

## PREHISTORIC, ROMAN AND NORMAN NOTES

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**Palæolithic Flint from Godalming.**—A workman has found an interesting black flint in Peper Harow Park, Godalming, about 100 yards south of the Deer Bridge, in the side of a ditch in gravel which had been used as a filling among the sand natural to the spot. Similar flints have been found in gravel pits—the gravel terraces of the river Wey—south of the house.

The flint is a "point" of La Font Robert type—black flint with tang (now incomplete), made from a flake with two longitudinal ribs and pressure-flaking on the upper face near the point. It shows signs of use at the tip and along the side edges. Mr. Reginald Smith considers that it is presumably of Upper Palæolithic date (transition from Aurignac to Solutré), and refers to the report of the *International Congress at Geneva*, 1912, Vol. I, p. 181.

The dimensions are: Length,  $4\frac{2}{3}$  inches; width,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The greatest concavity in the length of the under face, from tang to point, is about  $\frac{1}{10}$  inch. The length of tang remaining is 1 inch. This implement belongs to the middle of the Pleistocene period, and to about the middle of an epoch intervening between the third and fourth Glacial periods, when the climate of the Wey Valley was rather colder than to-day. Its date is probably well before 10000 B.C. and in the opinion of Mr. Reid Moir nearer 20000 B.C. It is in the possession of Lord Midleton.

S. E. WINBOLT.

**Stone Age Site at Betchworth.**—The opening of a sand pit in a bed of lower Greensand formation at Betchworth during 1928 has disclosed what appears to be a Stone Age working site. Mr. D. C. Bargman of Dorking has turned up a large polished flint celt broken and rechipped at the butt end, and numerous end scrapers, cores, and flakes of the same material. The worked flint occurs chiefly at a depth of 3 feet to 5 feet below the surface where the top soil meets the sand. Among the flakes are found small blades of pigmy aspect; and I have recently discovered on the site a typical micro-

burin. This little implement, not uncommon on pigmy sites in Surrey and Sussex, is usually regarded as marking a Tardenoisian culture.

The pit adjoins the main Reigate and Dorking road immediately east of the new Barley Mow Hotel, at 200 feet O.D. As excavation proceeds it is hoped that further finds of interest may come to light.

W. HOOPER.

**Pottery Finds near Banstead.**—On land called the Gallop on Carshalton Downs (north-east of the Banstead Mental Hospital) a road is being made in the course of the development of the land for building, and the skeleton of a horse was recently found buried. With it were some fragments of a large heavy pot and some lighter fragments of pottery. I showed these fragments to Mr. Reginald Smith of the British Museum, and in his opinion the first are fragments of a globular amphora, Roman, probably late first century, and the latter are the base of an urn of soft soapy paste with slight corrugation on the body, more like La Tène ware (early Iron Age, British), but probably contemporary with the amphora. I have put the fragments in Guildford Museum.

H. LAMBERT.

**Romano-British Pottery from Mitcham.**—A Romano-British grave has been found in the course of excavating one of Messrs. Hall & Co.'s gravel pits near Mitcham Junction. The skeleton had been enclosed in a wooden coffin of which the angle-irons remained. Two pots were found—one clasped in the right arm at the elbow, the other at the foot. The full description and photographs of these pots will appear in the next volume of the *Collections*, but they may be dated about the middle of the third century A.D. One is of light grey colour, and ribbed from top to bottom with circular horizontal grooves; the other has a black surface, and is patterned with notches. Two other small whitish pots for kitchen use were found near, one blackened by fire, and in another place a larger plain black pot with a small mouth.

Except for a Roman jar and traces of a well found during the construction of the Mitcham Gas Works, these are believed to be the first Roman remains found in this locality.

H. F. BIDDER.

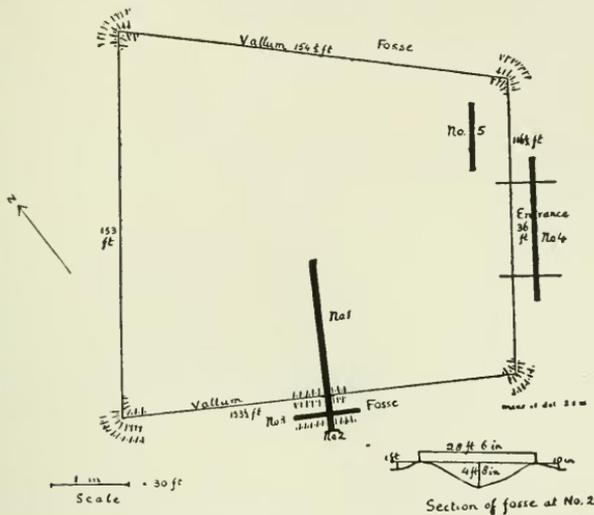
**Excavation of Banstead Heath Earthwork No. 2.**—In the *Victoria County History of Surrey*, Vol. IV, p. 392, is the following paragraph :

