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Bulletin

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February 1999

TUDOR JEWELS FOUND AND LOST



*The Livery Badge from Chelsham (above)
and the Farnham Pin (inside)*

The Gainsford Livery Badge from Chelsham

David Williams

In late 1996 a gilded silver (parcel-gilt) livery badge was found near Chelsham Court Farm by Martin Hay while using a metal detector on an outing organised by the Weald and Downland Metal Detector Club. Permission to search had been obtained by the club from the tenant farmer who later withdrew permission for further searches as this was against the policy of the landowner, Earl Compton. The object's date and significance, and its importance as an object specifically related to Surrey, were not initially realised. For various reasons it was not until early in 1998 that the finder lent the object to the writer for submission to the British Museum for identification. The following description and comments were kindly supplied by David Gaimster and John Goodall, to whom the writer is indebted. Full publication by these authors will be in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Description

The silver *repousse* badge, which is slightly damaged, measures 69mm in height and weighs 18.55 grams. It takes the form of a demi-maiden with waist-length hair holding a wreath with four roses (?). She has a dress with a square neckline and cuffs, a narrow girdle, a large jewel in the centre of the bodice, and a string of pearls or jewels around her open neck. The hair and dress are gilded and there remain microscopic traces of white and possibly green enamel on the wreath and the cushion. The fine detail was achieved through chasing with a chisel and a point. The reverse retains three of the original four silver wire loops designed for sewing the badge onto clothing. Although designed to stand out at 90° these had been folded down carefully, probably in antiquity, so as not to be visible from the front. The badge was analysed in the British Museum's Departments of Scientific Research and Conservation and the silver content was found to be 99%, with 1% copper and 0.3% lead. Mercury and gold were also detected, indicating that the badge had been parcel-gilded using the mercury- or fire-gilding process. During conversation it was also noticed that the object had been pinned at two points, at some subsequent date, presumably for attaching to a wooden board.

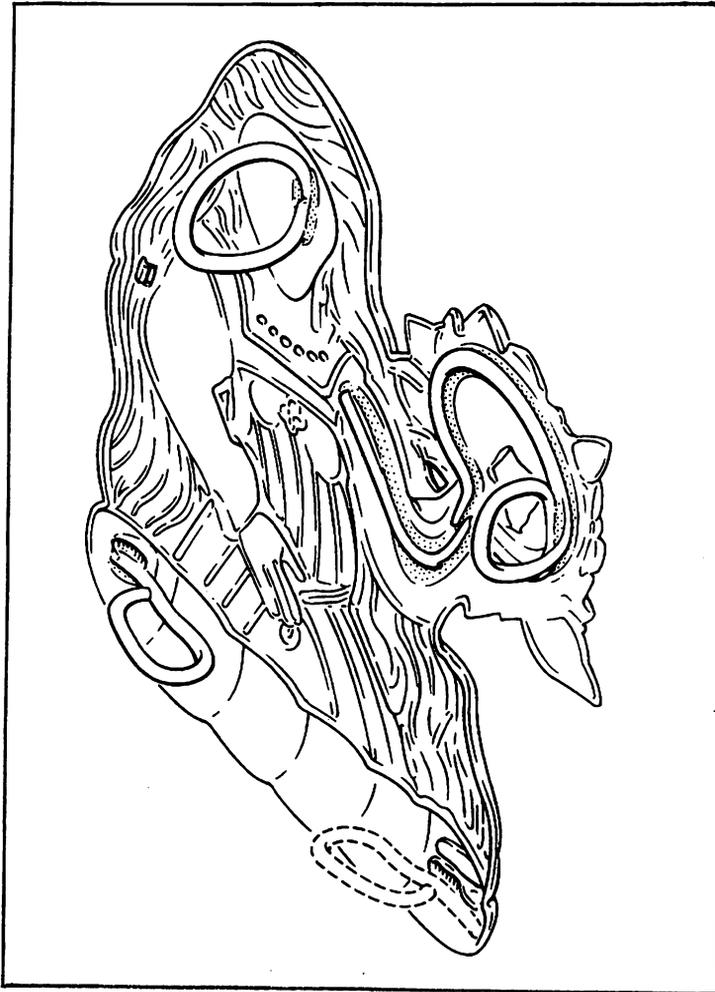
The Crest

The heraldic crest can be identified as belonging to the Surrey family of Gainsford (or Gaynesford) who owned extensive properties in east Surrey during the medieval and early modern periods and which included the manor of Crowhurst Place. This crest, with minor differences, is first recorded in 1531. Earlier crests show greyhounds.

Sir John Gainsford (d 1540, aged c75) was a Justice of the Peace and served as a 'Squier for the Bodie' to Henry VII and is listed among those taking part in his funeral procession. He was Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex in 1500-1 and again in 1517-18. By 1516 he was one of the Knights for the Body of Henry VIII and was appointed to attend on the legate at Dover when Henry and Charles V met there.

Dating

The form of the maiden and details of her dress correspond generally with those worn by sitters in court portraits dating to the first half of the 16th century, particularly those recorded by Hans Holbein the Younger (1497/8-1543) such as Frances, Countess of Surrey (1532), Queen Jane Seymour (1536-7) and (?) Queen Catherine Howard (c1540). Most of these Holbein sitters wear necklaces and single jewels set on the front of the bodice as do the oil portraits of Queen Anne Boleyn (late 16th century), the Princess Mary (1544), Lady Jane Grey (c1545) and Princess Elizabeth c1546). A suggested date range for the Chelsham badge is c1525-50).



The Gainsford Livery Badge : Perspective Reconstruction of Loops on its reverse side. Not to scale

Livery Badges in Tudor England

The use of precious metal suggests that this badge was intended for a recipient of high rank. The Gainsford badge represents a rare physical survival of the late medieval to early modern practice of giving livery badges to retainers and supporters. The earliest known survival is the famous Dunstable swan jewel (c1400) of gold and opaque white enamel. Two badges of the Cholmondeley family of Cheshire also survive, mounted on wooden boards, and these appear to date to c1600. One of these was acquired by the British Museum in 1989. Thus the Chelsham badge of the Gainsfords fills the large gap in the development of precious metal English livery badges which separates the swan jewel from the Cholmondeley crests and provides a new source of reference for the study of English goldsmiths' work of the early 16th century as well as the Tudor heraldic practice and genealogical politics.

