

NOTES

Abinger Hammer.—Since the Mesolithic and Neolithic surface site near Paddington Farm was published in Vol. LII (p. 23), it has been kept under observation by Mr. E. W. P. Jones, of Ewell, and the writer. Flints collected by them (to March 1955) in this way have clearly distinguished the two cultures on this site.

Mr. Jones has recovered:

(a) Mesolithic (mostly patinated white): 1 core, 1 core-scraper, 2 triangles, 1 broken rhomboid or obliquely backed blade, 1 backed point and 3 fragments, 2 Horsham points (both broken at the same angle), 1 blade with notch, 1 blade with 2 notches on one side (unpatinated), 5 microburins, 1 blade with saw edge, 4 pointed blades and 2 narrow points, 4 broad blades (1 unpatinated) and 3 blade fragments, 2 broken-off round-ended blades, 4 flakes, 1 side-scraper, and 1 multi-purpose core with nosed end, and two "plane" edges (bluish patination).

(b) Neolithic (little or no patination): 1 fragment of polished axe with flattened oval section, 1 polished axe with oval section, 7 round or round-ended scrapers (2 on triangular-sectioned flakes), 1 cortical flake with rounded end, 1 straight-sided scraper, 1 side-scraper, 1 blade-scraper, 2 blades (1 pointed, 1 broad).

The writer has also found:

1 core, 1 thick flake used as side-scraper, 1 used as round-ended scraper, 1 blade, 1 flake, 1 side-scraper with corn-gloss along part of its edge (all unpatinated except the blade).
E. S. Wood.

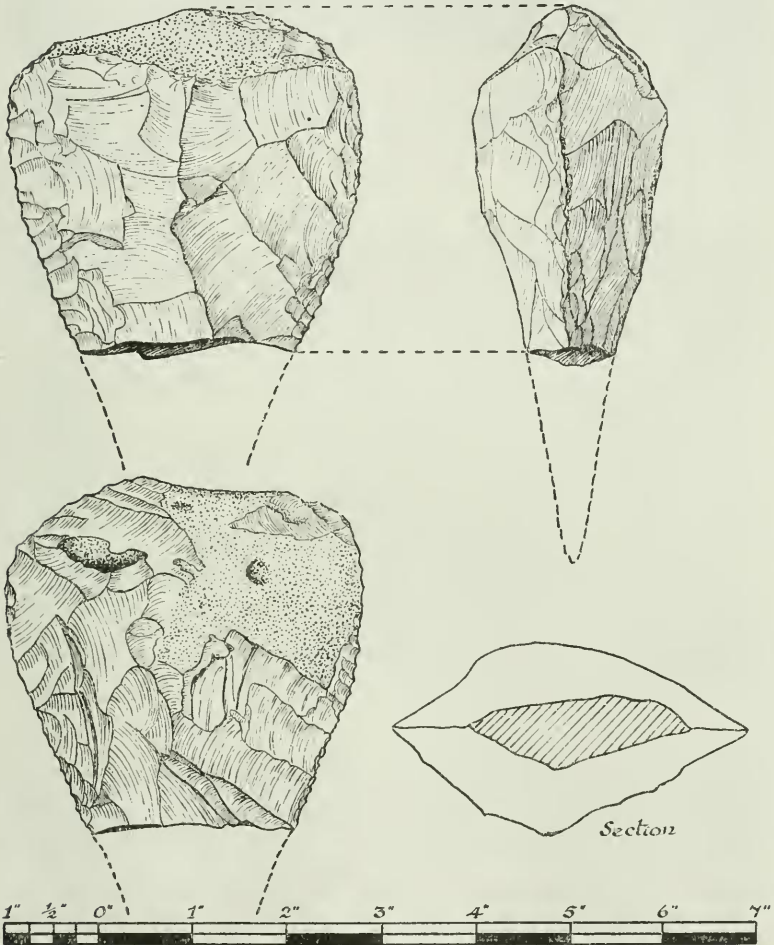
East Horsley.—The skeleton of a Saxon youth, buried about 400–700 A.D., was found at East Horsley during building work. An iron knife which gave the approximate period of the burial, was found with it and was examined by me.
A. W. G. L.

