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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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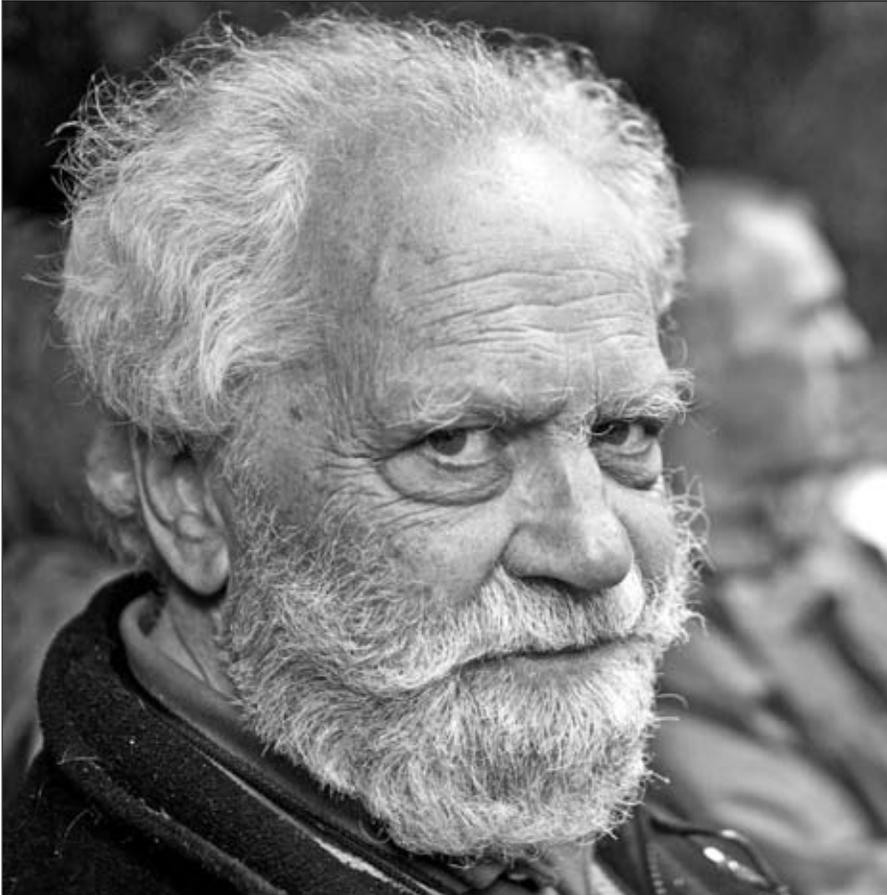
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Bulletin 437

February 2013



DENNIS TURNER BSc, FSA, FSA Scot 1932 - 2013

**Society member since 1948, a Past President and co-founder
of the *Bulletin*, which he edited together with his wife,
Molly, from 1965**

*Photo: Euan Turner who 'took it when we were walking around the woods in Dunkeld
looking for some old folly'*

When the note on the 2012 excavation Ashtead Common was published in *Bulletin 436* it was realised that for some reason the report on the 2011 season had not appeared. As that included some important discoveries not covered in any other report a shortened version is provided here. Supervision and assistance were as usual but both the author and Alan Hall had to be absent for much of the time, and special thanks are due to everyone who took part.

A new trench was cut across the north-western defences of the previously undated triangular earthwork (McOmish and Newsome 2007). It was possible to record a sequence that had clearly involved several different episodes of silting, bank collapse and recutting. There were probably at least three main periods. The first was a wide and relatively shallow ditch, with some recutting. After what seems to have been a considerable period of silting it was recut in a U shape on the same line but much narrower and deeper. This recut was itself again recut in a V shape later on. The trench produced pottery and tile in some quantity, including, in the primary silt of the U-shaped recut of the ditch, large joining pieces of shell-tempered storage vessels which could date to either side of the Roman invasion. The very first ditch must surely therefore be prehistoric and probably considerably earlier than the mid 1st century AD.

At the southern end of the section trench, just inside the earthwork defences, a wider trench was opened by hand to examine an area with evidence for occupation. It included a probable hearth with associated pottery thought to be Late Iron Age in date. The evidence taken all together suggests that the earthwork was originally created in the Iron Age or even earlier, refurbished in the Late Iron Age with associated occupation and then again refurbished in the Roman period. It may be noted that the detailed survey of the earthwork carried out by English Heritage in 2006 led to the conclusion that it was 'clearly a very complex and multi-period construction' (McOmish & Newsome 2007, 11). This survey also recorded possible building platforms and drew attention to a suggestion made by the late Christopher Currie that the earthwork could have been used to house animals in the Roman period for transport duties (*ibid* 2007, 4, 10).

The 2010 trenches 16 and 18 were reopened and extended and at least two phases of stone-founded building were recorded. The first one had wider and deeper wall foundations without offsets and it was possible to locate a second corner to the east, giving a width between the walls of about 6m, and to trace the return wall for about 11m to the south. About five courses of flints survived on the east and west sides, but only two or three along the north; this may suggest that the main weight of the roof was taken on the east and west foundations. The deep foundation continued under the tiled feature noted last year, and it was found that the carefully-constructed gaps on either side were only shallow, with the foundation continuing across at a lower level. There was no doubt that the gaps were deliberate and it seems most likely that they will have served as the base for a structure to support and surround an impressive entrance. The second phase was an attached structure with much slighter foundations that probably had tile settings for posts; it was traced for about 8.5m, which is considerably further east than the main building. Traces of a number of internal walls and other features including probable hearths were noted in both the main building and its later attachment. Trench 16 produced a great deal of pottery, including a roughly-made lamp, with many single sherds representing different pots, perhaps indicating that they were broken in use in the building and not completely cleared away. The pottery included a mortarium stamp of Albinus and samian forms Drag 15/17, 24/25, and 29, all suggesting an early start for occupation in this area, in the AD70s or 80s.



Earthwork section: base of the U-shaped ditch recut with pottery in situ. [T20 pottery].