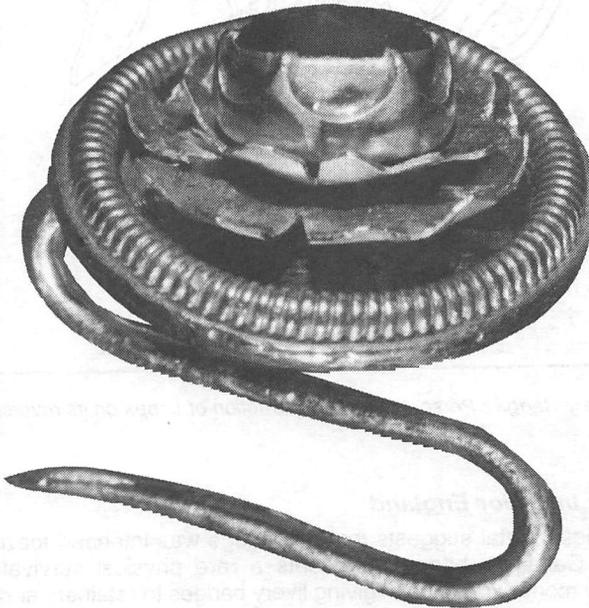
Postscript

The Chelsham badge, although reported to the British Museum in 1998, was found before the laws relating to treasure changed in September 1997. As a casual loss, ownership under the former rules was claimed by the landowner, Lord Compton from whom the finder was fortunate to receive an ex gratia payment. The badge has now been put on display in the British Museum *Europe: 15th – 18th Centuries* gallery on a renewable loan basis by the owner. It can be seen alongside the Cholmondeley badge and a group of seal-dies belonging to major figures of the Tudor court.

Stop Press — Farnham Pin Stolen

David Graham

The Tudor gold and sapphire pin, subject of a note in the last *Bulletin*, has been stolen from the Museum of Farnham. The thief or thieves forced a front window of the museum in the early hours of Wednesday 27th January and used specialist tools to break through the security system to remove the pin from its case. Although the police arrived within six minutes of the alarm being triggered the thieves had already gone. Nothing else was taken, so it seems likely that this was a carefully planned theft, probably carried out on the orders of a private collector; certainly this unique jewel could not be sold on the open market in the UK. This is a very sad ending to an unhappy tale, but at least John Cherry of the BM managed to publish a full report on the jewel in *Ant J*, 77, pp 388-398.



The Siege of Guildford in 1206

Mary Alexander

Readers of Rob Poulton's recent booklet on Guildford Castle and his excavations there may have wondered about the siege of Guildford of 1206 referred to in the text. It is not surprising that it is not well-known as, although it is dignified with the word

“siege” in the records (*obsessione* in the original Latin), it was in fact an undignified fracas, which might have featured in the *Surrey Advertiser* but not in the national press. The account is confusing, even with the help of a better translation than mine, kindly provided by Maureen Roberts.

The trouble began when three men who looked after the king’s horses at Pyrford came to Guildford to buy cloth for making saddle-cloths and wanted to take it away before paying. Naturally, Robert, the cloth seller, refused. Gilbert, the ring-leader of the horse-keepers, asked Eudo the town reeve to force Robert to hand over the cloth, but without success. After dinner (and perhaps a few drinks) Gilbert again tried to make the reeve force Robert to give them the cloth. When the reeve pointed out that he could not Gilbert hit him on the head with the hilt of his sword and dragged him towards the castle. An outcry was raised and “astonished townspeople” came to see what was happening; two more men were wounded. It appears that the story only got into the royal records because it was claimed that the castle was attacked and the constable’s men detained inside, but the jurors at the inquisition swore that it was not occupied, nor were stones thrown, although the three offenders had been placed forcibly inside.

As so often with medieval court cases we do not know any more details. Were the horse-keepers punished? Did they get their cloth? Did the reeve recover? It is a very rare example of information about life in the castle. One hopes it was not typical, though the only other incident we know about is depressingly similar. It was published in Vol.V of the Collections and concerns barrels of woad stolen, recovered, placed in Guildford Castle for safety and stolen again under threat of siege in 1265. It is of course unfair to form an opinion on two isolated brawls but nevertheless the “siege” of 1206 does give us a glimpse of life in the castle and how it related to the town.

The original is in the *Curia Regis Rolls*, 7-8 John, pp.87-8 and 155, published by H.M.S.O. in 1929.

Excavations at Hopeless Moor, Seale

Steve Dyer

The Society’s annual research and training excavation for 1998 took place on land forming part of the Hampton Estate at Seale, where investigations in 1939 had revealed two phases of medieval buildings and a kiln suggested by the excavator as being associated with the second phase (Money, 1939).

The location of the earlier excavations as well as several other areas of archaeological interest were suggested by topographical and geophysical surveys conducted during March and April 1998. Based on the results of these a project design was prepared in order to elucidate the nature, scale and survival of the archaeological features.

The first area of excavation was located over a very strong magnetic anomaly, the position and nature of which suggested the kiln recorded in 1939. The trench revealed the foundations of a kiln-like feature, but due to their being very heavily robbed the purpose of the structure could not be determined, nor could samples for archaeo-magnetic dating be obtained. Its position and size, however (5.5 x 4 m, corresponding closely with that recorded from the 1939 excavations), suggests that this was the kiln previously excavated. Significant quantities of brick and tile suggest that the kiln produced both these types of building material, probably in the early post-medieval period.

A second strong magnetic anomaly, suggestive of a further kiln, was investigated, but proved to be part of a large hollow filled with successive layers of charcoal and ash. It is believed that this represents the deposition of material cleared from the firing of the kiln within a possible sand quarry.

Three more trenches attempted to confirm the location of the buildings excavated in 1939; the rationale for these was to confirm the location of a number of walls and to assess the amount of previous excavation. In all cases the archaeological stratigraphy had been almost totally destroyed, although the positions of robber trenches where walls had once been, suggested the plan of these buildings, albeit in a slightly different location to that previously recorded.