Albury.—The skeleton of a girl aged about 18 was found in the garden of "Ford Farm," Albury, during drainage operations. Dr. G. F. Watson examined the bones and suggested the date of death as approximately 150 years ago. A thimble found with the body under the legs, is dated to the late 18th century. The bones were reburied subsequently in Albury Churchyard. A. W. G. L.

A Paleolithic Hand-axe from Banstead Heath, Walton-on-the-Hill.—On June 11 last, while making a final inspection of the newly ploughed heathland on Banstead Heath, Walton-on-the-Hill, in search of flint artifacts, the writer discovered a broken hand-axe embedded in the clay with gravel. The implement was some 2 feet deep in the soil where the plough had cut away one of the many humps and hillocks of the heath. No associated Paleolithic finds were made in the vicinity where all worked flint so far discovered seems to be of late Neolithic or Bronze Age dates. The find spot is indicated by the map reference 51/234551 and is to the east of the track which leads from the windmill at Walton-on-the-Hill across the heath to some disused chalk pits now being used as a rubbish tip by the Banstead Urban District Council.

The specimen is thickly patinated cream to a pale ochreous colour with a smooth glossy texture. The original cortex of a reddish-brown colour has

been left to form part of the butt which contains several small holes where fossil inclusions have dissolved or fallen out of the flint. It is estimated that some 2 inches of the pointed end have been broken off. The fractured surface is of the same gloss patina as the rest which suggests that the tool was broken by the original owner who then discarded it. Dr. Kenneth Oakley has kindly



Paleolithic hand-axe from Banstead Heath, Walton-on-the-Hill.

examined the implement and states that it is a pointed hand-axe of early La Micoque type and that by comparison with other specimens of local flint it appears to have been manufactured on the site. The writer would be very interested to hear of any other Paleolithic finds which have been recorded from the area.

L. W. CARPENTER.

Gatton Town Hall.—The little 18th-century erection adjoining the mansion in Gatton Park, and known as the Town Hall, was in a state of disrepair when the property was acquired by the Royal Alexandra and Albert School. Recently it has been completely overhauled by the Trustees at considerable cost to themselves, even after allowing for grants later made by the County and Local Councils respectively.

The old ornamentation has been followed in renewing the woodwork, which, with the four columns, has had a finishing coat of off-white paint. Incidentally, the columns are made of iron—not stone, as visitors sometimes suppose. The stone ornament with square base and inscriptions has had a light but adequate cleaning.

The attention thus given to this link with the small and notoriously "Rotten Borough of Gatton" is welcomed; but some may regret the passing of its weathered and old-world appearance, and the replacement of a background of trees by buildings in the modern style.

A. BUCKLAND KENT.

An Old Reigate Street Name.—When referring to William Ridgeway's MS. *History and Itinerary of Reigate* of 1816, held by the British Museum, I noted that immediately above the list of tenements in Church Street, commencing with Baron Maseres house, the author had written "Silver Street." I have never before come across that name, and local enquiries have brought no light on the subject. Dr. Hooper had examined this MS. but I know of no comment of his upon the point.

A *Manor of Reigate Title Book* compiled in 1755 contains records of properties in "Church Street," so it may be that "Silver Street" was simply a name used casually and unofficially by the townsfolk of the time. If the name has some reference to the little approach road by "The Barons," Ridgeway's entry "Silver Street" immediately before the house would be readily understood, although so insignificant a little turning—soon merging into the Church Path—certainly does not merit being called a street. It is apparent from a map of the town made in 1773 that this was simply a footpath or track across fields, and Rocque's Map of 1762 shows it as a footway only.

As to the reason for adopting such a name, one's imagination might link it with the local silver sand, formerly dug near by, and referred to in the Survey of 1623, or even with silver coin, probably offered at the shrine in the vicinity (see Hooper's *Reigate*, p. 127). One can hardly doubt that the name in question was an accepted one, especially as another name shown in this MS.—Heath Street—is known to have formerly been borne by the present West Street.

I shall be grateful to have further light on this little point of local history.

