

EARLY MEDIEVAL
SURREY

Landholding, Church and Settlement



JOHN BLAIR

EARLY MEDIEVAL SURREY
Landholding, Church and Settlement
before 1300

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Preface

This book was originally written as a doctoral thesis for the University of Oxford, begun in 1976 and submitted in 1982. Fourteen years have therefore passed between commencement and publication, and during this period scholarship has not stood still. Although I have done my best to assimilate new work, I have found, like many dilatory writers before me, that it is hard to re-formulate old concepts and re-think old thoughts. In particular, Alan Everitt's monumental study of Kent, *Continuity and colonisation*, appeared too late to have much influence on my work; readers of both books may, however, notice striking correspondences as well as obvious differences.

Among debts incurred during preparation of the thesis my greatest is to Barbara Harvey, for her unflinching guidance and for her kindness and patience with a wayward and disorganised research pupil. I also owe much to Elizabeth Gardner for her help; and to my parents, who encouraged my early interest in the history of Surrey and transported me to many of the sites and monuments mentioned in these pages. Brasenose College and The Queen's College have successively provided generous support for my research, and I would especially like to thank Philip Jones for the encouragement which he gave me in the early stages of my Oxford career. To Philip Riden, who helped to initiate several of the lines of thought pursued here, I owe a debt which is considerable if impossible to define. For access to unpublished sources I am grateful to Merton College (Dr J R L Highfield and Mr J Burgass), Westminster Abbey (the late Mr N Macmichael), Surrey County Record Office, Guildford Muniment Room, the College of Arms, the Bodleian Library, the British Library, the Public Record Office, the Greater London Record Office, Canterbury Cathedral Library, Lambeth Palace Library and the Minet Library.

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JOHN BLAIR
The Queen's College, Oxford
August, 1989

KEY TO SHADING CONVENTIONS ON CHURCH PLANS

	Standing entire	Fragmentary
In the Anglo-Saxon tradition		
In the Norman tradition, before c1140		
c1140–80		
c1180–1220		

Plans generally omit all features later than the phase represented, and use the following conventions for reconstructions:

Shading as in left-hand column: Standing entire

Shading as in right-hand column: Excavated footings; walls pierced by later arcades but surviving above them; and the positions of doors and windows which are later in their present form but may reflect original positions.

Continuous outline: Later walls, arcades etc which seem likely to preserve the line of walls of the relevant period.

Broken outline: Conjectural reconstruction

Windows and doors shown in broken outline are purely conjectural