“ A very remarkable group of three small, strong, rectangular works is to be seen on the high, heathy ground East of Walton-on-the-Hill. Each is defended by a rampart and a ditch, whose condition, considering the nature of the soil, is sufficiently good to show that the profile was a very strong one for so small an enclosure. One can hardly doubt that the members of the group were mutually dependent, or, at least, that they were erected at the same epoch. Each has a single, well-marked entrance, and the areas of the inner enclosures are  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{15}$  of an acre respectively. The largest is situated at a distance of 500 yards from the other two, which are only 50 yards apart.”

With a view of trying to find indications of the nature and epoch of the work, in May 1928 Dr. W. Hooper (of Redhill) and I dug trenches in No. 2, *i.e.* the one medial in position and size, with an enclosure of  $\frac{1}{3}$  acre and entrance approximately on the east side. Permission was obtained from the lady of the Manor, Lady Lavinia Bickersteth, and H.M. Office of Works, as this is a scheduled monument. But though the trenching was thoroughly done—some 80 man-hours being spent on the work, 24 of these by builders' labourers—practically nothing positive was found to indicate nature or epoch. The few fragments of pottery dug up are inconclusive. In the middle and at the top of the third spit down (*i.e.* in yellow sand) were three pieces of a coarse pot, red outside and black inside; this was almost certainly mediæval ware. In the top spit of the silt of the south fosse were several pieces of dark-red ribbed earthenware, probably parts of a land drain-pipe; and close to this one small fragment of thin red ware of softish paste which powdered readily under the knife. This was the only piece which might have been Roman-British. Pottery having failed, it was hoped that a section cut through the fosse might show that its original profile was clearly Roman. But here again results were inconclusive. It was not V-shaped, but rounded, with the merest suggestion of a point at the bottom. For what it is worth, the chief Roman characteristic of this work, as of the other two, is its rectangular shape and rounded corners. Excavation having failed to discover anything fresh, one is driven back again on shape and relative positions. It is difficult to see what military purpose three such works could have served. The location, however, of a Roman villa some mile away to the S., suggests that these may have been strong cattle or horse pens on a Roman-British ranche in somewhat wild country, the protection being mainly against wolves and other animals. But it is equally possible that they were used, if not made, in mediæval or comparatively recent

times for sheep grazing: for, as Dr. Eric Gardner suggests, the position of the enclosures seems to have been determined by the shelter afforded by the surrounding ground, especially from cold north winds.

To prevent unnecessary repetition of work at any future date, it is well to record the trenching done by us in May 1928.



PLAN OF ENCLOSURE NO. 2.

1. From about the centre of the enclosure to the S. vallum, a trench 51 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. Top foot, peaty soil mixed with gravel; second foot yellow sand, continuing down, where tested in several places, as undisturbed yellow sand.

2. Continuing trench No. 1 straight through S. vallum and fosse. The fosse showed undisturbed yellow gravel under 1 foot 10 inches or 2 feet of black silt (peaty soil and gravel). The bottom of the fosse was 4 feet 8 inches below the top of the vallum, which is probably worn down at least 2 feet. This would give an original height of *c.* 7 feet from bottom of fosse to top of vallum. A stockade of about 6 feet high would probably complete the defence.

3. Along the S. fosse a trench of 20 feet  $\times$  2 feet, down to undisturbed gravel. This was dug mainly with a view to "finds," with results as stated above.

4. Also for finds, a trench across the eastern entrance, and along the fosse on each side; 54 feet  $\times$  2 feet, and 1 foot deep to undisturbed soil. No result.

5. A trench in N.E. corner inside: 20 feet  $\times$  2 feet, and down to undisturbed soil.

6. Some efforts to find post-holes in vallum top were unsuccessful.

*Honoris causa commemorandi.*—Men who “followed up and grappled with the soil,” as Virgil puts it, and came long distances with their spades: I. D. Margary, East Grinstead; R. Woodham, Cranleigh; V. Winbolt, Horsham; E. M. Hooper, Redhill; E. Hart, Bletchingley.

S. E. WINBOLT.

**Early Norman Castle Mound near Rudgwick.**—I recently completed the excavation of a big circular mound and exterior fosse, of which the character is nowhere recorded. On the O.S. map (25 inches) it was inserted in 1895 “on local authority” as a “tumulus.” It is in a very fine, commanding position, just on the Surrey side of the Sussex-Surrey boundary near Rudgwick, on the Lynwick estate, in Broomhall Copse, about 300 yards west of the south entrance to the tunnel between Rudgwick and Bagnards stations. The mound, with its surroundings, is completely covered with a plantation of hazel and birch, and has suffered much from rabbits.