A further trench confirmed the plan of the buildings excavated in 1939 through the presence of robber trenches, but also showed that where undisturbed deposits should have been encountered, more of the site had previously been excavated than recorded, or that, following the earlier work, larger areas had been robbed of the stone foundations. One more trench within the building complex confirmed this large-scale robbing of materials. Artefacts of Romano-British to post-medieval date were encountered throughout disturbed deposits. Due to the heavily robbed nature of this part of the site other proposed trenches were not excavated.

An earthwork platform away from the main area of excavations described above, appeared on the geophysical survey to have a small linear ditch feature running from it, and a small trench here was initially intended as an area to be excavated by members of the Young Archaeologists Club. A series of buried soil layers produced significant quantities of Romano-British pottery sherds and no later material, apart from within the top-soil and former plough-soils. Below one deposit of ash-rich soil, three large post-holes lay along the edge of the earthwork, and their excavation produced large quantities of Romano-British pottery.

In order to confirm the theory that the post-holes formed part of a structure on top of the earthwork platform, three small trenches were excavated along the presumed line of the features. In all of them, post-holes of similar size were revealed below a burning layer, but were not excavated. As in the first trench in this part of the site, only material of Romano-British date was recovered from below the plough-soil. The post-holes probably represent the sub-structure of a Romano-British building of considerable size and of unknown purpose, which was eventually burned down. A number of thoughts as to the nature of the structure and the interpretation of its demise have been suggested and are being considered, but as little of the overall plan is available, a full determination is not possible.

Work on the artefacts from the excavation is progressing, and once firmer dating has been obtained from these, further notes will appear in the *Bulletin*.

Reference:

Money, J H, 1943 Excavations at Hampton Park, Seale, SyAC, **48**, 113-117.

Bulletin Copy Dates for 1999

Many thanks to all contributors who ensured that every Bulletin in 1998 was 20 pages long. Keep it rolling in — get scribbling, and don't forget — it will receive more attention with a plan, photo or drawing.

No:	Copy Deadline:	Publication Date:
328	5th March	26th March
329	5th April	30th April
330	21st May	11th June
331	25th June	16th July
332	30th July	20th August
333	10th September	1st October
334	22nd October	12th November
335	10th December	3rd January

New Members

The Society is delighted to welcome the following new members:

Arnold, P A, Oakholme, Kingfield Road, Woking, GU22 9AA
Bathe-Taylor, Miss V A, 10 Guernsey Farm Drive, Horsell Rise, Woking, GU21 4BE
Davies, T A, Caryll House, The Common, Cranleigh, GU6 8SL
Frost, C N, Wood Farm, Godalming, GU7 2JR
Gaitonde, Mrs A M, 7 Ashurst Road, Tadworth, KT20 5ET
Hartwell, Miss S E, 14 Bell Meadow, Godstone, RH9 8ED
Higgs, Mrs V, 21 Merton Way, West Molesey, KT8 1PG
Holl, Miss J M, 2 Parish Close, Farnham, GU9 0SA
Holland, Mrs D, Willow Hey, Seale Lane, Seale, Farnham, GU10 1LF
Hunt, Miss T, 22 The Copse, Southwater, West Sussex, RH13 7UG
Machin, Dr A C, Pear Tree Cottage, Lords Hill Common, Shamley Green, Guildford, GU5 0UZ
Robinson, Jill, 8 Bridgehill Close, Guildford, GU2 6BA
Sales, M A, 10 Hilltop Rise, Bookham, KT23 4DB
Sealey, M T, The White House, Lower Froyle, Alton, Hants, GU34 4LU
Smith, A N, 31A High Street, Bagshot, GU19 5AF
Tarbox, Mr & Mrs C G, 3 Lea Road, Camberley, GU15 2SF
Wakefield, Dr J D, Landrick, Butlers Dene Road, Woldingham, CR3 7HX
Ward, S J, 18 Windmill Drive, Reigate, RH2 0JP

GRANTS & SPECIAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE

Members are reminded that any application for a grant for consideration by the Committee at its March meeting must be received by the Honorary Secretary at Castle Arch by 1 March 1999.

YOUNG ARCHAEOLOGISTS CLUB NEWS

The YACs enjoyed the Annual Lecture at Burlington House in November, although the traffic in London was so bad, the coach arrived a little late. There was a quiz as well as a lecture, and the YACs were pleased that one of our juniors, Amy Scott, won a prize. Tea and a 'goody bag' afterwards made the afternoon into quite an occasion. The Lecture, 'Bringing the Passed to Life', was just the sort of theme to appeal to our members.

The Christmas session combined a talk on customs from pagan to modern times with Christmas crafts and games, as well as food and drink. About 30 members attended, including several new members, who soon settled in and found friends.

We have a dinosaur session in store for January, which is new to us, and in February Tina Cockett is returning with a new Anglo-Saxon tale. Steve Dyer is updating YACs on the Hopeless Moor Dig in March.

Membership continues to flourish, and as our seniors leave we are pleased to find that some are going on to read Archaeology at university.

For information about the Club or becoming a YAC, please contact Sue Roggero or Christine Hardman at Guildford Museum.

RECENT WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS

The fieldwork projects listed below were, for the most part, undertaken by archaeological contractors in the first six months of 1998. A key to the acronyms used is provided below. The letters and numbers in brackets at the end of each entry is the site code.

AOC	Archaeological Operations and Conservation Ltd
CGMS	Chadwick, Goodwin, Mortimer and Stockdale
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeological Services
NSFF	No significant finds or features
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
RPSC	RPS Clouston
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services

Kingston

Kingston College, Kingston Hall Road (TQ 1799 6888). Evaluation by OAU in 1998. *NSFF* (KCC 98).

Kingston, Mill Place (TQ 1853 6878). Evaluation by OAU in 1998. Neolithic palaeochannel; worked and burnt flints (MPK 97).

Richmond

Kew, Lower Nurseries, Kew Gardens (TQ 1840 7740). Watching Brief by MoLAS in early 1998. *NSFF* (LNK 97).