The excavated part of the southern side of the period 1 kiln. The openings into two of the side flues can be seen on the right side of the central flue and followed through by eye into the kiln structure beyond. They are obscured by the second period central flue wall, built onto the remnants of the first period wall and over the side flues. The kiln front wall to the left of the side flue has a thin inner wall lining intended to take the end of the firing chamber floor. [104].

Further work on the tile kiln made clear that there were actually two kilns, one on top of the other. What was thought last year to be a narrower lower central flue was in fact the result of the way the first period flue had been chopped across at a point where it had already begun to curve over; the later flue was built up on top of this (perhaps explaining why its walls had slumped outwards) and over the ends of the remnants of the earlier side flue walls. When the yellow clay packing was removed from this area it was found that what had been taken as a rough tile base for the packing was in fact the remains of the side flue construction for the first kiln. These flues had been made by building up the area with continuous tile packing and 'growing' the side flue walls out of it as they rose higher than the inclined floor of the flues proper. The outer walls of the kiln as they survived were probably those of the earlier kiln except at the western end (the back of the kiln. The end of tile production on site can probably be placed in the early 3rd century, as the last firing of the upper kiln is dated within the range AD 205-225, at 95% confidence (Noel 2011).

The stokehole end of the period 1 flue had an added structure made up with tegulae (which showed no signs of burning) placed vertically to continue the line of the flue walls and then turned across to block the flue except for a gap in the centre. More flat tiles made a horizontal covering which had originally continued over the central gap; pieces had collapsed into the opening but could be shown to have broken off fragments that had remained in the capping position. The charcoal level at the base of the flue of the upper kiln went over the top of the horizontal tiles that were still present. The fill either side of this structure was the same, suggesting that the latter had been left in situ when the earlier kiln was decommissioned. It may be a very unusual survival, perhaps a device to create a temporary closure of the flue once the final operating temperature had been achieved, with provision for control of the air supply. A partial parallel may be noted at the Hartfield kiln where a similar set of vertical tegulae were noted though on one side of the flue entrance only (Rudling 1986, 198 and plate 15B). Ashted may therefore provide us with a complete example, and attention may be drawn to the stack of tegulae near the northern part of the front wall of the kiln, probably placed there to be handy for use on structures of this kind.

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LEPERS AND FRIARS: FURTHER THOUGHTS ON THE NON-PAROCHIAL ECCLESIASTICAL INSTITUTIONS OF MEDIEVAL GUILDFORD

Rob Briggs

Helen Chapman Davies' note on St Thomas' leper hospital at Guildford (*Bulletin* 435) spurred me to root out some notes made a few years back during a visit to the reading room of the John Rylands Library in Manchester. These duly yielded the reference I was after, which in all probability records the existence of the same foundation 50 years prior to the first instance cited by Chapman Davies. In a Memoranda Roll from Michaelmas 1199 (Richardson 1943, 19), under the heading "of the tallage of Guildford", occurs the following: '*Willelmus Norrensis leprosus est in domo leprosorum Geldet et nichil habet pro jm.*' ("William Norreys, leper, is in the leper hospital of Guildford and has nothing for 1 mark"). Regrettably, I have been unable to find out much in the way of explanation for who William was and why he should have been the subject of such a record. If he is the man of the same name who appears as a witness to an undated grant of a dwelling and rent in London immediately after an alderman Robert Blund, known to have held that office in 1197x98, then it suggests he may have been a man of importance beyond the Guildford locality (A. 1513, Maxwell Lyle 1890, 173; Brooke & Keir 1975, 373).

A degree of caution should be urged, since it is not completely certain that the hospital in question is the one dedicated to St Thomas; medieval Chichester, for instance, had no fewer than six intra-mural and extra-mural houses for the treatment of lepers (Magilton & Lee 2009). Similarly, the notion that it was established in response to the murder of St Thomas Becket in 1170 may not be as acceptable as it might appear at first; dedications were not immutable, particularly if it was re-founded in a pious response to the archbishop's killing. One of Chichester's hospitals, dedicated St James and St Mary Magdalene, is known to have been founded in the early twelfth century (Magilton & Lee 2009). Outside Winchester, the Hospital of St

Mary Magdalen was first mentioned in the mid-twelfth century. However, several seasons of excavation of its site, under the auspices of the Magdalen Hill Archaeological Research Project, have revealed its earliest phase belongs to the late-eleventh century (Roffey & Marter 2012; this corrects earlier preliminary reports which suggested a Late Anglo-Saxon origin for the hospital). Both Chichester and Winchester were larger and more important medieval urban centres than Guildford but it does not necessarily follow that this would have stymied the foundation of a leper hospital at the latter. Only through excavation of the hospital site might specific diagnostic evidence be forthcoming to permit the site of the Hospital of St Thomas to be dated and thence correlated with the historical records.

Elsewhere in her note, Chapman Davies refers to the conjecture of George C Williamson that St Thomas' hospital was founded by Crutched or Crossed Friars, for which she could find no further evidence. Other published antiquarian and more recent historical-cum-archaeological sources go a long way to providing the necessary clarification. Brayley, in the first volume of *A Topographical History of Surrey*, repeated John Speed's mention of the presence of 'a convent of *Crutched Friars*' in Guildford in the reign of Henry III (Brayley 1841, 310). There were multiple 'families' of *Cruciferi* or Crutched Friars, extraordinarily all unconnected to one another. Among the most obscure of these were the friars *De Ordine Martyrum* who are believed to have arrived in England in 1256x57, following which they established their only known house in the country at Guildford (Knowles 1950, 203-204). However, it is sometimes said the order was first settled at Reigate before moving to Guildford; testimony given at a Reigate court baron of c1620 seems to admit the possibility that houses of friars *De Ordine Martyrum* were founded at both towns more or less simultaneously under the patronage of William Warenne, sixth Earl of Surrey (Brayley 1841, 310). Whatever the truth, their Guildford foundation did not survive for long and it has been ingeniously suggested that the Dominican order took over a site established by the friars *De Ordine Martyrum* but vacated following their abolition in 1274 (Cooke & Poulton 1984, 5).