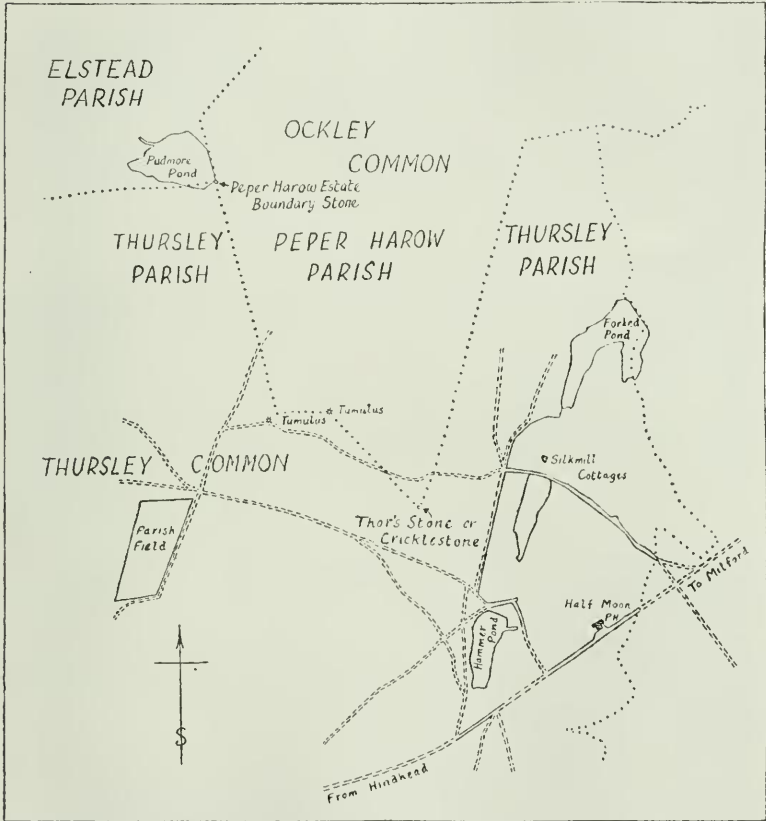
A. BUCKLAND KENT.

"Thor's Stone" or "Cricklestone" on Thursley Common.—On Cricklestone Hill, Thursley Common, is a low sandstone outcrop known as "Thor's Stone" and also as "Cricklestone." A nearby stretch of the Common is called "Cricklestone Flat." This outcrop marks the boundary of the Peper Harow Estate as well as defining the Peper Harow-Thursley Parish Boundary. Brayley in his *Topographical History of Surrey*, when describing the Peper Harow Parish bounds, makes the statement: "In a southerly direction the parish extends in a long narrow slip as far as Cricklestone. . . ." There is also the following reference to the stone in Vol. XII (p. 153) of *Surrey Archaeological Collections*: "On Thursley Common is a large piece of water called 'the Moat' which probably may have been the Moteplace of the Saxons of Thursley (Thorsley) and Elstead (it is situated about midway between these villages): near this Moat and dividing the parishes of Thursley and Peper Harow is a boundary stone still called 'Cricklestone' (from the British word 'Criccle' a stone) and near this again is a Farm, called 'the Borough'."

The stone has a number of initials cut into it, and a local resident tells me he has heard it is "lucky" to cut one's initials there on seeing it for the first time.

Some three miles from "Thor's Stone" or "Cricklestone" are the Devil's Jumps where there is another outcrop of rock which has a mythical association with the god Thor. Thor is said to have caught the Devil jumping from hill to hill and to have knocked him down with the enormous stone to be seen on the top of Stony Jump! It is worthy of note the now nameless small stream at the foot of Stony Jump was formerly known as "the Cricklebourne."

At the south-east corner of Pudmore Pond on Ockley Common stands a large stone, about 3 feet in height, the site of which is the junction of the Parishes of Elstead, Peper Harow and Thursley. This stone is the "Thor's Stone" which figures so largely in S. Baring-Gould's novel *The Broom-Squire*



(published in 1896). The author refers to it as a "grey block of ironstone"; actually it is a block of chert.

Local inhabitants assure me the true "Thor's Stone" is the sandstone outcrop on Cricklestone Hill, and it is evident only through the imagination of Baring-Gould was the name of the god ever connected with the Pudmore Pond Boundary Stone. The appearance and situation of the real "Thor's Stone" was, I would suggest, most unsuited to Baring-Gould's requirements and he therefore "transferred" the name to the stone at Pudmore Pond. He then "attached" to it a superstition similar to the one connected with the stone

on the mysterious "Borough Hill" in a legend relating to the cauldron at Frensham Parish Church.