Mortlake, 10 Thames Bank (TQ 2037 7611). Evaluation by AOC in early 1998. Medieval sherd; post-medieval pit and gully (TBK 98).

Sutton

Beddington, 138 Beddington Lane (TQ 3000 6660). Watching Brief by RPSC early in 1998. Bronze Age field systems, ditches, pits, post-holes (BDT 98).

Sutton, Manor Lane (TQ 2608 6438). Evaluation by MoLAS early in 1998. Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flints; post-medieval building (MNN 98).

Carshalton, Queen Mary's Hospital (TQ 2830 6200). Watching Brief by SuAS in early 1998. Bronze Age pottery and calcined flints; Roman, medieval and post-medieval pot sherds (OCD 98).

Carshalton, Westcroft House, Westcroft Lane (TQ 2826 6466). Excavation by PCA in early 1998. Late Bronze Age ditches, pits and post-holes; post-medieval structures (WCR 98).

Cheam, 26 The Broadway (TQ 2433 6368). Evaluation by MoLAS in mid 1998. *NSFF* (TBC 98).

North Cheam, 585 London Road (TQ 2357 6529). Evaluation by MoLAS in mid 1998. *NSFF* (LCH 98).

Wallington Green, Dukes Head PH (TQ 2860 6458). Excavation by SuAS in early 1998. Prehistoric flints; post-medieval foundations (WLG 98).

Wandsworth

Roehampton, High Street (TQ 2240 7380). Evaluation by PCA in early 1998. Post-medieval post-holes and gullies (ROE 98).

Putney, Atlas Works, Upper Richmond Road (TQ 2329 7524). Watching Brief by CGMS early in 1998. *NSFF* (URD 98).

Putney, ICL House, Putney High Street (TQ 2420 7558). Evaluation and Watching

Brief by PCA in mid 1998. Medieval ditch: possibly the former boundary of St Mary's churchyard and backfilled in the 16th century; post-medieval structure, including part of a large mansion shown on Lane's map of 1636; a lane shown on the same map and bedding trenches associated with the house (PTY 98).

Croydon

Croydon, 49-61 High Street (TQ 3233 6535). Evaluation by MoLAS in early 1998. Sixteenth century flint, stone and chalk walls, and possible tank or storage pit (HCY 98).

Sanderstead, 30 Onslow Gardens (TQ 3461 6126). Watching Brief by MoLAS in early 1998. Post-medieval ploughsoils and field drains (ONW 98).

Croydon, Marmi Works, Grafton Road (TQ 3146 6601). Watching Brief by MoLAS in mid 1998. Post-medieval finds from buried top-soil (GRF 98).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Survey Training Week

Those who attended the training excavation last year at Hopeless Moor, Seale will remember the longing glances we cast over the field to the south of the one in which we were based. Sufficient Romano-British pottery and building materials were found to suggest buildings close-by, and that field seemed a possible location.

We have now obtained permission from the landowner, to whom we are most grateful, for a survey of that field. This will be undertaken by Steve Dyer as a survey training week, and accreditation from the Universities of Surrey and London (Birkbeck College) is being sought.

This course will be run between March 15th and 19th; if sufficient demand warrants it a second week may be organised. Anyone interested in participating should contact Judie English, 2 Rowland Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8SW (01483 276724).

Fieldwalking Finds Workshops

Judie English

Saturday Workshops aimed at assisting identification of finds from fieldwalking and other fieldwork projects have been arranged at Salters, Guildford and Holmesdale Museum, Reigate from January until June. Each will be lead by a tutor with expertise in finds from particular periods and will consist, primarily, of "hands on" demonstrations using mixtures of finds.

The Workshops will take place between 2:00pm and 5:00pm and each will cost £5.00 with tea and coffee provided.

If you are interested please contact: Judie English, 2, Rowland Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8SW for an application form.

		Guildford	Reigate
Prehistoric Pottery	<i>Steve Dyer</i>	27th January	27th February
Worked Flints	<i>Pat Nicolaysen</i>	6th February	13th March
Romano-British Pottery	<i>Malcolm Lyne</i>	6th March	27th March
Saxon & Medieval Pottery	<i>Phil Jones</i>	1st May	8th May
Post-medieval Pottery	<i>Kevin Fryer</i>	5th June	12th June

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

New Listings in 1997 and 1998

Elmbridge

Catte Hall, Convent Lane, Cobham. c1700. Formerly "Squirrel's Drey", Additions 1800; 19th century windows probably reproducing original fenestration. Internal exposed timbers. (*Grade II*)

Guildford

Woodhouse Copse, Horsham Road, Holmbury St Mary. 1924-26. House by Oliver Hall with attached pergola and summerhouse. Built around the base of a windmill using its main post for a spiral staircase. (*Grade II*)

Halfmoon Cottages, 1, 2 and 3 High Street, Ripley. Early 19th century front to probable c17th century timber-framed building. (*Grade II*)

The Forge, Middle Street, Shere. 1914. Purpose-built forge but possibly reusing timbers from a barn. Vernacular Revival style; a notable example of early conservation architecture. (*Grade II*)

Mole Valley

"**Shop**", Middle Street, Betchworth. c1600. (Not otherwise identified, but approximately 100m SE of Brockham Park.) Originally a farmhouse; extended by one bay in early 19th century with late 19th and 20th century alterations. Three-bay timber-frame with brick infill. (*Grade II*)

Reigate and Banstead

The Manor House and South Bank, Kinnersley Manor, Reigate Road, Salfords and Siddow C.P. 1579. Two wings surviving from a mansion by John More. Partially re-fronted c18th century; alterations and additions c19th century. Timber-frame with plaster infill. Originally square with a central courtyard (see Manning and Bray 1809), the south and west wings were demolished in the late 19th century. (*Grade II*)

Spelthorne

St Saviour's Vicarage, Vicarage Road, Sunbury-on-Thames. 1886-7. House by Stedding in the Gothic style. (*Grade II*)

Tandridge

Nos. 48 and 50 Detillens Lane, Limpsfield. Late 18th to early 19th century. Originally two cottages, now in one ownership. (*Grade II*)

Milestone, High Street, Godstone. Dated 1744. (*Grade II*)

College of St Barnabas, Blackberry Lane, Lingfield. 1901-3. By Rew of Berkhamstead with later additions, including 1925 extension to the chapel by Oldrick Scott. (*Grade II*)

The Stone House, 2 and 2A High Street, Oxted. Early 18th century linked by 19th century front wing. No. 2A c1700, and timber-framed. Originally two cottages, now in one ownership. (*Grade II*)

Waverley

Branksome Conference Centre formerly "**Hilders**", Hindhead Road, Haslemere.

