PREHISTORIC FINDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLATE I

$3\frac{1}{2}''$

$5\frac{9}{16}''$

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

0   1   2   3   4   5 Ins.

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

PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENTS FROM LIMPSFIELD AND DORKING.

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

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

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

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

<div style="text-align:right">J. H. Gibson, M.D.</div>

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

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

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

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

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

<div style="text-align:right">H. E. MALDEN.</div>

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

<div style="text-align:right">EDWIN HART.</div>

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

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

2. A polished stone celt (probably diabase) found in Alma Road, Reigate, by Mr. O. Whitmore, a local bricklayer, while preparing the site for a house. It measures 4 inches long by 2 inches wide at the blade, and 1 inch in width and thickness at the butt (Plate II).
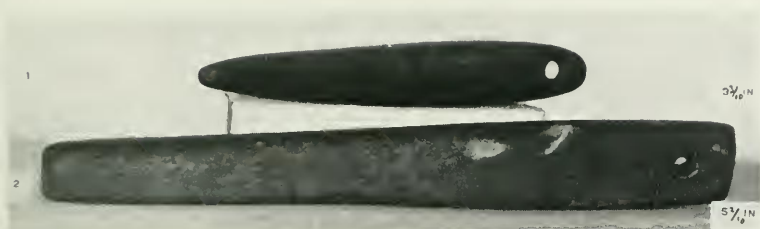
<div style="text-align:right">WILFRID HOOPER.</div>

PLATE II

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

BRONZE AGE IMPLEMENTS.

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

NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS.

ROMAN AND SAXON FINDS.

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

The detailed description is as follows:

> Obv. ccnstan tinvsavg   Bust of Constantine to R, wearing a laurel-wreath and carrying sceptre.
>
> Rev. Alar inscribed   T I S   and having a globe between the horns; XX
>
> around, BIIATATRAN QVILLITAS; beneath, PTR.

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

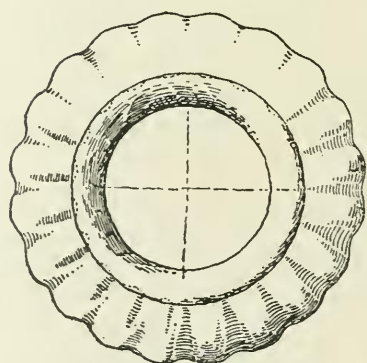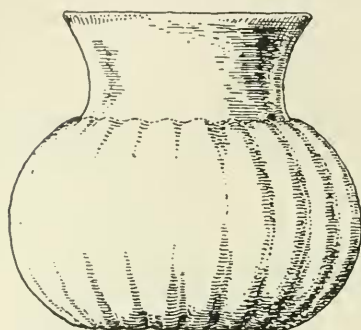The coin will be placed in the Guildford Museum.

HENRY LAMBERT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAXON FOOD VESSEL.   3¾ ins. high.
Found at Banstead with skeleton.

There seems to be no doubt
that the burial was Pagan Saxon. The pots were apparently food
vessels, and are of very slightly baked earthenware with a black glaze,
hand-moulded, standing about 3¾ inches high. The accompanying
sketch was made by Mr. J. A. Pywell.

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

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

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

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

HENRY LAMBERT.

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

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

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

FREDERICK HIGGS.

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

J. K. FLOYER.

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

MEDIÆVAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

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

1359.—*Richard Pole*, Chaplain in " Puryfryght," 33 Edward III (See *Surrey Fines*, p. 129.)

1527-60.—*Sir Edward Newby*,[1] Chaplain until the Dissolution, then Curate of " Pyrbryght." He witnessed the wills of various persons in Pirbright between 1533-60. (*Register, Heats* 65, 82. *Tilly* 102, *etc.*)

1580-87.—*Hugh Phillipp*, Curate of " Purbright "; inst. Rector of Compton nr. Guildford, 1 Dec., 1586. (*Witness to will of John Remnant of Kowshott, Purbright*, 24 *Nov.*, 1580. *Pirbright Wills, unregistered.*)

c. 1598-1614.—*Henry Asser*, Minister, bur. at Pirbright, 26 Dec., 1614. (*Witness to will of Thos. Smyth of Pirbright*, 13 *Jan.*, 1611-12. *Berry* 275.)

1615-17.—*Thomas Warren*, Cl., Curate of " Purbright." (See *Note.*)

1642-62.—*Samuel Wickham*, " intruded " by the Commonwealth in 1642, and ejected at the King's Restoration in 1662. (See *Calamy's Account of Ministers Ejected after the Restoration*, edit. 1713, ii. 669.) He remained at Pirbright, his death, *c.* 1672, being presented at the Court Baron of 10 April, 1673.

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

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

1662-?; 1672 or 1673-74.—*William Piggott*, " Minister of Pur-
bright "; bur. 3 April, 1674. (See *Hearth Tax Returns* 15 *Car.
II. Lay Subsidies* 188-494, *Purbright. Mr. William Piggott,
Parish Register*.)

1686-1705.—*Hashabiah Horsnell*, Minister. He remained at Pir-
bright, and died *c.* 1727-28. (*Parish Register*, and *Court Baron*,
1st Oct., 1728.)

1705, 27 Dec., to 1755, June.—*George Dawson, M.A.*, bur. 23 June,
1755.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> " – dayes – are – as – flowers – his – time – is – as – gras,
> hen – he – thinks – him – most – suerst, – then – he – . . ."

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

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

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

<div align="right">C. P. PAGET.</div>

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

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

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

Ecclesia de Sondes is rightly identified as Ripley.

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

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

Scandelford is, I think, rightly identified with Shalford.

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

Burgh, described as near Ewell, is in Banstead.

<div align="right">H. E. MALDEN.</div>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<div align="right">A. H. Bingley.</div>

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

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

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

<div align="right">H. F. Bidder.</div>

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

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

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

> ' From London Towne to Portse (Portsea) Down, they say tis miles
> threescore.' "

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

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

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

His reading of the inscription is as follows:

1. *Side facing West :*

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

2. *End facing Road :*

> THIS   YONGS
> STONE   CAMOVT
> OF   WODYARDS
> BARNS   AND
> CRAMPHARNS

3. *East Side :*

> THO   NVTHALL
> SVRYAYER   OF
> ROWN   ANO
> DO   1654.

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