The skilful blending of fact and fiction in *The Broom-Squire* has, however, resulted in a great many people believing the Pudmore Pond Boundary Stone to be the actual "Thor's Stone." In fact, I am told "hundreds of pieces" have been broken off it and taken as "souvenirs." An indication of how widely Baring-Gould's story has come to be accepted as fact will be afforded by the following extract from Messrs. E. W. Swanton and P. Woods' *Bygone Haslemere*, a work published in 1914, 18 years after the appearance of *The Broom-Squire*: "Another deity of perhaps equal importance was Thunor or Thur, the God of Thunder. In Surrey his name is associated with Thursley, Thundersfield and Thunderhill. Two stones are also said to commemorate him, viz., Thor's Stone at Peper Harow, and Thor's Stone on the margin of Pudmore Pond, but as both are boundary stones, and were probably set up as such, the word 'thor' in these instances may be a corruption of the Keltic 'or,' a limit or boundary. The O.E. *har stan* 'greystone' suggests another derivation. Curious legends are often connected with boundary stones. Thus, Thor's Stone at Pudmore is said to have been frequented by money-lending elves, who advanced loans on the understanding that they were returned at an agreed time." From the reference to one of the stones being at *Peper Harow*, and the suggestion that *both* of them were "set up," it is obvious the passage was written without first-hand knowledge of the situation or nature of the stones.

Notwithstanding the Pudmore Pond stone is erected at the meeting-place of three parishes, its purpose appears to be to mark the Peper Harow Estate Boundary. I understand it is one of a series of estate boundary marks which formerly extended from Pudmore Pond, following the Peper Harow Parish Boundary, to a point some 650 yards west of Borough Farm. They seem to have commenced again just to the south of Borough Farm, crossed Witley Common to Rodborough Hill, and then continued, on the opposite side of the main Portsmouth Road, down to the edge of the Common at Mousehill, Milford. The majority have now disappeared but there is still one near Borough Farm. It is a flat stone and, like that at Pudmore Pond, is composed of chert. A similar or "even larger" stone than the one at Pudmore Pond is said to have stood not far from the nearer of the two barrows on Thursley Common to that Pond. Another was formerly situated on top of the other barrow (which lies on the Peper Harow-Thursley Parish Boundary), and Mr. L. V. Grinsell makes the following reference to it in his "Analysis and List of Surrey Barrows" in Vol. XLII of *Surrey Archaeological Collections*: "At the south end of the mound is a large stone slab, probably of recent erection."

As to the source of these stones, the present owner of a portion of the Peper Harow Estate informs me he was told by an old estate hand they were brought from Boundless, near Hindhead, where there is a disused quarry to be seen. With regard to the date of their erection or placing, he considers this was not before the first Lord Middleton's ownership of the estate, *i.e.*, not earlier than 1712-13.

The Boundary Stone at Pudmore Pond is set against the east side of a bank and ditch which extend from the northernmost point of Ockley Common to the south-east corner of Pudmore Pond and mark the Cosford-Peper Harow Estate and the Elstead-Peper Harow Parish Boundaries. They then continue as the Cosford Estate Boundary along the Thursley-Elstead Parish Boundary westwards to The Moat, and from the south side of The Moat run (in a fragmentary condition) southwards to Truxford.

It would seem this estate and parish boundary may possibly be founded on that of the Manor of the Bishop of Winchester. The *Surrey* volume published by the English Place-Name Society sets out the bounds of the Manor as given in the Charter of Edward of Wessex to the Church of Winchester (*circa* 909), and these include the following: "The next point is 'sumares ford,' *i.e.* Somerset Bridge. . . . The next point is 'ocan lea,' surviving in Ockley Common, followed by 'pudan more,' *i.e.* Pudmore Pond. The boundary here

follows no definite natural feature. The next point is 'crudan sceat,' surviving in Critchet Field in Thursley, on the stream which here divides Thursley from Elstead."

In conclusion, my thanks are due to all those who have given me information and assistance—particularly to Messrs. G. Court, J. Kingshott, F. J. Baker and W. F. Pierce. (Incidentally, Mr. Court unveiled Thursley's "Thor" Village Sign in 1951, and Mr. Kingshott recently retired after fifty-three years service on the Peper Harow Estate.) I am also indebted to Mr. A. W. G. Lowther for his advice and for a geological report on fragments from the Peper Harow Estate Boundary Stones.