It is an exact circle, measuring round the middle of the fosse 278 feet, with a diameter of 89 feet. The enclosed area is level, rising about 3 feet above the ground outside the fosse. We dug cross-trenches at right angles through the centre to the depth of 5 feet, down to unmistakably undisturbed clay, without finding anything to suggest that this was a burial mound. What we did find was three pieces of green-glaze Norman pottery, of early type, a great many fragments of red floor tiles, and much charcoal down to a depth of over 4 feet.

This is almost certainly one of those early Norman castle mounds of which all knowledge has been lost. The fosse, of course, was dry. It was crossed by a clay causeway (metalled on top and about 7 feet wide), which is still in existence. The rest is conjecture. In the centre of the area was a wooden tower (*bretasche*), and round both inner and outer edges of the fosse were banks, with a wattle fence supported by strong uprights. This little stronghold on a hill-top represented the strong arm of the Norman in the twelfth century. It was intended to overawe English subjects, and was plainly visible from the Leith Hill range, from the chalk North Downs, from the South Downs from the Adur gap to Bignor Hill, and from Bedham, Petworth, and Blackdown. It was a wild no-man’s-land in 1086. Possibly De Braose, Lord of Bramber,

held it himself, or put it in charge of a De Sauvage or some other tenant.

What we found is explicable thus : When the tower was of no more use, its timbers were removed, the wattle fence burnt down, and the inner bank levelled over the inner area, so that earth, charcoal, floor tiles, and pottery fragments made a deep mixed mass of debris, which rabbits and the planting of trees have confused even more. One little find was remarkable. Breaking up a lump of clay (from 4 feet down) for any pottery shard it might contain, I found, instead, a little piece of blue fabric—an exiguous relic of a Norman garment marvellously preserved.

S. E. WINBOLT.

## MEDIÆVAL AND GENERAL NOTES

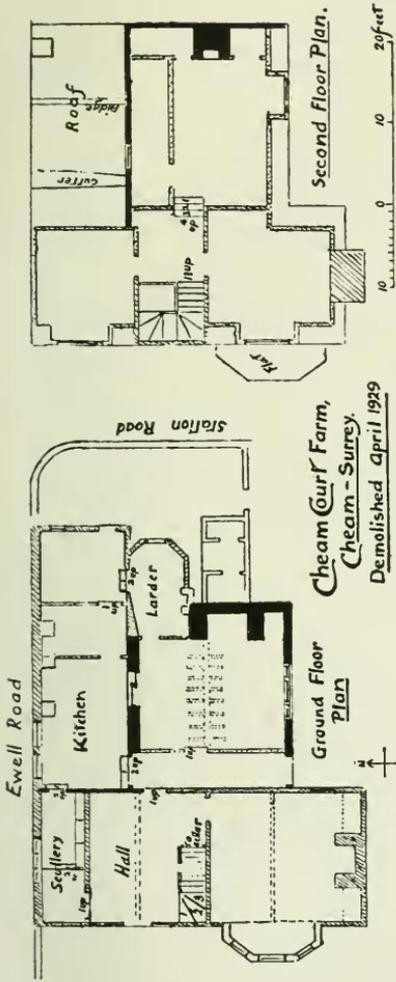
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**Cheam Court Farm, Cheam.**—Cheam Court Farm at the Crossways, Cheam, which is now in process of demolition, was only the fragment of a much larger house. It had been completely altered on at least four occasions, and was therefore of much archæological interest.

The original house was Tudor, and the legend that it was built at the same time as Nonsuch Palace may be correct, as it was probably one of the home farms of the Palace: this may account for the fact that it is called *Court Farm*. It had a "house-place" or hall open to the roof which formed the living-room of the house and of which two bays are still standing. The lower part of the outer walls was of "chequer work" squares of chalk and flint arranged in a particularly pleasing pattern; the upper part was of oak timbering, probably filled in with "rye dough" (a mixture of chalk, clay and rye straw), although no remains of this have been found. The entrance door frame of this house still exists in the present kitchen.