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- Roffey, Simon & Phil Marter, 'Excavations at the Hospital of St Mary Magdalen, Winchester, 2008-2012: A Summary Report', accessed 21st December 2012

The recent re-affirmation by Keith Atkins of Cranleigh's indisputable distinction of having, in 1859, opened the first cottage hospital in the country' should not be taken as necessarily implying that the idea of such an institution also originated there. In an article for this year's 150th anniversary of the fifth to be founded, at East Grinstead,² I have cited evidence taking the concept back to 1855, which I summarise below as part of the context for Dr Napper's enterprise at Cranleigh and in the hope that it may inspire further research by others.

On 28th April 1856 the Rev. John Mason Neale (1818-66), Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead 1846-66 and founder of the Society of St Margaret in 1854, told a friend that a house near the college was to be taken for the sisters and 'what is the present house at Rotherfield we turn into a Cottage Hospital'.³ In 1966 Stanley Godman pointed out that he is using the term 'cottage hospital' three years before Cranleigh was established and four years before the first record of the term in the *Oxford English Dictionary*.⁴ In correspondence with me while preparing the article, Mr Godman asked rhetorically, 'Is it likely that Neale actually coined the term? One wd hardly think so from the letter of Ap 28 but it cd. not have been in circulation much before that, surely?'⁵ He and I received no replies to attempts to get information on the project from anyone in Rotherfield, and there is only passing mention of the Sisterhood in the published history of the parish.⁶ It looks as if it was one of the many schemes Neale conceived but never managed to put into practice, perhaps because the sisters were to concentrate on nursing the sick poor in their own homes.

I was unaware that that Neale had been seriously contemplating setting up a cottage hospital quite early in the life of the Sisterhood, but I subsequently discovered that on 22nd February 1855 the architect George Edmund Street had written to him

I have now made a plan which will, I hope, be sent to you in the course of to-morrow.

I have made a plan of a very simple and unornamental cottage. On the ground floor is a sick room for men, a small doctor's room, a convalescent room, and a kitchen; and on the first floor a sick room for women, linen closet, a sleeping room for a Sister of Mercy, and another small room which might be used either as a second room for her as an oratory.

It is difficult to make a design without any reference to a particular locality. At least I always find it to be so: and it is possible that such a plan as I have made might in nine cases out of ten be unavailable. I shall, however, be very glad if I have done anything to help your work.

In a footnote the transcriber explains 'This was written with reference to a plan of a cottage hospital, then recently suggested by Dr. Spencer Thompson: and with the idea of its being introduced in connection with the new Sisterhood'.⁷ I have been unable to find any information about Dr. Spencer Thompson, but it reads as if his might have been the original inspiration for the whole cottage hospital concept. It is also possible that Neale was involved with the movement from its earliest days: a writer in *John Bull* in 1866 says of cottage hospitals 'We believe that Dr. Neale, of East Grinstead, was one of the originators of the scheme' though Napper at Cranley (sic) was the first to put it into practice.⁸

As early as 1848, however, something comparable seems to have been envisaged in East Grinstead. Earl and Countess Amherst, as patrons of the living, commissioned extensive additions and alterations to the vicarage. In his report on the work to be done, dated 28th February, the surveyor wrote 'It would be highly desirable that there should be fire places in three at least of the attics in case of infection and sickness. One might then be used as a Hospital',⁹ Whether that happened, I do not know, nor whether anything comparable was ever proposed or effected elsewhere.

The origins of the hospital at East Grinstead and its place in the sequence begun at Cranleigh are dealt with, as far as then known, in E. J. Dennison, A Cottage Hospital Grows Up (2nd ed., 1996).

REFERENCES

(J.M.N. = John Mason Neale)

¹ SyAS *Bull* **436** (Dec 2012, 14)

² East Grinstead Society *Bulletin* **108** (Spring 2013)

³ M.S. Lawson (ed.), *Letters of J.M.N* (1910), p271

⁴ S. Godman, 'Dr. J.M.N., Christian scholar and hymn-writer', *West Sussex Gazette*, 11 Aug.1966

⁵ 30 July 1966

⁶ C. Pullein, *Rotherfield* (1928), p213

⁷ Sr Miriam, S.S.M., *J.M.N., a memoir* (1887-95), p312b (This is a series of articles from *St Margaret's Magazine*, bound in one volume unrepaginated. I have followed the pagination created by A.G. Lough for his *The influence of J.M.N* (1962), which he explains on p1)

⁸ 27 Jan. (cutting in East Grinstead Hospital scrapbook of Dr J.H. Rogers, its founder, now in West Sussex Record Office)

⁹ estimates, letters, bills, etc. (Centre for Kentish Studies, Maidstone, U269 E91/1)

NEW MEMBERS

Emma Coburn

I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
M Arundell	Camberley	History
Mr C Barlow	Chiddingfold	
Mr G Collings	Reigate	Romans
Ms J Fewster	Dorking	
Mr G Musgrave	Westcott	Roman Britain
Ms T Plaskett	Morden	Prehistoric Group; Roman Studies; AARGMs
A Porter	Westcott	Archaeology and History
Mrs L Spindler	Walton on the Hill	Local History; Social History; Museum Management
Mr and Mrs C Stanton	Guildford	Roman; Godalming area; Surrey Hills in general
Miss E Stanton	Guildford	Roman; Godalming area; Surrey Hills in general
Mrs S Tombs	Dorking	Dorking Local History
Mrs J Wickens	Guildford	Local History – street names, Stoke and Stoughton Areas
Mr and Mrs L Wise	Guildford	

VILLAGE STUDIES GROUP

WILLS AND INVENTORIES

Saturday 2nd March 2013, 9.45am to 3.30pm

Surrey History Centre, Wokingm

A Reminder!

A day course focussing on probate, and particularly their uses for the study of communities as well as individuals. The course will examine aspects of will-making and what it can reveal about attitudes to religion, literacy and social networks as well as clues to more material aspects of a community; the economy, agriculture, trades, house history and consumer goods. We will be looking at a wide range of wills, enabling students to become familiar with their language and style. Case studies will be used to build up confidence in using this important resource.