P. G. INWOOD.

Dorking—Shrove Tuesday Football.—During the past fifty to sixty years Dorking, in common with other towns and villages in Surrey, has witnessed the passing of many old games and customs, to name a few: May Day, Oak-apple (Shicshag) Day the 29th May, Torchlight Procession on the 5th November, the Cattle Fair in the streets on Ash Wednesday and Shrove Tuesday Football. No authentic record can be traced when the latter game first came to be played in the streets of Dorking but from the recollections of the older (over eighty years) inhabitants, in 1897, when the police first intervened to stop the game, it seems probable that the custom had been observed for about 100 years.

As the Shrove Tuesdays came round the first thing to attract attention was the barricading of shop windows where no shutters existed, and as the morning wore on the sound of a drum and pipes caught the ear, this was "Taffer Boul't's Band" consisting of about half-a-dozen grotesquely dressed men, one with a side drum, others with whistle pipes, pipes and a triangle—the leader, a well-known character named Phil Stedman, carried a collecting box and donations were invited against possible window breaking or other damage. The band was conducted through the streets by a man carrying a cross-shaped framework upon which was suspended, in the fashion of a pawn-broker's sign, three painted footballs, one red and green, the second red, white and blue, and the third, a large one, in gold leaf, and on the crossbar of the framework was the inscription:

"Wind and water is Dorking's glory."

(This museum piece is still in existence and well preserved.)

Mr. Charles Rose, in his *Recollections of Old Dorking*, 1878, suggests that "wind" refers to the inflation of the ball and "water" to the duckings in the mill pond and brook, at one time indulged in—he also states that in the early days "Kick away both Whig and Tory" was added to the inscriptions on the crossbar.

The photograph taken in 1895 by the late Mr. Thomas Molyneux, a well-known local amateur photographer, is of the last parade of "the Band."

Shrove Tuesday 1897 saw a force of seventy additional police under the command of the Deputy Chief Constable of Surrey, drafted into the town, and at two o'clock a crowd estimated at the time at 2,000 was in the High Street, it having been voiced abroad that the game "was on" and that Mr. J. T. Maybank, a member of the Society and up to the time of his death one of the local secretaries, intended to kick off the ball, as he had done for many years. Mr. Maybank kept his promise and at the appointed time set the ball in motion at the traditional spot, the top of Church Pavements and, as usual, the cry went up "East" or "West" the only known rules of the game being that those dwellers on the east of the church passage would kick to the west and vice versa.

During the afternoon many balls were released, several being in view at one time. The police were stationed at strategic points and at the close of play at 6 p.m. were credited with the capture of eight balls, the greater proportion of those liberated falling into friendly hands.

The sight of a burly constable marching to the police station hugging a

prize ball "rugger fashion" and surrounded by four or five equally burly police officers is to be remembered, particularly as the escort was treated to good-natured if noisy hoots and cheers from the crowd.

As a result of the afternoon's sport the police took the names of some sixty persons actually seen kicking or handling the ball.

It was at the end of the game that "the Band" came into their own and retired to the Sun Beerhouse, their headquarters, to receive the report of damage, if any, and if not, proceeded to have a convivial time until the contents of the collecting box were exhausted.

Feeling ran high in the town when it was ascertained that it was the direct result of a petition from a few shopkeepers that the police took action to suppress the game, and the Dorking Urban District Council passed a resolution criticising the action of the Surrey Standing Joint Committee and correspondence passed between the Chairman of that body and Mr. Howard Chaldecott, the then Chairman of the Urban Council.

Further, a Football Defence Association was set up and a fund created to brief Counsel to defend the accused and pay the fines. Amongst those who contributed generously to the fund was Mr. Henry Attlee (father of the ex-Prime Minister) and Mr. J. C. Deverell a prominent member of the Dorking Bench.

At the hearing before the magistrates on March 27, 1897, fifty-four townsmen were charged with playing football in the streets and both the police and defendants were represented by Counsel. Counsel for the defence argued that being an old custom which had been indulged in from time immemorial the inhabitants were immune from prosecution.

Counsel for the police successfully argued that no old custom could take away the powers given in Sec. 72 of the Highway Act 1835, and that no substantial question of right had been established. With this the magistrates concurred and imposed a fine of 1s. with costs 4s. on each defendant.