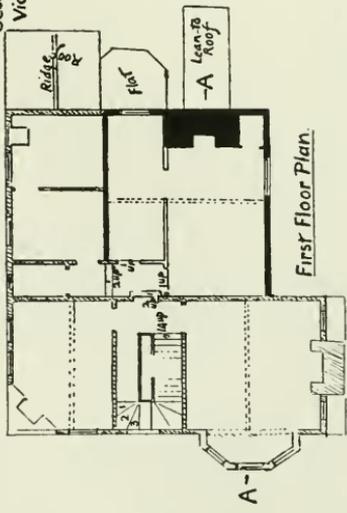
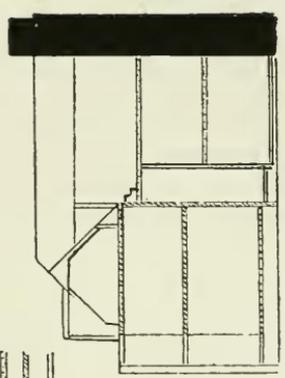
In Jacobean times two oak-beamed floors were inserted in the hall, thus dividing it into three storeys. To get head-room for the top floor, the tie-beam and struts of the roof principals were cut out and a floor beam inserted at a lower level, regardless of the extent to which this weakened the building, and it may have been owing to this ill-considered cutting away of important timbers that the other bays of the hall have failed and only two remain. Probably the "rye-dough" filling was removed and straw plaster on laths used in its place for covering the walls, as some remains of this straw plaster have been found.

In Georgian times all parts of the Tudor work were removed with the exception of the two bays, and a new wing was built at right angles to the Tudor "house-place," while an addition was made to the north side of the Tudor part, many of the old Tudor posts and beams being re-used. The ground floor of this Georgian addition is now floored with deal boards on oak joists 2 feet above an older floor of 10-inch square red quarry-tiles which still lie under the present wood floors. At this time a new entrance was



**Cheam Court Farm,**  
**Cheam - Surrey,**  
 Demolished April 1929

Tudor Work  
 Jacobean  
 Georgian  
 Victorian



CHEAM COURT FARM, CHEAM.

made in the north-east corner, the wood dado of which still exists with a band of carved wood surrounding it.

The fourth and last alteration to the house was in Victorian times, when a part on the east side was pulled down to make Station Road. About 1870 the bay window was thrown out on the west side and dormers were put in the roof, while the Tudor part of the house on the ground floor, which had been used as a kitchen, was made into a living-room.

One curious feature of the house is the different levels of the Georgian floors. The Tudor part of the house has now a wood floor about 1 foot above the original tiled floor, the floor of the passage is about 6 inches above this floor, the hall floor is another 6 inches above the passage floor, and the high-level part of the scullery is another 6 inches above the hall floor. From this high-level part two steps descend to the lower level, and from there two more steps lead to the present kitchen floor, which is the level of the original tiled floor. The level of the high-level part of the scullery is very puzzling. On raising the floor boards of this part the original tiled floor was found 2 feet 6 inches below. On removing the two steps down to the lower scullery the upper part of a pair of small lattice gates appeared; these formed an entrance from the level of the tiled floor to the space under the upper level of the scullery. The lattice gates were of oak, each about 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches high. It is difficult to say for what this space could have been used; a possible suggestion is that it formed a kennel for a watch-dog.

There is a cellar under the house, and other cellars lie under the garden on the west side of the house, showing that in early times the house extended a long way in this direction. There is a well in these cellars in the garden, and several blocked-up openings which perhaps have given rise to the legend that passages extend from the cellars to Nonsuch Palace in one direction, to Beddington Park in another, and to Ham House in a third.

CHARLES J. MARSHALL.

**Vicars of Reigate.**—The list of Vicars given in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* (Vol. I, pp. 322-4), which is copied on the board in the Parish Church, contains several omissions and errors. They wrongly supposed that the Registers of Bishop Edington (1346-1366) and Bishop Thomas Langton (1493-1501) were lost, and accordingly left those periods blank.<sup>1</sup> I am able to supply these gaps thanks to the kind assistance of Canon A. W. Goodman,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *S.A.C.*, XXVII, p. 88.

Librarian of Winchester Cathedral, and of Mr. H. E. Malden. In addition some details of later incumbents are given.

William son of William le Peender of Wautone was presented but rejected by the Bishop, and the Prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, patrons of the living, thereupon presented John Coleman 3rd April 1346.<sup>1</sup>

John Coleman de Chiterne was instituted 5th April 1346.<sup>2</sup>

Richard de Redgrave, Rector of Fleet-Marston, Bucks, was instituted 30th May 1346 on the resignation of John Coleman with whom he exchanged livings.<sup>3</sup>

Richard Cousoude was instituted 2nd May 1347 on the resignation of Richard de Redgrave with whom he exchanged livings.<sup>4</sup> His name appears as Cufaude in connection with the living<sup>5</sup> which he resigned for Reigate, but the Register makes no distinction between the letters n and u.

Robert Worcester de Colyngbourne instituted 15th June 1358.<sup>6</sup>

Thomas Chapman de Orewelle instituted 25th August 1358.<sup>7</sup>

Richard Gregory de Kysglyngbury, Rector of Parham, Sussex, instituted 11th January 1359-60<sup>8</sup> on exchange of livings with Thomas Chapman.