1901, with additions 1901-10 by May. Extended 1971-2 by Cullinan and Stirling. This work has an important place in Stirling's career, marking a shift from his "brutalist" style to a classically-inspired post-modern form; it is also important as the major building in GRP in Britain by a foremost architect. (*Upgraded to Grade II**)

Farnham Lodge, Elstead Road, Peper Harrow. c1765. Extended 19th and early 20th century by Chambers, the architect of Peper Harrow House. (*Grade II*)

Woking

Railway Electrical Control Room, off York Road, Woking. 1936. Designed by Asean for the Southern Railway. One of three surviving control rooms from the time when the SR was in the forefront of railway electrification. (*Grade II*)

Greenways, Danes Hill, Woking. 1910. House by Tarrant, influenced by Lutyens, in the Vernacular Revival style. (*Grade II*)

Broadoaks, Parvis Road, West Byfleet. 1876. House with early 20th century additions by Seth-Smith incorporating part of an earlier house. (*Grade II*)

Broadoaks Model Dairy. Early 20th century. (*Grade II*)

Barn by Church Farmhouse, Church Hill, Pyrford. Mid-18th century, boarded over in 20th century. (*Grade II*)

Ashwood, Ashwood Road, Woking. 1929. House, later Children's Home, by Baillie in the Arts & Craft style. Decorative plaster ceilings by Pocock. (*Grade II*)

MISCELLANY

Tree Dating

Alan Mitchell

The late Alan Mitchell, wildlife expert and one of the nation's greatest authorities on trees, wrote the following letter in August 1975 from his cottage in Boundstone, Farnham, in answer to a query about dating trees from the size of their boles. It was recently submitted to Farnham Museum by Leni Grosset.

The inch a year thing is very general and usually very near, but a few trees don't work that way at all, notably Wellingtonia, London Plane and Yew. The Wellingtonias grow at worst two inches per year, often three and sometimes four inches per year. It was introduced in 1853 so the oldest are now 120 years planted and numerous as these are, they are all 19-24 feet round (at 5 feet) while some planted 1860-1880 are also 20 feet, and some 25 feet round. The great age for planting these was 1856-1865.

London Planes usually manage one and a half inches per year or a little more until they are perhaps 100 years old when they slow down to one inch per year. Tulip trees are much the same and both these need warm summers to grow fast, hence do so only in the south east, whereas the Wellingtonias don't care what the summers are like and grow equally fast in Ross-shire, Inverness-shire, Devon and Kent. If your Tulip-tree is 14 feet round, I would guess, if it had a full crown, it is a little over 100 years old. They were introduced in 1656 but rare before 1750 whilst London Plane was first planted in 1680.

The Yew can grow at one inch per year for 100 years, or start much slower (I measured three at Southampton, planted 1822, and 6 feet to 8 feet 6 inches round, last week). They go on slowing down until they take at least 6 years to add one inch when they are 10-25 feet round, and by then probably from 500 to 800 years or more.

Try the one inch per year rule for oak, ash, Elm, larch, spruce and birch and so on; there are fewer difficulties in these.

From the December issue of the Farnham and District Museum Society Newsletter, with thanks.

The SyAS Whistle

Mary Alexander

A recent chance remark revealed that the SyAS had a whistle, for use by excursion leaders. I was immediately interested because my father had recently discovered that he is related to a well-known firm of whistle-makers, Hudsons of Birmingham. The whistle had been found about 10 years ago in the safe, where it has continued ever since until a happy chance led me to hear about it.

The whistle is of silver and is of traditional cylindrical shape with a flattened mouthpiece, and a "pea" inside. It is 2" long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter. A silver knob on the end has a silver ring through it attached to a base metal clip on the end of a $7\frac{1}{2}$ " long narrow leather strap. At the other end of the strap is a base metal bar to go through a waistcoat buttonhole. The whistle is engraved on the back "SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXCURSION LEADERS WHISTLE DONOR Dr. W.E.St. L.FINNY, F.S.A. 1937" arranged in seven lines with the first two words in a curve. On the front, above the hole, is the Birmingham hallmark of 1935 and the initials "J.H. & Co." — Joseph Hudson, who founded the firm in 1884 and made its fortune by getting the contract to supply whistles to the Metropolitan Police. Hudson's whistles are usually of brass, nickel-plated, not chromium-plated. Although this whistle may have been specially made for the Society, the time lag between hallmark and presentation makes it more likely that Dr. Finny bought it from a shop's ordinary stock, perhaps in Kingston or London. Dr. Finny was a leading light of the SyAS and very active in the history of Kingston.

The Society included excursions in its activities from the very beginning. From the first annual general meeting in July 1854 a visit followed the business meeting. From 1864 the visit was separated from the annual meeting and took up a whole day. These visits concentrated on the archaeology of Surrey but from 1922 regular visits were made outside the county also. The Society took excursions very seriously in the 1930s and the number of visits increased. There were summer excursions in and around Surrey, half day visits to London, and fortnightly walks during the winter. In 1937 there were six walks along old routes including Roman roads, a spring meeting in London and an afternoon meeting in Godalming, conducted and addressed by Dr. Finny, perhaps using the whistle for the first time. In 1920 motor coaches were used for the first time, and in the 1940s train and bus times were issued to members to help them get to the meeting. Visits were very popular, with often over a hundred members so it is not surprising that the leader needed a whistle to gather everyone together. R.W. Strickland was Hon. Excursions Secretary from 1928-42. J. Wilson Haffenden took over until 1947 and in 1949 a Visits Committee was set up.