Shrove Tuesday 1898. The police contingent and the crowds were much less than the preceding year although the names taken by the police were approximately the same number. Mr. W. J. Shearburn, a well-known local Councillor and supporter of the game, kicked off on this, the last time the old custom was perpetuated.

At the Bench sitting at Dorking on March 26, 1898, fifty-seven persons were fined for contravention of the Highway Act 1835. Mr. Shearburn £2, another active local resident £1 and the remaining fifty-five 10s. each.

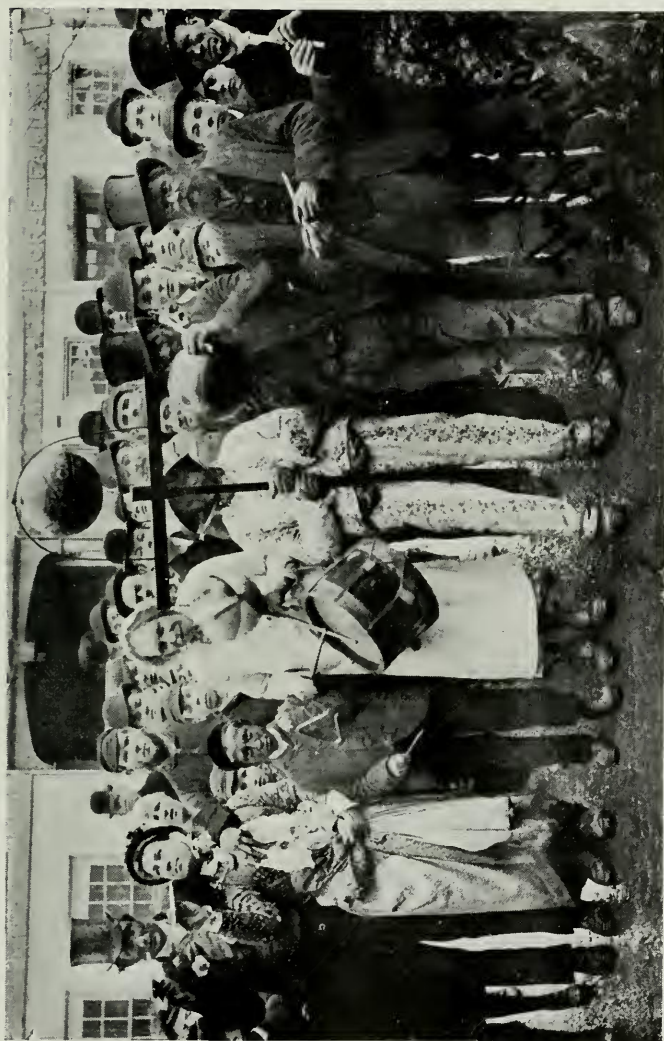
N.B.—Sy.A.C., Vol. XIV: Mr. J. Lewis Andre makes a brief reference to the game in his article "Miscellaneous Antiquities of Dorking."

E. L. SELICK.

A View of Dorking.—By the kindness of the Marylebone Cricket Club, it is possible to reproduce a painting in their possession, which was formerly in the Denbies collection. It shows a cricket match in progress on Cotmandene Common, and is thus of special interest for cricketing history, but is also a rich and apparently accurate source of Dorking topography in the second half of the 18th century. The picture is unsigned and undated, and it is hoped that its publication may lead to the discovery of further information. Meanwhile the facts at present available may be set down. The following houses and other features are definitely identifiable (see numbered key):

1. Deepdene Temple; 2. Deepdene Stables; 3. Deepdene Mansion;
4. Pippbrook House; 5. Pippbrook Mill; 6. Pippbrook House Stables;
7. Ivy Holt House (once a school); 8. Moore's House (once Moore's School);
9. Londesdale House; 10. Ivery's Nursery Ground and House; 11. Garden to Londesdale House; 12. Cotmandene; 13. Shrub Hill House and grounds;
- (13* possibly the Archery Butts); 14. White Horse Hotel, High Street;
- 14*. The Dutch House; 15. Red Lion Hotel, High Street; 16. Dorking Church, demolished 1835; 17. The Dorking Tannery, whose buildings were

* See p. 143.