Robert Page instituted 19th August 1361.<sup>9</sup>

Richard de Ambresden instituted 6th December 1365<sup>10</sup> on exchange with Robert Page for the chantry of Thomas Pyske in Barking Church.

The Register of Bishop Courtenay (1487-1493) contains no Reigate entries.<sup>11</sup> That of Bishop Langton contains the admission of the three following vicars, and mentions four of whom one only is noticed by M. and B.

William Gyddyng or Giddyng A.M. admitted 23rd January 1496-7 on the resignation of William Lathes.<sup>12</sup> Patrons Prior and Convent of B.M. of Overey.

Robert Michell prior of B.M. of Overey admitted 9th December 1499 under papal dispensation to the perpetual vicarage vacant by the resignation of Wm. Giddyng. Patron William Bowland,

<sup>1</sup> Edington I. f. 9b.

<sup>2</sup> *Idem*, f. 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Idem*, f. 16.

<sup>4</sup> *Idem*, ff. 24v, and 25.

<sup>5</sup> Given as Erlington, Chichester Diocese (? Hollington, Sussex).

<sup>6</sup> *Idem*, f. 95b.

<sup>7</sup> *Idem*, f. 96.

<sup>8</sup> *Idem*, f. 99.

<sup>9</sup> *Idem*, f. 104.

<sup>10</sup> *Idem*, f. 130b. He is mentioned by M. and B.

<sup>11</sup> Another source mentions Master James Base as Vicar of Reigate 6 February 1486/7 (*Surrey Rec. Soc.*, No. 17, p. 46).

<sup>12</sup> Langton, f. 8v.

prior of B.M. of Ellsyngspittal in the City of London, by grant of prior and convent of B.M. of Overey.<sup>1</sup>

John Robson prior of St. Cross, Reigate. Admitted 25th January 1500/1 to the vicarage vacant and falling to the Bishop's collation under the statutes of the Lateran Council.<sup>2</sup> He is mentioned by M. and B., who state that he resigned the vicarage in October 1502.

Of later Vicars, Richard Parr, M.A., was appointed by order of the House of Commons dated 6th February 1646/7 on the presentation of Mrs. Margaret James, and on his taking the National League and Covenant.<sup>3</sup> He succeeded John Hampton who resigned in January 1646/7, having on 28th August 1646 been appointed by Parliament rector of Woodmansterne.<sup>4</sup> M. and B. wrongly surmised that Parr held the living of Reigate from 1682 until his death in 1691, whereas he resigned it in 1654 when he was appointed Vicar of Camberwell.

The hiatus left between Parr and Cranston was filled by John Williamson, appointed by the Parliamentary Commissioners for the approbation of Public Preachers 3rd July 1654 on the presentation of Mrs. Margaret James, the patroness.<sup>5</sup> The list of those certifying to his fitness is headed by John Williamson of Wapping; and includes the names of John Sheffield and Zachariah Crofton, two prominent Nonconformist divines. John Williamson of Wapping (probably his father) was vicar of Cranbrook (Kent) from 1643 to 1652 or 1653. He is described by an opponent as a "strict Presbyterian," and, in the entry of his burial in the Cranbrook Registers, as "Mr. John Williamson of Wopping in London, Minister, son of Mr. Lawrence or John Williamson, cordwayner."<sup>6</sup> This son or namesake held the Reigate living until his death in 1697, becoming in 1684 first master of the newly-founded free school—the present Grammar School. His successor and son-in-law, Andrew Cranston, M.A., previously vicar of Shepton Mallet, is noteworthy as the founder (1701) of the Parish Library, which still occupies its original quarters in the room above the old vestry.

The first name of Marshall Montague Merrick, D.C.L., Vicar 1781-2, is given wrongly by M. and B. as "Marmaduke." He also held a lectureship at St. Anne's, Soho.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Idem*, f. 16v. <sup>2</sup> *Idem*, f. 22v. <sup>3</sup> L. J., VIII, 711. See S.A.C., XXVII, 91.

<sup>4</sup> S.A.C., IX, 299-302; L. J., IX, 624, 644.

<sup>5</sup> *Augmentation of Livings*, Admissions, Vol. 997, p. 43 (Lib. 2) (Lambeth Palace Library).

<sup>6</sup> *Annals of Cranbrook Church and its Ministers*, by W. Tarbutt, pp. 36, 38.

<sup>7</sup> Foster, *Alum. Oxon.* (1715-1886); *Gent. Mag.*, 1782, p. 455 (which gives an account of his death).

The following three additions bring the list up to date :—

Richard Filewood Snelson, M.A., succeeded on the death of his father, Geoffry Snelson, which occurred 11th April 1812.<sup>1</sup> The advowson belonged to the father, who bequeathed it to his son.

