George, shepherd, 107
 — Lady, 8, 14
 Washway Reach (the Effra), 126, 127
 Water Lane, *see* Dulwich
 Watson, John, curate of Horsell, 97
 Watts, Mrs. G. F., donor, 232
 Waverley abbey, grant to, 140
 Way, Albert, his account of Charlwood wall-paintings, 64, 65
 Weald, The, agriculture in, 252; in Banstead manor, 166
 Wealdstone (Midd.), 118
 Webb, Hugh, surveyor, 201
 — John, surveyor, 201
 — P. H., and the Walton museum, 235
 — Col. William, surveyor-general, 201
 Webb collection of Parliamentary Surveys, 203, 207
 Wells, —, 36
 Wels, Samian pottery at, 189
 Werninck, Mrs., 47
Wessex, Early Wars of, 111
 West family arms, 12
 — Frank, 30
 Westcote manor, *see* Dorking
 Westminster (Midd.) parishes: St. Giles-in-the-Fields, tithes of, 106; St. Margaret's, tithes of, 106; the Savoy, tithes of, 106
 — abbey: their Battersea charter, 112, 113, 128, 131, 133
 Weston *alias* Barking manor, *see* Albury
 Weston, Jerome, Earl of Portland, 26
 Wey river, absorbs the Blackwater, 88, 89; etymology, 137; tributaries of, 126, 137-141; valley, prehistoric remains, 236
 Weybridge: Baker Street in, 235

- Weybridge: local secretary for, xxiii
 — museum, accessions to, 110;
 account of, 235; catalogue, 235
 — survey of, 208
 — Urban District Council, and the
 Museum, 235
 — views of, 236
 — warren, parliamentary survey of,
 209
 — *see also* Oatlands
- Whalley, —, M.P., 55
- Wheatley, Rev. S. W., describes
 Rochester cathedral, xvi
- Wheeler, Miss Lucy, her death, ix;
 and the Redewynd, 139
- Whistler, Rev. Charles W., 111
- White (Whyte), Gilbert, 179; me-
 morial to, 111; obituary notice
 of, 112
 — Henry, 2 *map*
 — Thomas, 178
 — William, 2 *map*
- Whitechapel (Midd.), tithes of, 106
- White's Club, 51; sweepstake at, 37
- Whiteways End, *see* Farnham
- Whitgift Hospital, *see* Croydon
- Whitley, A. E., appointed Hon. Sec.,
 ix; resigns, ii
- Whitmore, O., 90
- Whitwell, —, barber, 18, 25
- Wickham, Samuel, 95
- Wickham, West, excursion of Society
 to, vi
- Wight, Isle of, *see* Newton; Thorley
- Willet, Richard, 2 *map*
- Williams, Rev. J. F., rector of San-
 don, 2
- Williamson, Dr. G. C., donbr, 232
 — John, rector of Bisley, 97
- Willis, Nicholas, 210
- Willson, —, 20, 23, 25, 27-30
 — Dr. H. G., 235
- Wiltshire, British coins found in, 194
 — *see* Buckhold; Casterley; Knapp
 Hill
- Wimbersey, Rev. W., 106 *plate*
- Wimbledon, an Archbishop's "Pecu-
 lier," 72
 — the John Evelyn Club of, 236
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — manor court rolls: evidence as to
 agriculture from, 252
 — museum, account of, 236
 — old prints, etc., of, 236
 — parliamentary surveys of, 208, 209
 — photographic survey of, 236
 — places in:—Combe (Coombe)
 Wood, 78, Wimbledon Common,
 Beverley Brook on, 133, Mount-
 ing Block, Note on, 102, 103
- Wimbledon, places in:—The Ridge-
 way, 236
- Winbolt, S. E., benefactions by, v;
 Excavations at Farley Heath,
 1926, by, 180-199; Note by, on
 course of Stane Street, 240
- Winchester (Hants), Bishop of: his
 Warden of Forests and Chases,
 226
 — — *see also* Horne; Morley;
 Pontissara
 — excursion of Society to, vi
 — *see* of, arms of (Vernon House),
 225
- Windle Brook, course of, 137, 138
- Windlesham advowson, 249, 250
 — church: Mr. Cree's book on, 249
 — churchwardens' accounts, 249
 — etymology, 138
 — glebe, 250
 — manor, lords of, 250
 — places in:—Bagshot: chapel,
 account of, 249, 250, chantry in,
 250
 — — Bagshot Park, the Bourne in,
 137, parliamentary survey of, 209
 — — Freemantles manor, 250
 — rectors of, 97, 249, 250
- Windmills, drawings of, 254
- Windsor Forest: Crondall Chase,
 "Horn" inns round, 78
- Winterbourne, the (Farnham), 140;
 etymology, 118
- Wisler, —, 16
- Wisley: Iron Age site at, 110
- Wiston, Mr., 31
- Withers, Captain, 5, 15, 26
- Witley, Brook in, 140
 — local secretary for, xxiii
 — Rake in, staircase, 83, 84; visit
 of Society to, xvii
 — visit of Society to, xvii
- Woburn Park, *see* Chertsey
- Wode, atte, *see* Wood
- Wodevyle (Wydewell), Richard,
 patron, 73
- Wodyard, *see* Woodward
- Woghere, John, 168
- Woking, local secretary for, xxiii
 — manor, and Brookwood advow-
 son, 95; copy from court roll, 248
 — places in:—Hook Heath, 108
 — — Woking Park, Old Hall, ex-
 hibits in, 228
- Wolkenested, *see* Godstone
- Womansould, *see* Wymondeswold
- Wonersh: Great Tangle manor-
 house in, 83
 — Shamley Green, Westlands Farm
 in, 241