Cost: £7 per person payable on the day

Please pre-register to enable us to make the necessary arrangements, by contacting Jo Richards on 01372 374034 or by email

PALAEOGRAPHY CLASSES

An eight week course for beginners and improvers commencing on Tuesdays from 5th March to 30th April 2013 (excluding Easter Monday) at Abinger Heritage Centre. For full details see *Bulletin 436*.

Maximum number of students is 12, so early reservation is recommended. Fee payable in advance £55. To reserve a place contact Audrey Monk at Bryony Bank Woodlands Road, Hambledon GU8 4HL; email ; Tel: 01428 682248

VILLAGES STUDY DAY

Saturday 20th April 2013

Capel Village Memorial Hall

Geology and topography

How to recognise the impact of local geology and topography on the landscape and how they dictate land use, communication routes and the settlement pattern of our study areas.

The manor of Esher in the 13th century: economy, society and landscape

A talk by David Stone on his work in transcribing the Winchester Pipe Rolls.

The Heritage Environment Record

A speaker from Surrey County Council Heritage will explain the purpose and uses of the Surrey's (HER) as a research tool.

Full details will be circulated later.

Cost for the day will be £7 per person.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

MEETING ON THE MEDIEVAL MIND

Peter Balmer

The Forum's meeting on 25th November covered a wide range of the mentalities that can be detected in the medieval world.

Dr Sophie Page (University College, London) started proceedings by exploring medieval magic and its links to religion. The medieval church aimed to save as many souls as possible, and to achieve this it came down harder on some divergent practices than others. Magic was widely seen as a rational response to powers in nature that could be observed but not understood. It was a practical art, intended to manipulate change in the cosmos, but whereas clerics saw demons as deceivers and would seek to expel them through exorcism, the magician claimed to control them for benign ends. This type of magic was often practiced by disaffected clerics. By contrast, guardian angels that could be summoned to manipulate the planets, which in turn influenced events on earth, were a feature of popular religion, although not approved by the Church. Magical angel texts were often owned by clerics. Sacred writings, covering the whole spectrum from orthodox to magical would often be carried as amulets. They would have needed a learned person to produce them but not to use them. The overall picture was complex, with religion and magic certainly not to be seen as simple alternatives.

The unusual and fine architecture of Compton church prompted **Rob Briggs** to seek explanations of its unique features. A number of pieces of evidence support the thesis that the space above the main altar may have contained a shrine. The dedication of the church to St Nicholas and the existence of a group of churches centred on Compton with the same dedication may suggest a local cult. The enrichment of the church occurred soon after St Nicholas's remains were taken from Turkey to Bari in Italy, where the saint's shrine issued a mysterious liquid that may have been viewed as a relic. Rob postulated that some of the sacred liquid may have been the relic in the Compton shrine. An opening visible on the north side of the chancel may be evidence of the shrine being relocated to allow greater veneration of the relic.

Professor John Henderson (Birkbeck College, London) showed how evidence of contemporary medical theory and government policies can help in understanding responses to plague in late medieval Italy. The medieval belief was that plague showed God's displeasure. Its transmission was associated with foul smells, but it could also be spread through breath or touch, or even through sight. Italian cities possessed the organisation to implement a range of measures including the appointment of dedicated officials, cleaning the streets, banning butchery, establishing public ovens, charitable treatment of the poor, and burial of the dead in deep pits. Health boards gradually became permanent in Italian cities. These could administer health passes, *cordons sanitaires*, and sometimes isolation hospitals. By the 16th century, knowledge of the efficacy of the rigorous approach taken by city states in northern Italy had reached England, but neither national nor municipal authorities were strong enough to implement such stringent measures. In English cities, sufferers were isolated in their own homes. A few small isolation hospitals were established near London, but they were far from sufficient.

The evolution of what constituted marriage at various medieval dates was illuminated by **Brian Creese**. Justinian's codex is a collection of Roman law from 529 and shows us that marriage law in Rome was concerned with maintenance of rank and status under strong family control. Divorce was straightforward, and serial monogamy was a common option. Gratian's Decretum of c1140 sought to create harmony from what

had become the discordant collections of canon law. Following modern 'scholastic method' Gratian identified consummation as an important aspect of valid marriage. In the early 13th century *Liber Extra* laid down the marriage laws followed by the Church for next several centuries. It established two valid methods of marriage, present consent (sufficient) and future consent (requiring consummation). There were very few ways to dissolve a marriage (evidence from the court at York shows that inability to consummate was one of those). Lack of marriage in church did not make it invalid, though marriage was a matter of canon, not civil, law. The Church's strict policy was in part to maintain the distinction between a celibate and 'pure' clergy and the sexualised 'impure' laity.

The day was rounded off by **Peter Balmer** posing the question of how three 14th century bishops of Winchester – Stratford, Edington, and Wykeham – fulfilled their pastoral role at the same time as holding high political office. By basing themselves principally at Southwark, they could remain within their diocese at the same time as being near the centre of political power. All three bishops employed competent staff, and effective deputies were appointed during the bishops' absences. This was a period when the Church was working hard to strengthen pastoral care in parishes, and all three bishops were conscientious in limiting clerical absence, examining proposed monastic appropriation of parish incomes, and in controlling the holding of multiple church posts with so-called cure of souls. In all cases, the bishops sought to ensure that qualified priests were present in parishes. The Black Death greatly reduced numbers coming forward for ordination. In consequence, fewer priests could be granted absence for study, but Wykeham's founding of colleges may have been intended to improve the educational standard of new rather than existing priests. There is no reason to believe that most contemporaries would have seen any conflict between the bishops' religious and political roles.

ENGLAND BEFORE AND AFTER THE CONQUEST

Saturday 16th March 2013

Surrey History Centre, Woking.