The latter held the living till his death 6th March 1847.

John Newman Harrison, M.A., 1847, till his death 18th January 1901—the longest recorded tenure of the vicarage.

Frederick Charles Davies, M.A., subsequently a honorary Canon of Southwark, the present incumbent, instituted 18th June 1901 on presentation by a private Evangelical Trust which acquired the advowson in 1879.<sup>2</sup>

WILFRID HOOPER, LL.D.

**The Will of a Newdigate Rector, 1540.**—The records at Winchester of the Episcopate of Stephen Gardiner provide disappointingly little matter of importance for the ecclesiastical history of the time in which he was so great an actor. They do furnish us with the following little instance of frustrated testamentary disposition. We are most of us so constituted that the misfortunes of others yield us a mild amusement, when the misfortunes are not so very bad, nor very close to us. After all, we probably reflect, the soul of Master John Baynyne, rector of Newdigate, was not the worse off for his intended propitiatory masses going wrong. His will was as follows :

*In Dei nomine*, Amen. The yere of our Lord God 1540. The last daye of Julye, I John Baynyne, Clark and parson of Newedegate, make this my last will and testament in maner and forme following. First I bequeth my soul unto Almighty God, and I desyre oure lady Saint Mary to pray for me, and my bodye to be Buried in the Chancell before the Image of Saint Laurens at Caypell. Item I bequeth to the Mother Church of Winchester iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item I bequeth to the Church of Newdegate xvi<sup>d</sup>. Item to the Church of Capell xx<sup>d</sup>. Also I will at my buriall have viij masses, the prestes to have viij<sup>d</sup> a pece, and likewise at my monythes mind. The rest of all my goodes I geve and bequeth unto Richard Paine prest and curat of Capell, and to John Kempe of Newedegate, whom I make my true and lawfull executors. They to dyspose for the health of my soule and all Christen solles. Witness, Mr. Edmunde Bowyt, Sir Richard Wilson parson of Ockeley, William Fyttyne prest with other mo.

The poor man left exactly fourteen shillings for the good of his

<sup>1</sup> Foster, *Ibid.*

<sup>2</sup> Canon Davies died 11th May, 1929, since these notes were written.

soul; not only all he had, but more than he had, May 2nd, 1541, Richard Paine, chaplain (*Capellanus*) of Capel, and John Kempe of Newdigate, named as Executors in the will, which is rehearsed as above in the record of the Bishop's court, *personalitee constituti coram magistro Edmundo Stuard, L.L.D., Reverendi in Christo patris Stephani &c., &c. Vicario in Spiritualibus generali, expresse renunciaverunt executioni eiusdem (testamenti) propter excessa debita defuncti. Dominus commisit illis administrationem bonorum huiusmodi defuncti unacum defalcatione legitima bonorum predictorum in solutionem debitorum eiusdem defuncti, si quatinus opus fuerit.*

The legacies to the churches, three and fourpence, and the masses at the burial, and the month's mind, went unpaid, even if the latter were not unsung. The two executors had to do what they could about paying the deceased's bills. John Baynyne, called in the Bishop's Register, Bavand, had only been admitted rector two years and a few days before he made his unlucky will. His debts were perhaps not incurred at Newdigate. The record gives us, I think, the only mention of Richard Paine of Capel, where the *Capellani*, or Curates, were not instituted by the Bishop, and do not appear in the Registers. We also learn that the image of St. Lawrence was in the Chancel at Capel. From the will of John Foster of Capel, 1484, we know that Capel Church was then St. Laurence's Church. So apparently it was still in 1540. By 1552, when its furniture was seized by Edward the Sixth's Commissioners, it had become St. John the Baptist's. Whether Paine had been appointed to Capel by the lately dissolved Priory of Reigate, or whether he was the nominee of the lay owner of the tithes since the dissolution, he was obviously in 1540 still Catholic, and trusted by Master Baynyne to provide masses for his soul, had his estate been able to bear the charge.

I am indebted to the late Mr. F. J. Baigent of Winchester for the transcript of the proceedings in the Probate Court.

H. E. MALDEN.

**A Fourteenth-Century Column from Kingston.**—A fourteenth-century column from the site of the Palace of the Kings, popularly known as King John's Palace, has been presented to the Borough of Kingston by the family of the late Mr. E. T. Coppinger, J.P., a former Mayor. Mr. Coppinger's garden in Kingston was on the site of the Palace, and when the house was bought the column was found still in position. It was subsequently removed from there to another garden, and it now stands in front of the Public Library and Museum. Its probable date is about 1380.

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



A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PORTRAIT-HEAD.  
OCKHAM CHURCH.