- Wood (atte Wode) family of Croydon, 98
 — John, 177
 — Thomas, 98, 170
 — *and see* Voode
- Woodbridge (near Godalming), 45
- Woodchester (Glos), glass from, 246
- Woodcuts (? Dorset), pottery and coins found at, 191, 194
- Woodruffe family of Poyle, 77; arms of, 75
 — William, sheriff, 78
- Woods family deeds, 110
 — Percy, his Surrey collection, 109, 230
- Woodward (Wodyard) family of Putney, 103
- Worcester Park, *see* Cuddington
- Worcestershire place-names, 117
- Worplesdon manor, parliamentary survey of, 209
 — rector of, 97
 — Witley Farm in, 96
- Worth (Kent), Celtic temple at, 183
 — (Sussex) church, 214
- Wotton, A Romano-British Burial-Ground at, by Dr. Wilfrid Hooper, 220-223
 — church: mediæval stone heads, 80, 82
 — flints found at, 223
 — Iron Age relics at, 222
 — parish registers of, printed, 255
 — places in:—Broadmoor Bottom, 140, 141
 — — Dearleap Wood, "tumulus" in, 220, 221
 — — Leith Hill: Cockshott's Hollow, 89; drainage of, 140-142; flint factory on, 89; prehistoric settlements on, 223
 — — Manor Farm, 222
 — — Park Farm, 220
- Wotton, places in (*contd.*):—
 — — Sandy Meadow, 220
 — — Tillingbourne House and Park, 141
 — — *see also* Coldharbour; Okewood
 — rector of, 82
 — the Tillingbourne in, 140
- Wray, Sir Christopher, 10, 13-15, 17, 19, 24-28, 33
- Wrecclesham, *see* Farnham
- Wright, —, 30
 — Thomas, 11, 14, 17, 18, 20, 32
- Wriothsley, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, 6, 25
- Wroxeter (Salop), Roman pottery from, 159, 161
- Wydewell, *see* Wodevyle
- Wye, etymology, 117, 137
- Wyker, John, 178
- Wymondeswold (Womansould, Wymondsolte), —, 8
 — Elkin, 34
 — Jean, 34
 — William, 2 *map*
- Wythemere, John, 176
- Yeading (Midd.), 118
- Yeomanry, *see* Surrey
- Yeomans, Mr., 89; donor, 108
- Yhurst (Ihurst), Robert, 172
 — Thomas, 170
- York, archbishops of, their Battersea house, 129
- York brook (Battersea), 129
 — ditch, course of, 130, 131
- Yorkshire, Deputy Lieutenant for, 46
 — *see* Hull; Risby
- Young family of Putney, 103
 — Arthur, on Surrey agriculture, 252

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LIST OF MEMBERS.

Corrected to Feb. 29, 1928.

Copies of Rules, etc., may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

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.