The whistle will go on display in Guildford Museum, in the cases celebrating the Museum's centenary this year. The Museum was, of course, founded by the Society and came to its permanent home in Guildford in 1898. The cases are in the Gertrude Jekyll room, near to the new Lewis Carroll cases which the Society has contributed towards handsomely.

Further information about the Society's history can be found in Vol.53 of the *Collections*.

Surrey Limekilns

Richard Williams

In *Bulletin* 326, Paul Sowan listed the limekiln sites in Surrey which have been graded suitable for protection under English Heritage's Monument Protection Programme. As another consultant in this work, I reported many more limekilns during 'Step 1' of this Programme than were judged suitable for such protection, but I have since proposed that the kiln in the Seale chalkpit should be added to the 'graded' list.

I reported this kiln in the SIHG Newsletter no.92, July 1996, with a description of its history, and a report on its excavation down to the original floor level carried out that year. Although the burning chamber or 'pot' has partly collapsed, the unusual hearth and grate design, and the entrance porch and draw-hole, are largely intact. Its protection should now be easy, as the chalkpit is a Surrey County Council nature reserve, and the limekiln has been fitted with a lid to make it suitable for bats to roost and hibernate — more than one species adopted it within weeks of its being roofed over.

I would warn anyone attempting to seek the listed Puttenham and Busbridge kilns that they are on private property. Anyone interested in such kilns should see my report on the Busbridge one in SIHG Newsletter no.36, January 1997.

A Letter from Graham Brown:

Technophiles and Technophobes

It must have seemed a good idea at the time to juxtapose Peter Hopkins's very positive article on the use of computers in local history and the less enthusiastic piece which I wrote for the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society Newsletter (*Bulletin* 326, p 16 and 17). However, it also highlights the danger of distortion which can arise when an article written for a local group is used, out of context and without consultation, for distribution further afield.

It seems a bit harsh to suggest that the NAS may be technophobic simply on account of its reluctance to embrace the Herculean task of keying thousands of card index records, amassed over more than twenty five years, into a database. In fact we believe we are as aware as any local society of the many and varied uses of computers. We do have a database of local listed buildings; we have word-processing; text and graphics scanning and desk-top publishing facilities, which are well-used in the production of our publications and publicity material and, in contrast to the SyAS, we also have a web page. I therefore strongly refute that either I, Peggy Bedwell or the NAS falls short of the expected commitment to IT.

Perhaps it would be more fruitful to look for the technophobes among the thousand or more members of the Society who did not attend Peter Hopkins's IT workshop, rather than the handful who did.

Profound apologies to Graham Brown for not having consulted him before re-publishing his article. I agree that placing it after Peter Hopkins' very useful summation of what's now possible with IT, was insensitive and unfairly showed the Documentary Group of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in an unfavourable light. His outspoken reply clearly explained why the Group thought it could not, at present, proceed with the creation of a database, and the reason was neither phobia nor funding problems, but simply finding the time. I suspect that that may be the main problem for many other local groups. I am, at least, glad to have provided Graham Brown with the opportunity to urge all other active members of SyAS to consider how the use of computers could help their work.

NB: Congratulations on your Web page. I foolishly asked where the SyAS web site

was in the last Bulletin, only to be reminded that I had been informed of it in April last year. For some reason I hadn't been able to access it last autumn, but its up and running smoothly now. The address is on the front page.

Conservation Award for Home of Wey Barges

Chris Shephard

The magnificent work done by the National Trust in restoring the important heritage site of Dapdune Wharf, Guildford was recognised by the Surrey Industrial History Group on Saturday September 19th.

The Trust were awarded the Group's annual conservation plaque to mark their rescue of what had once been the very heart of the Wey Navigation, one of the first canalised waterways in Britain.

What had become very much a forgotten backwater of the river when commercial traffic ceased, had once been a thriving centre of barge building by the Stevens family. Among the famous vessels built here were *Reliance* and *Perseverance IV* both of which have now returned to their former birthplace. *Perseverance*, built in 1934-37, was the last in the line bearing that name. She remains afloat and is owned by the Museum of London.

Reliance, dating from 1931/2, plied her trade between Guildford and London Docks until she was holed and sunk in a collision with Cannon Street Bridge in July 1968. As business was then in decline, she was not repaired but patched and towed to Leigh-on-Sea for use as a store barge.

Here she was vandalised after many years of use and finished up in a very sorry state. Discovered by the National Trust in 1989, she was patched again, refloated and towed back to Dapdune Wharf. Then started the long process of restoration to display condition on the former graving dock.

Beside the vessels many other parts of the working yard are on view to the public. These include the steam chest, paint store, stable, barge repair shed, crane and carbide store along with a water turbine rotor recovered from Guildford Town Mill. A superb interactive exhibition in *Reliance* and the carbide store explains the functioning of the waterway in a way which can be easily understood by young and old alike. Dapdune Wharf is located in Wharf Road, Guildford and further information about opening hours can be obtained by telephoning the Navigations Office on 01483 361389.

From the November 1998 Newsletter (no 106) of the Surrey Industrial History Group, with thanks.

Part of a Bronze Axe from Croydon

Jim Davison

Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society has received part of a Bronze Age socketed axe, said to have been found by a metal detectorist in 1986 somewhere on the top of Croham Hurst (TQ 3385 6315).

The Hurst is an isolated hill, 144m high, to the south-east of central Croydon, comprised of Thanet Sands capped by Blackheath Pebble Beds, parts of which are cemented by iron oxide to form a conglomerate. The hill had been isolated after the last Ice Age when deep valleys were scoured out to north and south by melting ice (Peake 1982).

The fragment of axe is of the blade end which has broken off at the base of the socket. It measures 32mm at the widest part; and its thickness at the broken end is 12mm. The last remnant of the socket can be seen at the broken end. There is damage at one end of the cutting edge, and all surfaces show signs of abrasion.

This would be an important find wherever found in Croydon, but on Croham Hurst it may be of great significance. In 1945 Hope-Taylor identified a mound on the Hurst as probably a bowl barrow of Bronze Age date, and it has appeared as such on Ordnance Survey maps ever since. It is pleasing to have this confirmation that people were active on Croham Hurst during the Bronze Age.