**A Fourteenth-Century Portrait-head in Ockham Church.—**

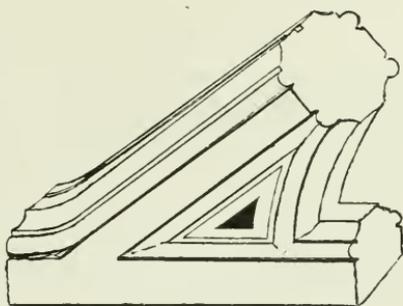
When our member Mr. Lewis G. Fry, R.B.A., was compiling his paper on *Mediæval Stone Heads in Surrey Churches*, published in S.A.C., Vol. XXXVII, p. 79, I called attention to a remarkable little head carved as the termination to a corbel of foliage forming an image-bracket to a canopied niche in the east wall of the North or Lady Chapel of Ockham Church.

The niche itself is now vacant, and probably the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary which stood therein was destroyed in the sixteenth century, though the niche and its bracket were suffered to remain almost uninjured, including the tiny head of the maiden that is illustrated with this note. This seems to me so obviously a portrait of some wide-eyed maiden dear to the sculptor, that we may imagine he took his little daughter or sweetheart for a model.

P. M. JOHNSTON.

**Fragments of Fifteenth-Century Masonry from Richmond.**

—A large number of stone fragments have been discovered under the turf of the Mid-Surrey Golf Course at Richmond. In the opinion of Mr. Philip M. Johnston they formed part of the structure of Henry V's House of Carthusian Monks, founded in 1414, which was dissolved in 1539, reopened for the monks of that order by Queen Mary in January 1557, and again dissolved by Elizabeth soon after her accession in 1558. The stone sketched by Mr. Lapidge is part of a large traceried window, perhaps from the cloister.



FRAGMENT OF FIFTEENTH-CENTURY MASONRY FROM RICHMOND.

There are about 100 fragments of the stone in all, and carving can be clearly distinguished on about 60 of them. They are now lying in the open, arranged around a grass plot in the centre of the gravel path leading to the Club House and Golf Course. I have made suggestions for their preservation.

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

**Poyle House, Tongham.**—In taking down the panelling at Poyle House, Tongham, the front of an older house of the sixteenth century was disclosed. The wooden framework bore carpenters' marks which showed that it had been prepared elsewhere before its erection.

H. R. HUBAND.

**Restoration of Sir Anthony Benn's Tomb at Kingston.**—The seventeenth-century alabaster tomb of Sir Anthony Benn (who was Recorder of Kingston and London, and who died in 1618), in All Saints' Parish Church, Kingston, was much out of repair. I obtained permission to repair and repaint the tomb, and with Mr. P. M. Johnston's help the work was completed. The accuracy of colour and other details were verified by reference to the Guildhall Library and records.

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

**The Tapestry Works at Mortlake.**—The following inscription on a house at Mortlake, in an alley nearly opposite the Parish Church, is nearly illegible :

MORTLAKE TAPESTRY HOUSE.

In this building was carried on the famous tapestry manufactory which was introduced into England and established here about the year 1619 by Sir Francis Crane Knight under the patronage of King James I. It was continued during the reign of King Charles I, who acquired the property and bought the celebrated cartoon of Raphael in order to be copied here.

Restored in 1877.

This inscription has been leaded into what appears to be a slab of Portland stone, and is in a very neglected condition. The building has probably been reconstructed almost from the foundations. The bricks at the base are in the old English bond, although with some patching. All the upper bricks are in the Flemish bond, although they are the same size— $9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Since the Flemish bond appears to have been introduced about 1680 the base of the house may have been constructed about 1619, but the remainder has been rebuilt.

A note in Brayley and Walford's *History of Surrey* says that Sir Francis Crane erected his buildings for working of tapestry (still in use in 1673) upon the ground where Dr. Dee's laboratory and other rooms for that use stood. Dr. Dee was almost the last of the English astrologers. It would be interesting if a supplementary inscription were added to this effect.

J. K. FLOYER.

**Zouch's Pillar at Hoe Bridge, Woking.**—There has been considerable diversity of opinion in regard to the Tower which used to stand on Monument Hill, near Hoe Bridge at Woking. Doubtless the name of *Zouch's Pillar* came from the fact that at one time the property belonged to the Zouch family. The Tower was standing in ruins in the 'sixties, and the property then belonged to my great-great-uncle, Arthur George, 3rd Earl of Onslow.

Owing to its dangerous condition Lord Onslow caused it to be pulled down about 1865, but before its destruction my grandmother, Mrs. Onslow, had two sketches made, one showing the Tower as it stood in ruins, and the other a conjectural restoration of its original appearance, and a wooden model was made of it.