- 1925 ADAMS, Fletcher, *Wroxham, Overton Road, Sutton.*
1925 Adams, Mrs. Fletcher, *Wroxham, Overton Road, Sutton.*
1925 Adams, W. A., *Lulworth, Red Down Road, Coulsdon.*
1926 Addison, H. L., *Barham Lodge, Weybridge.*
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.*
1928 Arber-Cooke, A., 61, *Pepy's Road, Cottenham Park, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1922 Armitage, Norman C., M.A., 11, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
1927 Armytage-Moore, C., *Winterfold House, Cranleigh.*
1906 Ashcombe, The Right Hon. Lord, *Denbies, Dorking.*
*1927 Asher, Mrs. W. C., *Round Oak, Weybridge.*
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., 1, *Oakley Square, N.W. 1.*
*1910 Attlee, Miss, *Rookwood, St. Paul's Road, Dorking.*

- 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.*
 1928 Baines, Mrs. M. J., *Coombe, Hill View Road, Woking.*
 *1925 Ballantyne, Horatio, *Copt Hill Court, Copt Hill Lane, Burgh Heath.*
 1918 Bamber, Mrs., 88, *Cambridge Road, Wimbledon, S.W.* 20.
 *1898 Bannermah, 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.*
 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 Dower House, Oatlands Drive, Walton-on-Thames.*
 1926 Beaumont, H. F., *The Old House, Weybridge.*
 1921 Beddington, Carshalton, and Wallington Archæological Society (Miss E. W. Madder, Hon. Sec., *Westcroft Farm Cottage, Carshalton.*)
 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 Causey, 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.*
- 1928 Birch, Mrs. Alan, *Dene Cottage, New Road, West Clandon.*
- 1908 Bird, Rev. G. S., *Rowledge Vicarage, Hampshire.*
- 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 Rd., Guildford.*
- 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.*
- 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., 101, *Grand Avenue, Worthing.*
- 1927 Box, Mrs. A. M., *Wroxeter, Mountside, Guildford.*
- 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 Bray, Francis Evelyn, *Southcote, Horsell, Woking.*
- *1894 Bremner, A., *Airlie Lodge, Surbiton.*
- 1923 Bremner, Mrs., *Court Cottage, Warlingham.*
- 1927 Bridger, W., 1, *Fairfield South, Kingston-on-Thames.*
- 1910 Brighton Public Library, *Brighton.*
- *1894 Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S., Bart., M.A., F.S.A., *Brockham Warren, Betchworth.*
- 1926 Brown, G. Bridgmore, *Sunnyside, Heathdene Road, Wallington.*
- 1923 Brown, Mrs. I., 6, *Philbeach Gardens, Earls Court, S.W.*
- *1894 Browne, J., *Birchwood, 36, Park Hill Road, Croydon.*
- 1916 Bruce, Rev. J. Collingwood, *St. Mary's Rectory, Worplesdon.*

- 1912 Bryant, Mrs., *South Hall, Castle Hill, Guildford.*
- *1898 Burgess, Charles, *Birch Hanger, Godalming.*
- 1924 Burgess, J. H. 51, *Cavendish Rd., 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.*
- 1925 Byard, Theodore, *Milford Cottage, Surrey.*
- 1927 Campbell-Cooke, B., 8, *Chartfield Avenue, Putney, S.W.* 15.
- 1905 Canham, G. M., 198, *Ewell Road, Surbiton.*
- *1903 Canterbury, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of, *Lambeth Palace, S.E.* 1.
- 1910 Carlisle, A. D., M.A., *Northacre, Godalming.*
- 1926 Carnzu, F. R., *The Dene, Abinger Hammer, Dorking.*
- *1892 Carpenter, Miss, 3, *Elgin Road, Croydon.*
- 1927 Cassels, J. D., K.C., M.P., 28, *Wimbledon Park Road, S.W.* 18.
- 1927 Cassels, Mrs. J. D., 28, *Wimbledon Park Road, S.W.* 18.
- *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, Farnham Lane, Haslemere.*
- 1922 Chapman, James, *Banstead Place, Banstead.*
- 1914 Charrington, M. V., *How Green, Hever, Edenbridge, Kent.*
- 1906 Charterhouse School Library, *Godalming.*
- 1927 Cheston, Mrs. A. E., *Folke, Cedar Road, Sutton.*
- 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.*