References

- Hope-Taylor, B, 1945 A newly discovered Round Barrow on Croham Hurst, near Croydon *SyAC* 49
- Peake, D S, 1982 The ground upon which Croydon was built *Proc CNHSS* 17 pt 4

PUBLICATIONS

“Mervyn Edmund Macarteny, Architect 1853-1932”

The aim of the book is to draw attention to the work of Sir Mervyn Macarteny particularly to the houses he designed in north-east Surrey. Macarteny's roots were in the Arts and Crafts movement and this well-illustrated book identifies numerous examples of his work, and their owners and builders. An essential item for the shelves of anyone interested in Surrey buildings, the Arts and Crafts movement or Macarteny.

Copies may be obtained from the author, Jan Ward, 5 Landscape Road, Warlingham, CR6 9JB. Price £10.50 including post and packing. Copies can also be obtained from The Limpsfield Bookshop, in Limpsfield High Street.

“Farmsteads and Farm Buildings in Surrey”

Those who have already bought a copy of this excellent survey by Peter Gray are asked to note that a correction is needed on page 48, map 10, in the key. ‘Granary on staddles’ should be a solid circle, ‘Granary — other’ should be a solid square.

Archaeological Survey of the River Foreshore

The Richmond Archaeological Society undertook a survey of the Thames foreshore in this borough in 1994-5 and the conclusions were published in an article by Robert Cowie and Deyman Eastmond in the *London Archaeologist* Vol 8, Nos 4 & 5. This article has now been published as a separate booklet, *An archaeological survey of the foreshore in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames*, which can be obtained from Deyman Eastmond, 8 Hartington Road, Chiswick, W4 3UA, price £2.

The survey plots the various sites which have produced evidence of human activity along the river since prehistoric times, and it is particularly interesting that some of the largest concentrations of sites occur along the river at Mortlake and Barn Elms.

From the September 1998 Newsletter of the Barnes and Mortlake History Society, with thanks.

Bulletin to Bulletin

The Winter 1998-99 Bulletin of the East Grinstead Society (no 66) has recently appeared, and as it is very largely taken up with an index of non-local place-names mentioned in previous issues, including many from Surrey, its editor thought it worth a mention in this *Bulletin*.

There is a copy in the Library at Castle Arch, but if you would like to subscribe and become a member of the EGS, contact M J Leppard at 20 St George's Court, East Grinstead, Sussex, RH19 1QP. Tel: 01342 322511.

CONFERENCES

South-East Regional Industrial Archaeology Conference

University of Reading

Saturday April 10th 1999

SERIAC '99 is being hosted by the Berkshire Industrial Archaeology Group, BIAG.

SERIAC is a loose grouping of Industrial Archaeology (and related) societies in south-east England. Each year since 1983 a member society has organised a one-day conference with lectures and displays.

- 9.45 am Registration and Coffee
- 10.30 Welcome: *Walford Lewis (Chairman BIAG)*
- 10.45 Keynote lecture, "At the Crossroads: Has the Past a Future?": *Alan Stoyel RCHME*
- 11.45 London Docklands: *Bob Carr GLIAS*
- 12.30 pm Lunch
- 2.00 Surrey Cars: *Francis Haveron SIHG*
- 2.25 100 Years of Cinemas: *Bill White SUIAG*
- 3.00 Tea
- 3.30 IA: The Forgotten Dimension — The importance of geology and groundwater: *Paul Sowan, Subterranea Britannica*
- 4.05 Brede Waterworks: *John Foxley and members of the Brede Steam Engine Society*

Cost: £9.50, including coffee and tea. Lunches £8. For further details contact Dennis Johnson, 20 Auclum Close, Burghfield Common, Reading, RG7 3DY. Tel: 0118983 2009.

36th Annual Conference of London Archaeologists

Museum of London Lecture Theatre

Saturday 20th March 1999

Morning Session: Recent Work*

- 11.00 am Chairman's opening remarks and presentation of the Ralph Merrifield Award. *Harvey Sheldon, Chair Archaeological Research Committee*
- 11.10 Excavations at Atlas Wharf, Isle of Dogs: Bronze Age trackways and Thames Flood defences. *David Lakin, MoLAS*
- 11.30 Excavations at Monument House, City: Roman culvert and Great Fire deposits. *Ian Blair, MoLAS*
- 11.55 The development of medieval settlement and industry at Charter Quay, Kingston upon Thames. *Phil Andrews, Wessex Archaeology*
- 12.20 pm Excavations at Blackfriars House, Fleet Valley: Fleet River reclamation and 17th century Bridewell burials. *Catherine Kavanagh, AOC Archaeology*
- 12.40 Excavations at Deptford Power Station, Deptford Post-medieval ship building and Trinity House almshouses. *David Divers, Pre-Construct Archaeology*
- 1.00 LUNCH

Afternoon Session: The archaeology of the river*

- 2.15 pm The Thames Archaeological Survey 1995-8: a review. *Mike Webber, Field Officer, Thames Archaeological Survey*
- 2.45 An Archaeological Research Framework for the Greater Thames Estuary. *John Williams, Kent County Council*
- 3.15 Topographic modelling of the Thames flood plain. *Martin Bates, University of Wales, Lampeter*
- 3.45pm TEA
- 4.30 Towards a Museum in Docklands. *Chris Ellmers, Museum in Docklands*
- 5.00 Recent excavations at the Eton Rowing Lake. *Tim Allen, Oxford Archaeological Unit*

* Please note: titles are preliminary only. A full programme will be available on the day of the Conference.

Cost (inclusive of afternoon tea) LAMAS Members £3, Non-Members £4. Ticket applications (cheques made payable to 'LAMAS' and enclosing SAE) and general enquiries should be addressed to: Jon Cotton, Early Department, Museum of London, 150 London Wall, EC2Y 5HN.