Programme for the study day:

10.30 am	Tea and coffee available
10.45	Welcome & Introduction
10.50	Landscapes of governance: some moot points <i>Dr Stuart Brookes, University College London</i>
11.35 am	Profiling the doomed elite of 1066 <i>Dr Chris Lewis, Kings College London and Institute of Historical Research</i>
12.20 pm	Lunch; tea and coffee available
1.20 pm	Finds from the foreshore: Anglo-Saxon and medieval evidence recorded during inter-tidal survey <i>Nathalie Cohen, Institute of Archaeology</i>
2.05 pm	The Burghal defences of Southwark <i>Graham Dawson</i>
2.30 pm	St Martha's Church <i>Rob Briggs</i>
2.50 pm	Tea
3.10 pm	Review of the 2006 Surrey Research Framework for the pre-Conquest period led by <i>Richard Savage</i>
3.45 pm	Close

Tickets will not be issued for this event; you are however requested to register with the Meetings Secretary, Brian Creese - e-mail bjc@briancreese.co.uk or call 07860 104012.

The charge for the day is £10 to include tea and coffee, and will be collected on the door.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY AND THE TRANSITION TO POST MEDIEVAL PRODUCTION

Organised by the Medieval Studies Forum of SyAS in conjunction with the Medieval Pottery Research Group

***Saturday 11th May 2013, 9.30am to 4pm
Surrey History Centre, Woking***

This conference follows the Society's recent initiative in developing a greater awareness of post-Roman ceramics among members. It will include reviews of the known production sites in the county as well as important, recent documentary work on the later Border Ware industry.

9.30am - 10	Registration : Welcome and address <i>Richard Savage</i>
10 - 10.15	Kingston pottery production <i>Steve Nelson</i>
10.15 - 10.45	East Clandon and other production sites of Coarse Border Ware <i>Phil Jones</i>
10.45 - 11	Coffee
11 - 11.45	Documentary background to the Border Ware industry <i>Peter Tipton</i>
11.45 - 12.30	Latest research on Border Ware <i>Jacqui Pearce</i>
12.30 - 1	Border Ware-type production in Addlestone <i>David Barker</i>
1 - 1.45	Lunch
1.45 - 2.15	The east Hampshire/north Sussex connection <i>Ben Jervis</i>
2.15 - 2.45	Cheam and the end of medieval whitewares <i>Clive Orton</i>
2.45 - 3	Tea
3 - 3.30	What lay behind the ceramic revolution? <i>Graham Dawson</i>
3.30 - 3.45	Questions and closing remarks <i>Richard Savage</i>
4pm	Close

Attendance will be by ticket only. As there is a limit to the number of delegates that can be accommodated in the room, please check availability before travelling if you have not purchased a ticket in advance.

Tickets: £8 (or £10 on the door if available) from The Treasurer, Medieval Studies Forum, c/o 22 Fairlawn Park, Woking, GU21 4HT (Mob 07711 372252). Please enclose a cheque payable to Surrey Archaeological Society and a S.A.E. with your request for tickets.

The programme together with the Application Form can be found on the events page of the SyAS website or collected from the office at Castle Arch or by e-mail from medforum@hotmail.co.uk

SOCIETY LECTURE

THE KITCHENS OF GEORGE III

The discovery and presentation of the Royal kitchens at Kew

The Menuhin Hall, Stoke D'Abernon

Friday, 7th June 2013

by Marc Meltonville of Historic Royal Palaces, and a food historian, archaeologist, author and TV personality. There will be a reception at 7pm, and the lecture begins at 7.45pm.

Tickets £15 to include a glass of wine

Further details will be on the Society's website and a booking form will be included in the next issue of the Society's Bulletin.

Book through the Menuhin Hall Box Office Tel: 08700 842020

SURREY HERITAGE & THE FRIENDS OF WOKING PALACE

Two important events at Surrey History Centre in March:

COUNTY OF KINGS:

SURREY AS ROYAL PLAYGROUND 1450-1650

Thursday 21st March at 7.30pm

A talk by **Dr Simon Thurley**, Chief Executive of English Heritage and author of *The Royal Palaces of Tudor England*

Tickets: £5

LIVING LIKE ROYALTY IN SURREY AND BEYOND

Saturday 23rd March, 10am to 4pm

A day of talks to explore the medieval and Tudor residences and lifestyles of the elite in an era of change.

Speakers to include **Professor Martin Biddle**, **Rob Poulton**, **Professor Nigel Saul** and **Eliza Wheaton**.

Tickets: £15, to include refreshments.

Both events will be held at the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, GU21 6ND.

To book, Tel: 01483 518737 or email shs@surreycc.gov.uk
www.surreycc.gov.uk/surreyhistorycentre

MISCELLANY

'THURSLEY REVISITED': A response

Alan Bott

In the article by Rob Briggs in *Bulletin* 434, he asserts that my contention that both churches have both Anglo-Saxon and Norman features is 'untenable' (p8). He cites John Blair's opinion that both churches are 'possibly early 12th century construction'. In a battery of a bibliography (23 authorities) Mr Briggs fails to cite the master-work of 'The Surrey Domesday', with John Blair as editor and foremost authority. Here he asserts (p5) that 'there are demonstrable omissions (of churches) from the Surrey list' and, in a footnote, adds, these 'probably include Wotton, Thursley and Godstone'. Mr Briggs also cites a reference to Gilbert de l'Aigle's estates in Suffolk and Surrey. This reference seems to me too flimsy to prove anything.

My hypothesis thus remains that Thursley and Witley churches were perhaps constructed during the tenure of Earl Godwin (Bott 2003, 83). Further, that the obviously early Norman work at both churches can hardly be co-eval with the two primitive wood-framed window openings (which, I contend, are pre-Conquest) at each church. We shall not know the truth until dendrochronology has so far further advanced that the wooden frames can be examined without damaging invasion. Meantime, with respect, I continue to believe that the chronology proposed in my hypothesis, is more tenable than any other.