- 1897 Cocks, T. S. Vernon, 43, *Charing Cross, S.W. 1.*
 1909 Cocks, Walter, *Baker Street, Weybridge.*
 *1894 Colman, Sir Jeremiah, Bart., J.P., *Gatton Park, Gatton.*
 1920 Colman, W. S., M.D., *Mavins, The Bourne, Farnham.*
 1912 Comber, John, *Ashenhurst, 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., 9A, *Gloucester Place, W.1.*
 1926 Copenhagen Royal Library, *c/o 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.*
 *1921 Cory Wright, D., J.P., M.A., F.S.A., *Red House, Westcott, Dorking.*
 1926 Cotton, A. R., F.S.A., *Waterloo Road, Epsom.*
 1927 Cottrell, Mrs. F. M., *Dunedin, Gigs Hill, Thames Ditton.*
 1904 Cox, George Percy, *Stone House, Godalming.*
 1926 Crawley, J. P., *Violet Bank, 45, Fairdene Road, Coulsdon.*
 1927 Cree, Mrs. W. Avis, *Walden Cottage, Horsell, Woking.*
 1926 Crosfield, Miss M. C., F.G.S., *Undercroft, Reigate.*
 1927 Cross, Miss D. L., *Windlecote, Worplesdon Hill, Woking.*
 *1907 Crosse, Miss Kathleen, M., *The Yew House, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
 1923 Crow, T. Leonard, 12, *Quarry Street, Guildford.*
 1892 Croydon Free Public Library (W. C. Berwick Sayers, Librarian), *Croydon.*
 1922 Cruttwell, H. A., M.D., *New Place, Bagshot.*
 1923 Cunningham, Rev. Philip, *The Rectory, Cranleigh.*
 1914 Currie, L. C. E., *Pardons, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.*
 1920 Curtis, George, *Meadow View, 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.*
 1914 DARLEY, Cecil, I.S.O., *Long Heath, Little Bookham.*
 1927 Davies, F. T. H., M.B., 6, *Dapdune Crescent, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.*
 1918 Davies, Reginald, "Heatherbank" *Church Hill, Camberley.*
 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.*
- 1928 Drew, Miss J. H., *Blatchfold, Chilworth.*
- 1922 Drewett, J. D., *Ravensbury, Upper Mitcham, Surrey.*
- 1922 Dring, E. H., *Wentworth, The Ridgeway, Sutton.*
- 1898 Druce, G. C., F.S.A., *Flishinghurst, Cranbrook, Kent.*
- *1892 Drummond, Miss, *Fredley, Mickleham, Dorking.*
- 1927 Dunnell, Miss B., *Whimsy Way, Deepdene Park Road, Dorking.*
- 1925 Dunning, James E., D.S.O., 25, *Hans Place, S.W. 1.*
- 1916 Dutton, Mrs., *Birch Hall, Windlesham, Camberley.*
- 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.*
- 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. G., *Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, W.C. 2.*
- 1926 Elliott, F. E., *Basset, Cavendish Road, Weybridge.*
- 1898 Ellis, Hugh J., *Ashwicke, King Charles Road, Surbiton.*
- 1911 Ellis, Capt. H. M., J.P., *Ouzelwood, Ewell.*
- 1906 Ellis, Stanley, 28, *Chertsey Street, Guildford.*
- 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.*
- 1927 Eve, Cecil G. W., A.R.I.B.A., *Netherleigh, South Nutfield.*
- 1910 FALKNER, Harold, F.R.I.B.A., 24, *West Street, Farnham.*
- 1921 Farley, J. W., 56, *Marlborough Road, South Woodford, Essex.*
- *1901 Farrer, The Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A., *Abinger Hall, Dorking.*
- 1912 Fearon, J. G., *Relf House, Merstham, Surrey.*
- 1910 Field, W. S., *Hill Crest, Eaton Road, Sutton.*
- 1922 Field, W. W., 1, *Little Argyll Street, W. 1.*
- 1892 Finny, W. E. St. Lawrence, M.D., J.P., 17, *Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.*
- 1919 Fletcher, Major, *World's End, Cobham, Surrey.*