COURSES

New Light on Old Gardens

A course of six lectures organised by the Lectures and Symposia Committee of SyAS and the Surrey Gardens Trust

The Leatherhead Institute, High Street, Leatherhead on consecutive Fridays through April and May 1999, 7.30 for 8.00 pm

- 23rd April Jacobean Gardens in Wimbledon. *Geoffrey Potter*
- 30th April The Privy Garden at Hampton Court. *Brian Dix*
- 7th May From Lancelot to Lottery: the development of Gatton Park. *Sarah Couch*
- 14th May Paradise at Carshalton House: the estate and its surroundings. *Andrew Skelton*
- 21st May Sir Francis Carew's garden at Beddington. *John Philips*
- 28th May Parterres and ponds, Ham: a Jacobean garden. *Lesley Howes*

Tickets in advance from Emma Corke: £3.00 per lecture, or £15 for the series. No discounts except for Leatherhead & District Local History Society members on 21st May (50p on that night).

Bignor Roman Villa Training Courses

University College London Field Archaeology Unit

July and August 1999

Five-day, two-day and one-day training courses (excavation, surveying and conservation, standing buildings) will take place as part of the 1999 season of excavations. All courses are suitable either for beginners or for those with some experience, i.e. those at school (considering archaeology at university). Amateur archaeologists, undergraduates from universities in Britain and abroad, mature students and those undertaking either University Extramural *Diploma* or *Certificate Courses in Archaeology*.

For further details please send SAE (A4 width) to Mrs S Maltby, Field Archaeology

Unit, University College London, 1 West Street, Ditchling Hassocks, West Sussex BN6 8TS.

Telephone: 01273 845497 Fax: 273 844167

Email: tcndrr@ucl.ac.uk

University of Sussex

Centre for Continuing Education

For further information about the following courses contact Yvonne Barnes. Tel: 01273 678926.

The Recording of Vernacular Buildings

How to record and publish reports of historic buildings c1400-1750. A series of five Saturday Day Schools from 24th April, forming part of the Certificate in Practical Archaeology. To enrol, you must first have completed an Introduction to Historic Vernacular Buildings or a similar course.

Tutor: David Martin.

Venues: Weald and Downland Open Air Museum at Singleton, Bignor, and one other venue to be arranged (probably Eastbourne).

Fee: £120, reduced £100, minimum £40.

Industrial Archaeology

An introduction to the theory and practical approaches to Industrial Archaeology, concentrating on post-medieval sites in south-east England. A weekly course of ten meetings forming part of the Certificate in Practical Archaeology, and starting 19th April.

Tutor: Geoff Head.

Venue: Chichester College of Arts, Science and Technology.

Fee: £120, reduced £100, minimum £40.

LECTURE MEETINGS

15th February

“Recording and Draughtmanship: Industrial Archaeology field recording, with particular reference to Ice-Houses and Kilns” by Ron Martin to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

16th February

“Perjury and Punishment: the Lancastrian Revolution of 1399” by Professor Nigel Saul to the West Surrey Branch of the Historical Association at the Friends Meeting House, Ward Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors £1.50, students 50p.

18th February

“The City Churches — An Illustrated Survey” by Leslie Freeman to the Barnes and Mortlake History Society at the Main Hall, Sheen Lane Centre, at 8.00 pm.

18th February

“Farnham: from Pipe Roll to Charter” by Tony Merson to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

18th February

“The Roman Soldier” by John Eagle to the Merton Historical Society at Morden Hall Medical Centre, 256 Morden Road (old Morden Library) at 8.00 pm.

19th February

“Anglo-Saxon Surrey” by John Blair to the Leatherhead District Local History Society, at the Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street, at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.

20th February

“To make the Earth a Common Treasury : Winstanley, the Diggers and St George's Hill” by Andrew Bradstock to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society, at the Weybridge Library Lecture Hall, at 3.00 pm.

23rd February

“Reconstructing London in 1300” by John Schofield to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, the Lambeth North end of Kennington Road, at 7.00 for 7.30 pm.

25th February

“La Ruta Maya — a journey to the land of the Mayas” by Catriona McLeod to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

26th February

“Westminster Hall: 1099-1999” by Dorian Gerhold to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

1st March

“Surrey Murders” by John Janaway to the Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking, at 7.45pm. Visitors £2. *(Please note that the talk on Horsell Church, advertised in last month's Bulletin for this date, will take place on 26th April)*

4th March

“Landscape Archaeology of Selborne Common” by Chris Webb to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

4th March

“Mammoth Steaks to Stuffed Dormice” by Pat Elliott to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group and the Friends of Spelthorne Museum at the Methodist Church, Thames Street, Staines, at 8.00 pm.

5th March

“A Strong Castle in Purbeck: medieval mortars of Corfe Castle” by Pam White to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

13th March

“The Canons House and its Setting” by Eric Montague to the Merton Historical Society at The Canons House, Madeira Road, Mitcham, at 2.30 pm.

19th March

“The Mystery of Coade Stone” by Gerry Moss to the Leatherhead District Local History Society, at the Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street, at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.

20th March

“The Higher Education of Victorian Women” by Sophia Badham to the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society, at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3.00 pm.

23rd March

“Recent Archaeological and Historical Work” by various speakers to the Southwark

and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, the Lambeth end of Kennington Road, at 7.00 for 7.30pm.

24rd March

“Recent Archaeological and Historical Work” by various speakers to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, the Lambeth North end of Kennington Road, at 7.00 for 7.30 pm.

25th March

“The Winchester Pipe Rolls” by Mark Page to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

26th March

“The Archaeology of Kingston and the Museum Refurbishment” by Paul Hill to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

1st April

“Dating Houses from fixtures and fittings” by Linda Hall to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group and the Friends of Spelthorne Museum at the Methodist Church, Thames Street, Staines, at 8.00 pm.

7th April

“The Epsom Riot of 1919 and the death of Sgt Green” by Tim Richardson to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

10th April

“Croydon Airport” by Frank Anderson to the Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington Archaeological Society, at Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3.00 pm.

15th April

“Barnes Water” by Ron Howes to the Barnes and Mortlake History Society at the Main Hall, Sheen Lane Centre, at 8.00 pm.

26th April

“Horsell Church” by Richard Christophers and J Mihell to the Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking, at 7.45pm. Visitors £2.

Next Issue: Copy required by 5th March for the March issue.

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