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LATE MR. T. MOLYNEUX TAKEN OUTSIDE THE WHITE HORSE HOTEL, DORKING.

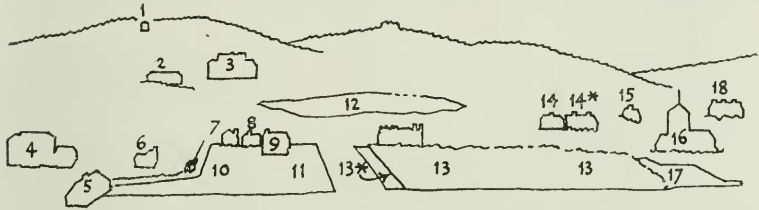


A CRICKET-MATCH PLAYED AT DEEPDENE, SURREY (ON COTMANDENE COMMON).
(Dorking and old parish church on right = west.) Date c. 1770-85.
(Painting in possession of the M.C.C., Lord's Ground.)

afterwards converted into a brewery; 18. Rose Hill House and Butter Hill House. The London Road appears between Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 10, with a coach climbing the hill at the bend.

The houses shown in the picture agree very closely with those indicated upon the engraved survey map of the Dorking area, dated 1787, included in James Edwards' *Companion from London to Brighthelmston*; so far as it is possible to detect any discrepancies, they suggest a rather earlier date for the picture, and this would agree with the evidence of the two-stump wicket shown in the picture. The third stump is known to have been added soon after 1775, and the two-stump pattern was virtually obsolete ten years later, though it is found in artists' impressions of matches as late as 1793.

The date seems to be more closely fixed by the mansion at Deepdene, stated to have been built by Charles Howard, tenth Duke of Norfolk (1777-86) before his succession to the title (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1787, Part II, pp. 1061-2), and thus before 1777; while the house does not appear on the 1st edition of Rocque's Map of Surrey, and was therefore built after c. 1768 (see *Sy.A.C.*, XL, p. 65). As the Dorking Cricket Club is first heard of in 1771, the evidence is in favour of a date for the picture in the early years of the club's history, c. 1770-85. Against this is the evidence of the inscription formerly in the Deepdene Temple, that it was built in 1810; but it is impossible to reconcile this with the fact that the mansion shown in the picture is un-



questionably in its original state before the extensive alterations and additions of 1800-10. Either the Temple also was simply altered at that time, or it replaced an earlier building on the same site.

Thanks are due to the Committee of the M.C.C. and to Miss Diana Rait Kerr, Curator of Lord's, who has kindly supplied a photograph and much information.

E. L. SELICK.

Sir William More's Library at Losely.—I gladly draw attention to the excellent series of "Studies in the History of Libraries" that are appearing in the *Library Association Record*: they are written by Mr. Raymond Irwin, M.A., Director of the School of Librarianship and Archives at University College, London. In the third number, June 1954, are interesting details of the manorial library of Sir William More at Losely House, near Guildford, from an inventory of 1556. Mr. Irwin has utilised "Extracts from the Private Account Book of More," published in *Archæologia*, 1855. Maps and office equipment are recorded in detail, whilst the library was unusually rich in manuscripts and printed books, theology, geometry, law, English, French, Italian and Latin literature being conspicuous. A number of particular authors are mentioned.

R. OFFOR.

The Weybridge Monument on the Village Green.—A feature of the Weybridge Village Green, facing the old Ship Inn, is the Monument erected by the people of Weybridge to the memory of H.R.H. the Duchess of York. This Monument, 30 feet high, erected over 130 years ago, has a curious history and is of far greater interest than appears at a first inspection.

It has been scheduled for preservation as a Surrey antiquity, as not only is

it of historic interest but it is claimed to be the only example in Surrey of the work of the great 17th-century English sculptor, Edward Pierce. Pierce, who died in 1698 in Surrey Street, Strand, and was buried in the Savoy, was for some time assistant to Sir Christopher Wren, and re-built St. Clement Danes in the Strand in 1680 from Wren's designs (*vide Dict. Nat. Biog.* and Vertue's note that "Pierce the carver, lived and died at his hse lowr end of Surrey Street in the Strand, buried at St. Mary le Savoy abt 23 or 24 yrs that is 1698. He built under the care of Sr Chris Wren St. Clement's Church.")