- 1909 Floyer, Rev. John K., D.D., F.S.A., *The Rectory, Esher.*
 1923 Foster, T. M., *Marks, Eggars Hill, Aldershot.*
 1922 Francis, Grant R., F.S.A., *Drumgay, Guildford.*
 *1905 Francis, William, 11, *Liverpool Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
 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.*
- 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.*
 1927 Genochio, H., C.B.E., 6, *Woodfield Avenue, Streatham, S.W. 16.*
 1927 Genochio, Mrs. H., 6, *Woodfield Avenue, Streatham, S.W. 16.*
 1928 Gibbens, G., *Clairville, Wray Common Road, Reigate.*
 1927 Gibson, E. Morris, *Grange Road, Sutton.*
 1911 Gibson, J. H., M.D., *The White House, Aldershot.*
 *1896 Giuseppi, 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.*
 1927 Gower, Richard H. G. Leveson, *Titsey Place, Limpsfield.*
 1927 Greenwood, Mrs. D., 4, *Dean Trench St., Westminster, S.W. 1.*
 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, n. Horley.*
 1922 Guest, William, *Woodcote, Hampton Wick.*
 1921 Guest, Mrs. William, *Woodcote, Hampton Wick.*
 1898 Guildford Institute, *Guildford.*
 1927 Guildford, Rt. Rev. Bishop of, *Burpham Court House, near Guildford.*
- 1925 Guinness, Howard R., *Clandon Regis, West Clandon, Guildford.*
 1905 Günther, H. A., M.B., *Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.*

- 1922 HALAHAN, Mrs. B., *Old Pickhurst, Chiddingfold*.
 1925 Halahan, S. Crosby, *Little Croft, Chiddingfold*.
 1923 Hall, J. Compton, F.R.I.B.A., R.B.A., 20, *West St., Reigate*.
 *1927 Halsey, Sir Laurence E., 64, *Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea, S.W. 10*.
 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, S.W. 1*.
 1919 Hare, Miss A. C., 13, *Campion Road, S.W. 15*.
 1901 Hart, Edwin, F.S.A., *New Hextalls, Whitehill, Bletchingley*.
 1925 Hart, Mrs. Edwin, *New Hextalls, Whitehill, Bletchingley*.
 1922 Hart, J. H., *Mulgrave House, Sutton*.
 1922 Hart, T. O., *Mulgrave House, Sutton*.
 1916 Harvard University Library, c/o E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd.,
 14, *Grape Street, W.C. 2*.
 1917 Haslemere Natural History Society, *Educational Museum,*
Haslemere.
 *1919 Hawkins, L. M., M.A., *Dynevor Lodge, Bedford*.
 1926 Hazell, S., *The Garth, Lingfield*.
 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., *Cheam Lodge, 3, Dorset Road, Bexhill*.
 1922 Hewson, Mrs. V. E., *Green End Cottage, Witley, Surrey*.
 1927 Hill, Major F. R., *Beaconsfield, Grange Road, Sutton*.
 1922 Hills, W. P., *Coombe Cottage, Windmill Lane, Epsom*.
 1900 Hobson, J. M., M.D., 7, *Gills Cliff Road, Ventnor, I.O.W.*
 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*.
 1909 Horne, W. E., 110, *Mount Street, W. 1*.
 1901 Hovenden, E. C., 1, *The Waldrons, Croydon*.
 1912 Howard, A., 11, *Vicarage Road, Egham*.
 1923 Huband, Rev. H. R., *Ipsley Lodge, Farnham*.
 *1885 Hudson, Rev. W., M.A., F.S.A., 3, *Thornton Avenue, S.W. 2*.
 1915 Hughes, A. E., F.R.I.B.A., *Westcroft, Pyrford, Woking*.
 1924 IMRIE, G. B., *The Green, Esher*.
 1909 Iveagh, The Right Hon. the Earl of, C.M.G., *Pyrford Court,*
Woking.
 1912 JAGGER, Rev. J. E., *Merton Vicarage, S.W. 19*.
 1922 James, Mrs. E. W., *Treprisk, 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., *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.*
 1922 Jones, Mrs. G. Farewell, *Brenley, Commonsides, Mitcham.*
 1922 Jones, Miss M. F. Farewell, *Brenley, Commonsides, Mitcham.*
- 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.
 1925 Klein, Walter G., F.S.A., 7, *Eldon Road, N.W. 3.*
 1923 Knocker, Capt. H. W., 36, *Birdhurst Rise, S. Croydon.*
- 1925 LAMBERT, Miss Annie, *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.*
 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, *The Library, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*
 1905 Lind, George J., *Rua do Golgotha 121, Oporto, Portugal.*
 1926 Lindley, Miss E. J., *Godstone Place, Godstone.*
 1920 List, Mrs. A. M. G., *North Lodge, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
 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.*
 1927 Lowther, A. W. G., *The Old Quarry, Ashtead.*
 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.*
- *1912 MACANDREW, Miss, *Juniper Hall, Dorking.*
 1922 Madeley, Mrs., *Kingshene, Warren Road, Guildford.*
 1926 Mair, Miss Helen, *The Coppice, Weybridge.*
 1891 Malden, H. E., M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., 17, *Rose Hill, Dorking.*
 1928 Mallet, Sir Charles, *Millbrook House, Guildford.*
 1928 Mallet, Lady, *Millbrook House, Guildford.*
 1910 Manchester, John Rylands Library.
 1922 Mann, Mrs., *Kenton, Camborne Road, Sutton.*
 1915 Mann, Mrs. Alexander, *Ledard, Henley-on-Thames.*
 1927 Margary, I. D., M.A., *Chartham Park, East Grinstead, Sussex.*
 1923 Marsh, F. A., *Stonar-quarter Mill, Godalming.*
 1926 Marshall, C. 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.*
 1928 Mason, A. J., 112, *Drakefield Road, Tooting Common, S.W. 17.*
 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, Ashtead.*
 *1925 McLeod, Sir Charles C., Bart., *The Fairfields, Cobham.*
 1911 Mellersh, Miss E., *Matteryes, Hambledon, Godalming.*
 1925 Mellersh, Miss E. M., *Matteryes, Hambledon, Godalming.*
 1926 Menzies, Mrs. R. T., *Garlands, Ewhurst.*
 1922 Middleton, The Right Hon. the Earl of, *Peperharow, Godalming.*
 1923 Miller, Miss G. E., *Fairstead, Arthur Road, Wimbledon,*
 S.W. 19.
 1906 Milne, J. Grafton, 20, *Bardwell 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.*
 1924 Miskin, G., J.P., *Hillrise, Walton-on-Thames.*
 1923 Moore, Arthur, *Downside, Epsom.*
 1912 Morris, J. E., B.A., *Mount Pleasant, Totnes, Devon.*
 1922 Morrish, H. G., *Grays, Haslemere.*
 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.*
 1911 Murray, Mrs., *Ellesmere, Weybridge.*
 1914 Musgrave, Miss F., *Hascombe Place, Godalming.*
- 1916 NASH, J. R., *Thorncroft, Farnham.*
 1928 Neame, Miss E. M., *Coombe, Hill View Road, Woking.*
 1917 Nevill, Mrs. R., *Clifton House, Castle Hill, Guildford.*
 1923 Newill, Miss E. C., *Boxgrove House, Guildford.*
 1917 Newill, Rev. E. J., *The Vicarage, Dorking.*
 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.