Bott, A, 2003 *A Guide to the Parish Churches of Witley and Thursley*

WOKING PALACE AND ITS PARK

An application has been made by the Friends of Woking Palace to the Heritage Lottery Fund for a new three year community-based programme of research into Woking Palace and its Park. A decision on the application is expected in March.

If successful it is expected that there will be excavations carried out on the site in the second half of September 2013, directed by Rob Poulton of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit.

Members of the Society interested in participating in the excavation phase of the project are asked to contact Richard Savage, who will be acting as the liaison point between the Society and the new Project.

GREAT BOOKHAM: VILLAGE STUDIES PUBLICATION

We are looking for people in the Great Bookham area who would be willing to undertake some desk-based research into the history of Great Bookham for the forthcoming Village Studies publication. A large amount of work has already been done on the project, but there is essential information on some aspects of the village that still needs to be gathered and refined.

If you are interested in helping, please contact Lyn Smith (E: lyn-smith@talktalk.net).

THE SUSSEX SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

A new venture to provide archaeology courses to the general public, and more specialized training courses for amateur and professional archaeologists. The School is run by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd, and the course tutors are all specialists, most of whom taught recently at the University of Sussex, including David Rudling.

We will run a series of day schools, evening classes and trips, together with practical training courses. In addition we will be looking to run a new research excavation and will be looking for volunteers to come forward for this project. It is hoped that we may in due course run an accredited Practical Archaeology Certificate.

Look out for our website, and if you have ideas for courses please get in touch: or
Tel: 01323 811785

WAR SURPLUS SALES

Sue Johnson

I am not a member of your Society but have just seen a copy of the *Bulletin* 435 and was intrigued to read the item about the POW camp at Holmbury St Mary. A possible further source of information about it could be the government records dealing with the disposal of surplus materials after the War ended and the adverts resulting from their efforts to get rid of stuff.

I got interested in the subject as I knew a lady whose father became caretaker at a no longer needed military hospital on Salisbury Plain in 1920, while the authorities decided what should be done with it. The whole family took over one of the officers' quarters as their living accommodation. Eventually the authorities decided on selling all the contents and buildings, resulting in a large auction sale locally. She was only about eight at the time, but remembered her father helping with the cataloguing of all the items. I set out to see if there was any mention in the local papers, and uncovered a treasure trove of adverts detailing all manner of items being offered for sale. This started a project on War surplus Sales in the Salisbury area, including checking 'for sale' ads both local papers for five years (over 1000 issues) and research at Kew. I made some progress but then got rather daunted by all there was, but one day I really must get back to it.

In the meantime I have dug out my old files, and enclose a bit of the introduction and a few other bits and pieces which might be useful. Good to see 20th century history being recorded before it all disappears; all too often it seems to be disregarded.

War Surplus Adverts in Salisbury Newspapers 1919-1923 (work in progress)

Introduction (extracts)

Disposal of surplus items after the First World War

'The following account is based on the Memorandum produced by the Disposal Board, printed in 1920, (MUN4/6314) surviving official records, the introductory notes in TNA class list for Ministry of Munitions records, and information from National Archives staff.

Even before the war officially ended it was recognised by the authorities that the disposal of the goods and equipment which would become surplus to requirements would be a mammoth undertaking. Traditionally each sector of the forces had made arrangements for the disposal of their own surplus items, now a central body responsible "for the sales of all surplus Government property whatsoever" (MUN4/6314 p8) and not just war stores, was to be set up under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Munitions.

Following initial unsatisfactory arrangements of a rather unstructured nature the Surplus Government Property Disposal Board was appointed on 23 January 1919. There were the usual bureaucratic hitches in the way of appointment of staff and finding of accommodation, then the practicalities of organisation were faced, in particular what general policy should be adopted. By March 1919 it had been decided

that wherever possible sales should be by public auction or public tender, with private tender for specialist items.

The Ministry of Munitions as such ceased to exist in 1921 and disposal of surplus property etc was then directed by the Treasurer appointed Disposal and Liquidation Department until 31 March 1924 then by their Surplus Stores (etc) Liquidation Dept. Subsequently the War Office took over the sale of property etc, while care of unsold property went to the Office of Works.

Once the disposal process was under way it was decided that press adverts in the national papers and trade publications were not sufficient and that a periodical publication called "Surplus" should be issued twice a month, on the 1st and the 15th. The first issue was June 1919, contained 64 pages and had a print run of 20,000 copies. These were distributed free to places such as government departments at home and abroad, county and municipal authorities, free libraries etc, and were for sale at W H Smith and other retail booksellers, including outlets on railway stations, at 3d a copy.

By 1921 it was felt in some quarters that *Surplus* was a dying publication – both the number being printed and those sold were decreasing and the range of goods available was diminishing, thus reducing possible interest. In October the Board decided to continue publication but from 1st January 1922 free copies were to be discontinued, unless requested by local authorities. The number to be printed was to be reduced from 7,000 to 5,000 due to the rising numbers of returns from selling agents, the price was to stay at 3d, and frequency was to drop to publication once a month, starting from 1st February 1922. The publication was discontinued completely after the July 1923 issue.'

There is one copy of the first issue in a file about the costs of producing *Surplus* (MUN4/5789), but the only other copies of the publication which have so far been traced are at the British Library, shelfmark BS28/13. (NB at the time this was seen it was kept off-site and had to be ordered in advance)

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS records at The National Archives

Class **MUN4** refers to items relating to the Disposal of Surplus Government Property. Entries are divided into sections for different subjects and places. Descriptions in the Class list for MUN4 cover a wide range of items and geographical areas and it is not easy to identify all references to a particular subject/place. A few items have been examined, eg **MUN4/3493**:

1919-20 Disposal of stores, timber, huts etc. This consisted of folders on timber, huts and building materials, furniture, plant and machinery (which was two thick wedges of paper). The huts and building materials folder was a collection of items on all aspects of disposal, memos and letters, schedules of materials, details of where items were wanted for. Included are items on huts for the Board of Agriculture required for Prisoners of War accommodation and to house men engaged in reclamation schemes, giving locations, including Chatham and several in Lincolnshire.