My father, who was a boy of twelve in 1865, remembered seeing the Tower, and he told me that the reputed purpose for which it was built was to act as a beacon or telegraph to communicate between the Admiralty in London and the Fleet in the Channel, and that rumour stated that it had been built at the time of the Spanish Armada. By the kindness of Sir Vincent Baddeley I was recently able to consult the Admiralty records on this point, and I found that the Admiralty semaphores or telegraphs did not pass by Woking—the line lay through Guildford, "Semaphore Hill" is a relic of it. I then approached the Ordnance Survey, and their records at Southampton contained the solution of the mystery. It appears that in the reign of James I the King and Court used to occupy Woking Palace, the site of which was excavated some time ago by my brother-in-law, Lord Iveagh, who acquired the property from my father. Apparently travellers from London were apt to lose their way when travelling to Woking at night, so the King caused a Tower with a light to be erected on a hill just above the palace. This Tower came to be known as Zouch's Pillar. Its exact site is marked on the earlier Ordnance maps.

ONSLow.

**Surrey River Names : Mole, Wey, etc.**—Prof. Eilert Ekwall's book on *English River Names*,<sup>1</sup> which appeared about the time of the publication of our last volume, gives some earlier appearances than those I cited<sup>2</sup> of the name Emele or Emene which preceded the modern "Mole."

It appears as *Emen* in 983 and 1005, and *Æmen* in 1005. Dr. Ekwall (pp. 146-7) discusses this name philologically, and says "it is not easy to find a satisfactory solution in British"; and

<sup>1</sup> Oxford University Press, 1928, 255.

<sup>2</sup> "Surrey Place-Names, Part II : River Names," *S.A.C.*, XXXVII, 135.

he suggests the possibility of an origin in a Germanic word of which the O.E. form would have been *æmen*, meaning "misty, that causes mists."

Dr. Ekwall makes (p. 129) the interesting suggestion<sup>1</sup> that the upper Mole had the old river-name *Dorce*, which offers a probable explanation of the name Dorking. This name is attached to a Wiltshire stream in documents of tenth and eleventh centuries, and "the base *Dork-* is found also in Dorchester (*Dorcic*, *Bede*)," and Dr. Ekwall traces this word through Celtic to Greek, concluding that "the name would probably mean 'clear, bright stream'."

"Wey" and "Wye" are fully and carefully dealt with (pp. 451-4), and further consideration leads the author to rather favour an ultimate origin in "the well-known root *uegh-* in Latin *veho*, Sanskrit *vahati* (= carries), O.E. *wegan*, Welsh *amwain*, *arwain* (= carry). . . . The meaning of the name would be the general one of 'running water' or the like."

The back-formations of Wandle from Wandsworth, Mole from Molesey, Windle from Windlesham, and Oke from Okewood, are duly noted. While identifying the Wandle with the seventh century *hlidaburn*, Dr. Ekwall had not met with the valuable and conclusive mediæval connecting links *Ledeborne* and *Lodeburne*, which Dr. J. G. Taylor discovered in the Westminster Muniment Room<sup>2</sup>; and the fourteenth century *Randesbourne* and *Rendesbourne* for the modern Ravensbourn had also escaped his notice.<sup>3</sup>

The smaller Surrey streams are not dealt with.

As was expected, the book not only stands alone in its scope but is distinguished in its breadth and depth of research and scholarship, as well as by the author's thoroughness of personal investigation in the physical characteristics of the streams whose names appear in such numbers within its covers.

ARTHUR BONNER.

**Additions to Kingston Museum.**—The following additions have been made to Kingston Museum:

- Badges, Buttons, etc., of 6th Batt. (T.) East Surrey Regt.
- Gresham Fire Insurance Co.'s plaque from a house in Acre Road, Kingston.
- Portion of a Roman Tile from Slinfold Camp.
- Portions of Flue Tiles and Tessaræ from Ashtead Villa.
- Flints from Stane Street, Ewell.
- Portions of Praetorium Wall, Roman Camp, Farley Heath.

<sup>1</sup> Which he had previously made in his "*English Place-Names in -ing*," p. 53. He now gives evidence in support.

<sup>2</sup> See *S.A.C.*, XXXVII, p. 132.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, 121.

Roman Tile and Cement from Farley Heath.

Kingston official weights and measures, 1826.

Weights—Brass : 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28, 56 lb.

Measures—Copper :  $\frac{1}{2}$  gill, 1 gill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, 1 pint, 1 quart,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, 1 peck,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel, 1 bushel, 1 wooden strike.

1 pint tankard, dated 1601, bearing the Kingston Arms  
dated 1670 ; 1 imperial yard measure of brass, 3 pairs  
of scales.

3 punches (Kingston and crown) for stamping attested  
weights and measures.

Set of small weights,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 dram, 2 drams,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 8 drams,  
1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz.

H. CROSS.