- 1927 Norton, R. E. (Hon. Excursions Sec.), *Montreal, Hillcroome Road, Sutton.*
- 1928 Nevinson, J. L., *Marland, Cobham.*
- 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., F.S.A., *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, *Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.*
- 1898 PAGE, G. F., F.S.I., F.A.I., *Coombe-Barton, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
- 1927 Paine, W. F., *Fairfield, Tuesley Lane, Godalming.*
- 1908 Parker, Eric, *Feathercombe, Hambledon, Godalming.*
- 1923 Parker, F. K., *The Ridgeway, Cranleigh.*
- 1924 Parkes, Miss Joan, *The Gables, Holmbury St. Mary.*
- 1903 Parry, C. H., *Birdhurst, Peperharow Road, Godalming.*
- 1907 Patrick, W. T., J.P., *Treverward, Nightingale Road, Guildford.*
- 1927 Peake, Ronald, 6, *Bedford Row, W.C. 1.*
- 1922 Pearce, Capt. C. M. H., *Ripley Court, Ripley, Woking.*
- 1919 Peatling, Mrs. A. V., *Grove Cottage, Carshalton.*
- 1914 Peele, Miss A. H., *Childown 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 Croxted Road, S.E. 21.*
- 1910 Phillpot, T. F., 27, *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.*
- 1927 Pinder, R. W., *Suffolk House, Brookwood.*
- 1919 Piper, John E. C., *Alresford, Epsom.*
Piper, A. Cecil, *Public Library, Richmond, Surrey.*
- 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., K.C., LL.D., F.S.A.,
21, *Hyde Park Place, W. 2.*
- 1908 Potter, The Ven. Archdeacon Beresford, *Rake House, Milford,
Godalming.*
- 1892 Powell, Arthur C., *Hawsted, Rose Hill, Dorking.*
- 1927 Powell, Miss M. J., *County Education Office, Kingston-upon-
Thames.*
- 1897 Price, W. E., *Heather Hills, West Chobham.*
- 1925 Pywell, J. A., *Stanley Lodge, 25, Rosebery Road, Cheam.*
- 1923 RADBOURNE, Mrs., *Overthorpe, Guildown, Guildford.*
- 1927 Randall, Hugh, 18, *Denham Road, Epsom.*
- 1927 Randall, Mrs. A. M., 18, *Denham Road, Epsom.*
- 1927 Randolph, Rt. Rev. Bishop J., *Wonersh, Guildford.*
- 1909 Ratcliff, S. C., M.A., 47, *Calton Road, Dulwich, S.E. 21.*
- 1927 Rawnsley, Mrs. W. F., *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.*
- 1926 Rennie, A. J., *Fulvers, Abinger Common, Dorking.*
- 1923 Renton, J. Hall, F.S.A., *Rowfold Grange, Billingshurst, Sussex.*
- 1874 Rice, R. Garraway, J.P., F.S.A., 75, *Albert Bridge Rd., S.W. 11.*
- 1920 Richards, F. L., A.M.I.C.E., *Penryn, Kingsway, Woking.*
- 1924 Richardson, Mrs. A. M. Baird, *Roselands, 64, Ewell Road,
Surbiton.*
- 1891 Richmond Public Library, *Surrey (A. C. Piper, Librarian).*
- 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., 18, *St. Stephens House, Victoria
Embankment, S.W. 1.*
- 1919 Robson, Mrs., *Walton Lodge, Waterden Road, Guildford.*
- 1924 Rogers, H. Mordaunt (Hon. Sec.), 37, *Bruton Street, W. 1.*
- 1899 Roscoe, Miss, *Tyrellswood, West Horsley, Leatherhead.*
- 1924 Rudolf, Mrs. E. W., *South Lodge, Chipstead, Coulsdon.*
- 1927 Rust, Miss U. F., *Westerfield, Merrow, Guildford.*
- 1908 Rutson, Mrs., *The Manor House, Byfleet.*
- 1925 SADLEIR, Richard J., *Standon, Addiscombe Road, East
Croydon.*
- 1918 Salmon, C. E., *Pilgrims' Way, Reigate.*