Another item noted in the catalogue was **MUN4/3855** with accounts in connection with prisoner of war camps 1914-1918.

Below are a couple of examples of entries in my (draft) summary table of sales in local papers. Salisbury had 2 papers, some firms seemed to favour just one, others put notices in both, it so happens that both these examples only appeared in the *Salisbury Journal*.

Year	Salis Times Edition	Details	Auctioneer	Salis Journal Edition
1920		Huts, timber etc at Mildown POW Camp, Blandford on Mch 8 & 9 & 10 if necessary	Edward L Croom [Blandford]	Feb 21,28 Mch 07
1921		Structural steelwork, railway material, huts etc at Airship Station Moreton, Dorset, on May 05 incl approx "200 tons of structural steelwork intended for the construction of two windscreens, each approximately 230 ft long by 75 ft high, but never erected"	Henry Duke & Son [Dorchester]	Apr 22,29

This gives you a flavour of the kind of information you find in the ads. I have sampled papers from other areas when I have had the time, and they all seem to have some ads, though they vary according to area, eg lots of naval supplies in Portsmouth papers, as you would expect.

The copies of *Surplus* at the British Library have also been examined, mostly just sampled due to time constraints, but all adverts found relating to local Salisbury sales were checked to see if more details were given. Sometimes there were, but often local newspaper ads seemed to have pretty detailed information on what was on offer, with *Surplus* not adding too much extra detail.

Below are a few oddments from my [very brief mostly] notes. Until land/buildings were indexed it is rather tedious to check, hence much easier to find refs in local papers first to give an exact date to aim for.

Issue 12 Nov 15

this and other issues have furniture etc which says has been removed from various locations, eg POW camps

Issue 61 Dec 01

Lands and bldgs section now has an index

Issue 62 Dec 15

[Lands and bldgs indexed, but large "display" type ads do not seem to be included in it]

EXCAVATIONS

CHURCH MEADOW, EWELL Summer 2013

Volunteers are being sought for our second season of excavations, which will take place between 3rd and 21st July, Wednesday to Sunday and from 10am to 4pm.

The site is within the Roman settlement and is traversed by Stane Street. Our first season last year uncovered Roman ditches, gullies and pits, as well as evidence for prehistoric activity (*Bulletin 435*, October 2012).

If you are interested in volunteering please register an initial interest with Lesley Hays – louhays@ntlworld.com or Tel: 01372 724172.

ASHTEAD ROMAN VILLA AND TILEWORKS

28th August to 17th September 2013

The Roman Studies Group is undertaking its eighth season of excavation on Ashted Common. Working days are grouped in three sets of five days from Wednesday to Sunday during the following weeks:

Wednesday to Sunday 28th August to 1st September

Wednesday to Sunday 4th to 8th September

Wednesday to Sunday 11th to 15th September

with 16th and 17th September likely to be needed for tidying up, etc.

The site is 15-20 minutes walk from the nearest car park and railway station. The excavation areas will be cleared of undergrowth but the Common is a Lyme disease risk area. There seems to be no inexpensive overnight accommodation in the area.

2012 developed our knowledge of the buildings west of the 'villa', and this work is to continue in 2013. More work is planned around the tile kiln and we are hoping that a narrow trench across parts of rooms 8 and 9 in the centre of the 'villa' will link together our work along the south of the building.

Our enthusiasm for this dig has to be moderated by the status of the site which is a Scheduled Monument, an area of Special Scientific Interest and a National Nature Reserve. We do, however, receive considerable assistance from the City of London, who own the site, who are attempting to develop an understanding of the whole tileworks complex.

No charge will be made for members of SyAS. Non-members will be asked to pay a non-returnable contribution towards the cost of organising the dig of £25 per 5 day week, or part thereof, to be paid before 17th July 2013. When your application for the dig has been accepted, cheques should be made payable to Surrey Archaeological Society, marked on the back only 'Ashted 2013' and sent to 29, Colcokes Road, Banstead, Surrey SM7 2EJ. For inexperienced newcomers preference will be given to those who can attend for at least 5 days.

If you are interested in taking part in the excavation and have not already been in touch, please contact Irene Goring on Irene@greenhayes.plus.com or Tel: 01737 362025 giving contact details and availability. Newcomers need to give an indication of their excavation skills.

Additionally, in spring we will be surveying as large an area as possible: fieldwork, contour survey, geophysics and if appropriate some test pitting are likely to be carried out. Anyone interested in helping should contact Alan Hall on alanr.hall@sky.com or Tel: 07807 534701.

CONFERENCES

ROMAN CITIES AND PORTS: LONDINIUM AND OSTIA

The Council for Kentish Archaeology

The Sevenoaks Community Centre

Saturday 20th April

Enclosing Londinium: the landward and riverside walls *Harvey Sheldon*

The London Mithraeum *John Shepherd*

Ostia *to be confirmed*

Tickets: £5, available from CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green, Kent TN15 8HP (SAE please). Website: www.the-cka.fsnet.co.uk

SERIAC 2013
South-eastern region Industrial Archaeology Conference
hosted by Kent Archaeological Society
Saturday April 27th
Dartford Grammar School, West Hill, Dartford

- 9am Arrival & registration, with tea and coffee
9.45 Opening proceedings *Ian Coulson*, President KAS
10 **Gunpowder Industry of Kent** *Alan Crocker*, Surrey IHG
10.45 break
11 **Ship building in Kent** *Richard Holdsworth*, Chatham Historic Dockyard
11.50 **Historic Aircraft Restoration** *Malcolm Moulton*, Medway Aircraft preservation Society.
12.40 Lunch
2pm **Early years of J&E Hall of Dartford** *Terry Young*, J&E Hall Technology Centre
2.50 **Cement Industry in Kent** *Jim Preston*
3.35 tea
3.55 **Kentish Motor Cycle manufacturers** *Nick Kelly*
4.40 closing remarks

Tickets: £12, with lunch £19.50. Applications with cheque, made out to Kent Archaeological Society, to David Gordon, 319 Lordship Lane, London SE22 8JH;

PUBLICATION

“A Hundred Years Behind the Times: The History of Bisley in Surrey”
by Tim Price

Melrose Books; ISBN: 978-1-908645-17-3; Hardback; 440 pp; £20.00 from the author (Tel: 01483 473154, free local delivery); £22.95 from the publisher (including P&P)

Packed with fascinating and enthralling historical information, this book shows how the village of Bisley in Surrey has been endowed with a remarkably long and eventful history, all the more surprising for it remains one of the smallest civil parishes in the county. Each chapter covers a specific aspect of the village in a way that the reader will find so much more absorbing than a chronological series of events.