Three of his finest works were the heads of Milton (Christ's College, Cambridge, and formerly owned by Vertue), Cromwell and the incomparable bust of Wren, both in the possession of the Ashmolean.

To return to the Weybridge Monument. It was originally the old Seven Dials Column, designed by Edward Pierce to stand at the junction of seven streets in a district in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. It was originally capped by a great hexagonal stone with seven sundials attached, six on the sides and one lying flat on the top. Each sundial faced one of the streets, two of which were joined like a V, so that the Column formed a focal point from which the streets radiated. The whole area became known as Seven Dials, later very unsavoury in reputation.

The work was probably completed in 1694, because John Evelyn in his *Diary* writes on October 5, 1694:

"I went to see the building near St. Giles, where 7 streets make a star from a Doric pillar, placed in the middle of a circular area, said to be built by Mr Neale, introducer of the late lotteries."

Evelyn makes no mention of the sculptor who designed the Column; but proof that it is the work of Edward Pierce can be found at the British Museum where in the Print Room is a valued drawing to scale by Pierce's own hand, with the following inscription:

"A stone Pillar with Sun-Dyals, to which are directed 7 streets in St. Giles' Parish commonly called the Seven Dyals, formerly a Laystall, designed and drawn by Edwd Pierce, sculptor."

About 1778 an attempt was made by some of the more lawless of the inhabitants to uproot the Column, as a rumour had spread that treasure or a sum of money had been buried beneath its base. This was frustrated by the parish authorities; but a later attempt was more successful and the Column, in spite of its height and weight, was overthrown. No treasure was discovered at its base. The Parish of St. Giles could not meet the cost of re-erecting the Column and it was put up for sale and purchased by "a gentleman living at Sayes Court." This was probably James Payne who built both Chertsey Bridge and the second Walton Bridge, and who for some years lived at Sayes Court, Addlestone. The Column lay neglected in the fields for years, until it was bought by a Weybridge stonemason.

When the Duchess of York died at Oatlands in 1820 the people of Weybridge wished to erect a Monument to her memory, for she was genuinely beloved as a great benefactress to the whole neighbourhood during the thirty years she had lived there. A Mr. Tod who kept the old Ship Inn collected a sum of money for the purpose, but it was insufficient to meet the cost of an imposing monument. Therefore, in consultation with the stonemason, the old Seven Dials Monument was purchased, the famous Dial Stone was remorselessly removed, and in its place the apex of the Column was topped with an insignificant pinnacle and coronet, spoiling to a large extent the grace and dignity of Pierce's design. On the north side of the plinth the following inscription may still be read:

"This column was erected by the inhabitants of Weybridge and its vicinity on the 6th day of August, 1822, by voluntary contribution in token of their sincere esteem and regard for her late Royal Highness the most excellent and illustrious Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine Duchess of York, who resided for upwards of thirty years at Oatlands in this Parish exercising every Christian virtue, and died universally regretted on the 6th day of August 1820."

Heretofore the Village Green had always been known as "Bull Ring Square," the scene of bull-baiting and Maypole festivities; but with the erection of the Monument the name was changed to Monument Green and the road leading thereto from Oatlands to Monument Hill.

For many years the Dial Stone lay neglected outside the Ship Inn and was used as a mounting-block for customers, until the late Dr. Eric Gardner arranged for its removal for safe custody to the forecourt of the Weybridge Council Offices in Church Street. There it remains, with a tablet giving its history. A reproduction of Pierce's original design and many other prints and photographs of the Column of varying dates are on view at the Weybridge Museum.

The village pump which stood between the Monument and the Ship Inn has disappeared, and the size of the Green has been grievously curtailed, but the Column still brings a sense of dignity to the busy High Street.

DOROTHY GRENSIDE.

Ockham Church—Rectors.—Further to my list in *Sy.A.C.*, XLV, 44-47—corrections and additions XLVI, 138, 139 and XLIX, 120—I have since found mention of "Magister Radulphus de Malling [South Malling, Sussex] de Occham rector" as witness of a deed dated 14 Oct. 1294 (Reg. *Winchelsea*, Archbishop of Canterbury, *Canterbury and York Soc.*, p. 6). Ralph was presumably instituted before 1282, the year in which the first extant Register of Winchester begins.

R. N. BLOXAM.