- 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.*
 1927 Sausmarez, Commander R., R.N., *Beechtrees, Box Hill, Tadworth.*
 1927 Sausmarez, Mrs. R., *Beechtrees, Box Hill, Tadworth.*
 1924 Scott, Miss Eva, *The Mount, Shere, Guildford.*
 *1927 Scott, R. B., 43, *Lingfield Road, Wimbledon, S.W.* 19.
 1924 Scott-Hopkins, Lieut.-Col. R., D.S.O., M.C., *Nanhurst, 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 Shakespeare, Walter, *Sefton, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*
 *1910 Shallcrass, Jasper, "*Kifri*," *Tadworth Street, Tadworth, Surrey.*
 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.*
 1927 Singleton, W. E., LL.B., 37, *Essex Street, Strand, W.C.* 2.
 1922 Sissons, Miss Vera, *Rowbarns Grange, East Horsley, near Leatherhead.*
 1903 Smallpeice, F. Ferdinand, *Cross Lanes, Guildford.*
 1926 Smith, Mrs. A. Hamilton, 2, *Balfour Road, Weybridge.*
 1921 Smith, Miss B. I., 52, *Grove Lane, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
 1922 Smith, C. W., *Tilstock, Ashley Road, Epsom.*
 1922 Smyth, Rev. W. H., M.A., *Clare, Oatlands Drive, Weybridge.*
 1919 Snell, Sir John F. C., *Southern Way, by St. Martha's, Guildford.*
 1927 Soames, J. G. L., *Ockham End, Cobham.*
 1926 Southwark, Rt. Rev. Bishop of, *Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.* 11.