Who can fail to be allured by the tale of Bisley detached, for example, (which is completely isolated from the rest of the village), or the ‘inside-out’ building, the Grade Two Listed hole in the ground, the witchcraft trial, or the bird bath used at baptisms? Some of the village folk are no less interesting: The miscreants, benefactors, indolent, hard-working and the poverty-stricken; their stories are all here. Even the title of the book is taken from a chapter which records that this disparaging epithet was made on more than one occasion.

LECTURE MEETINGS

5th February

“From manor house to medicine” by Emma Warren to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

7th February

"Wraysbury - history and archaeology" by Tony Kimber to the Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group in Staines Methodist Church at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th February

"The Archaeology of the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar" by Catherine Sinnott to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

11th February

"Isleworth and St Margarets in 1830 - a view from the Thames" by Andrea Cameron to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 8pm. Visitors welcome £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, Tel: 020 8891 3825 or www.richmondhistory.org.uk

11th February

"Ripley: A double funnel village" to Send & Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

12th February

"The Butterley Company (1790-2009)" by Gwilym Roberts, Formerly Chairman Acer Group & President ICE, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of the 37th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

12th February

"The Guy's Hospital Roman boat - to lift or not to lift" by Jane Sidell to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic theatre at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries Tel: 020 8764 8314.

12th February

"Early detective work and the formation of the CID" by Bob Bartlett to Newdigate Local History Society in the Village Hall at 8pm.

12th February

"Old photos of Sunbury and Shepperton" and AGM, to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre, Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £2.

15th February

"The Bookhams in WW2" by Michael Anderson to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute (top of High Street) at 7.30 for 8pm. All welcome £1.

16th February

“Local celebrations of Events and Heritage” by David Roe and Mick Taylor to Merton Historical Society at Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

16th February

“Roman Staines” by Nick Pollard to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Elm Grove Meeting Room at 3pm.

20th February

AGM and talks by members to Send & Ripley History Society in the annexe of Ripley Village Hall at 8pm.

26th February

“The Story of the Schneider Trophy and the Spitfire” by Colin van Geffen, Aviation Artist and Enthusiast, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford, 7.30-9.30pm. Part of the 37th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

28th February

“Royal Holloway College - an update” by Richard Williams to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

1st March

“Graphology” by Julie Hinton to the Friends of East Grinstead Museum at East Court Mansion at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.50.

2nd March

AGM followed by presentations from John Thornton, John Phillips and Clive Orton to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in the Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3pm. Visitors welcome £2.

4th March

“Industries of south-west Surrey” by Trevor Kennea to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th March

“Spelthorne from above” by Nick Pollard to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group in Staines Methodist Church at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th March

“A different view of life” by Peter Harknett to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th March

AGM followed by a talk by Jon Cotton to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

7th March

"William Cobbett, Aspects of his life" by Barbara Biddell to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.45pm.

8th March

"Settlement under the sand - Viking Orkney" by David Griffiths to Richmond Archaeology Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

11th March

Recent Community Archaeology Projects by Abby Guinness and Hannah Potter to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Meeting Room of the United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £3. New members welcome.

11th March

"The Old Deer Park - past, present and future: the transformation of Richmond's other park" by Paul Velluet to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, Tel: 020 8891 3825 or www.richmondhistory.org.uk

12th March

"The Changing Face of the Chemists Shop in the 20th Century" by Tony Yoward, Hampshire Industrial Archaeology Society member, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford, 7.30-9.30pm. Last meeting of the 37th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

12th March

Symposium with various speakers on recent local archaeological and historical work to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic theatre at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries Tel: 020 8764 8314.

12th March

"Henry Smith Charity" by Donald Thwaites to Newdigate Local History Society in the Village Hall at 8pm.

12th March

"Surrey roads - from turnpike to motorway" by Gordon Knowles to the Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

15th March

AGM followed by 'History on Record' by Roy Mellick to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute (top of High Street) at 7.30 for 8pm. All welcome £1.

16th March

"Archaeology of the Thameside Project" by a speaker from Pre-Construct Archaeology to Merton Historical Society at Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

16th March

"The Great Storm of 1987" by Bob Ogley to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridhe Library Lecture Hall at 3pm.

19th March

"Arts and Crafts gardens in the south-east" by Cherrill Sands to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre, Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £2.

20th March

"Palaces for the workers" by Carol Brown to Send & Ripley History Society in the annexe of Ripley Village Hall at 8pm.

21st March

"Owen Manning, William Bray and the writing of Surrey's County History" by Julian Pooley to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.45pm.

23rd March

"Bramley in the 1790s: the diaries of Elizabeth Davis of Gosden House" by Patricia Pratt to Bramley History Society in Holy Trinity Church Room at 2.30pm, followed by tea, biscuits and a chat.

3rd April

"The story of bee-keeping" by Liz Knee to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

4th April

"Roman Army" by John Smith to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group in Staines Methodist Church at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th April

"Not to be sneezed at!" by Brenda Matthews to the Friends of East Grinstead Museum at East Court Mansion at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.50.

6th April

“Tin-glazed tiles” by Ian Betts to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in the Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3pm. Visitors welcome £2.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be five further issues of the *Bulletin* next year. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
438	1st March	1st April
439	3rd May	3rd June
440	5th July	5th August
441	20th September	21st October
442	15th November	16th December

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The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next Issue: Next Issue: Copy required by 1st March for the April issue.

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