- 1927 Sowerbutts, J. A., M.C., Mus.B., 10 *Dapdune Crescent, Guildford.*
- 1926 Spens, Miss E. M., *St. Cross, Weybridge.*
- *1927 Standfield, F., *Fairholm, 5, Christchurch Road, Surbiton.*
- 1923 Standing, Sir Guy, K.B.E., *Well Farm, Banstead.*
- *1901 Stebbing, W. P. D., *Five Ways, Upper Deal, Kent.*
- 1927 Stephens, Mrs. E. P., *Drumgowan, Claygate.*
- *1889 Stephenson, Mill, B.A., F.S.A., 38, *Ritherdon Road, 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.*
- 1921 Storr, Frank, *Sheepfolds, Echo Pit Lane, Guildford.*
- 1926 Straker, Ernest, *The Eukestons, Warren Road, Purley.*
- 1902 Streatham Public Library, *High Street, Streatham, S.W. 16.*
- 1923 Strickland, Frank, *Gatewick, Littleworth Common, Esher.*
- 1924 Strickland, R. W., 5/6, *Clement's Inn, W.C. 2.*
- 1911 Strode, Mrs. Edmund, 9, *Constitution Hill, 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 Swayne, T. Gatton, *Northdown, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.*
- 1898 Sykes, Lieut.-Col. W. H., *Firfield, Merrow, Guildford.*
- 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., 14, *Langdale Road, Hove, Sussex.*
- 1923 Taylor, J. G., Ph.D., 20, *Patten Road, S.W. 18.*
- 1927 Taylor, Miss M. A., *Kenmare, 31, King Charles Road, Surbiton.*
- 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.*
- 1927 Thomas, W. Murray, *Acrumont, Palace Road, East Molesey.*
- 1923 Thompson, Miss E. R., *Perry Hill Cottage, Worplesdon.*
- 1924 Tiernay, Mrs., 10, *Constitution Hill, Woking.*
- 1921 Till, Miss V., *Studley, Weybridge.*
- 1920 Townsend, G., 1, *Merton Hall Road, S.W. 19.*
- 1927 Trower, A., *Wiggie, Redhill.*
- 1922 Turner, Denis, 26, *Maple Road, Surbiton.*
- 1922 Turner, Mrs. Denis, 26, *Maple Road, Surbiton.*
- 1927 Turner, Mrs. H., *Stanstead, Cheam Road, Sutton.*

- *1871 Tyssen, Amhurst Daniel, D.C.L., 59, *Priory Road, Hampstead.*
- 1919 UPTON, Charles, 64, *Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.* 19.
- 1902 VAILLANT, Rev. Wilfred B., *Timor, Portmore Road, Weybridge.*
- 1926 Van Lessen, Mrs. D. M., *East Manor, Bramley.*
- 1928 Vaughan-Morgan, Mrs. K. P., 1 *Hans Place, S.W.* 1.
- 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.*
- 1925 Victoria Public Library, Melbourne, Australia, *c/o Messrs. Hy. Sotheran & Co., 43, Piccadilly, W.* 1.
- 1925 WADE, Thomas S., *Lucks Green Cottage, Cranleigh.*
- 1922 Waive, G. W., *Timberhill Road, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
- 1919 Waldy, J. B., *White Place, Cranleigh.*
- 1903 Walford Brothers, 6, *New Oxford Street, W.C.* 1.
- 1921 Walker, A. Hope, M.D., *The Common, Cranleigh.*
- 1923 Walker, R. F., M.D., *The New House, Esher.*
- 1926 Walker, T. E. C., *Spring Grove, Cobham.*
- 1880 Walpole, Spencer C., *Wyke House, Winchester.*
- 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., *The Garden, Walton-on-Thames.*
- 1921 Weekley, G. M., 3, *Temple Gardens, E.C.* 4.
- *1910 Wells, Sir W., F.S.A., "Ashleigh," *Leopold Road, Wimbledon, S.W.* 19.
- 1926 West, Mrs. Jane Barbara, *Hatch Field, West Horsley.*
- 1922 Whitburn, A. G. Stuart, *Elmcroft, Claremont Avenue, Woking.*
- 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. L. K., *The White Cottage, Chobham.*
- *1879 Wilkin, Frederick, *Lower Coulsey Wood, Wadhurst, Sussex.*

- 1914 Wilkinson, Mence, *Thorncroft, Leatherhead.*
- †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, Surrey.*
- 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, U.S.A.*
- 1919 Wood, Mrs. Malcolm, *Westcroft, Carshalton.*
- 1919 Wood, Miss M. W. Malcolm, *Westcroft, Carshalton.*
- 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.
- 1927 Wright, Rev. W. Hilton, M.A., *St. John the Evangelist Vicarage, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
- 1902 Wylie, Mrs., *Twynersh, Chertsey.*
- 1911 YALE University Library, U.S.A., *c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, W.C. 2.*
- 1927 Yardley, R. B., M.A., *The Birches, London Road, Worcester Park, Surrey.*
- 1921 Yates, Miss E. M., *Aysgarth, Surbiton.*
- 1921 Yates, Miss L. T., *Aysgarth, Surbiton.*

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