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HAVE YOUR SAY ON SURREY HERITAGE'S FUTURE (see p2)

Consultation on proposed cut-back at Surrey History Centre

David Bird



Surrey County Council is proposing very significant cuts to several services including those provided by the Library and Cultural Service Department. The cost of running Surrey History Centre is met within the Library and Cultural Services Department and the proposed cut in the annual budget for the whole department from £8.7m to £4.0m would, if implemented, have a dramatic effect on every aspect including Surrey History Centre.

Many of us work with or make use of the Surrey County Council services under review and know the quality of the staff and how greatly research by ourselves and others will be affected if the proposed cuts go ahead. It would be a sad state of affairs if a county such as our own cannot adequately provide services such as these that enhance the quality of life and sense of place for all our residents and visitors.

Please take the time to read the details of the consultation and, if you are willing, use link below to respond:

www.surreysays.co.uk/legal-and-democratic-services/libraries

The further link to the on-line consultation is at the bottom of the 'Have your say' page you first reach.

You will find several questions are about libraries but the write-in spaces in sections 2.1 and 4.3 give you the chance to say what you think about Heritage. We should be proud of Surrey's rich heritage and those providing the support services deserve our backing. I do encourage you to take part in the consultation before the deadline of January 4, 2019.





We are consulting on a range of services

If you live in Surrey, share
your views by **4 January 2019**

Surrey County Council has launched consultations on a range of services and wishes to hear the views of as many people as possible by Friday 4 January 2019 to help it to shape those services for the future and set a sustainable budget.

The Libraries and Cultural Services consultation includes the work done by Surrey Heritage (archives, archaeology and conservation). Your views are vitally important in determining the future direction of our service and we would really appreciate it if you would complete the short survey:

www.surreysays.co.uk/legal-and-democratic-services/libraries

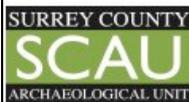
At present the proposal is to reduce the Cultural Services budget for 2019/20 (covering Libraries, Heritage, Surrey Arts, Adult Learning and Registration) by more than half - from £8.7 million to £4 million.

We would particularly draw your attention to questions 2.1 and 4.3 in the survey where there is space for you to express your views more fully on the county's Heritage service and its future shape and role in meeting the Council's priorities.

For further information about the Consultation on Council services, please go to:

www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk/consultation-on-council-services

Thank you for your support.



New members

Hannah Jeffery

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 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
Adam Butcher	Esher	Archaeological Excavations and Study
Thomas Evans	Worcester Park	Roman and Medieval Periods; Archaeological Methods and Techniques
Carl Gibbons	North Warnborough	Medieval, Ecclesiastical and Monastic
Bronach Gumbrell	Godalming	General
Joe Gumbrell	Godalming	Intending to study Archaeology and Anthropology
Phelim McIntyre	Liphook	World War 1/World War 2 Conflict Archaeology; Landscape Archaeology; Medieval; Pottery
Simon Maslin	Farnborough	Portable Antiquities; Small Finds
Patrick W Nelson	Shere	General Archaeology
Robert Nicholds	Godstone	Roman; Saxon; Industrial; Fieldwork (particularly in the Godstone area)
Barry Reed	Worcester Park	Roman to Current
Dirk van Meurs	Chobham	General Archaeology
Michelle van Meurs	Chobham	General Archaeology

Research Committee Annual Symposium

Saturday 23rd February 2019
Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead

The Research Committee's Annual Symposium will, as usual, report on recent work in the county including Guildown and Abinger.

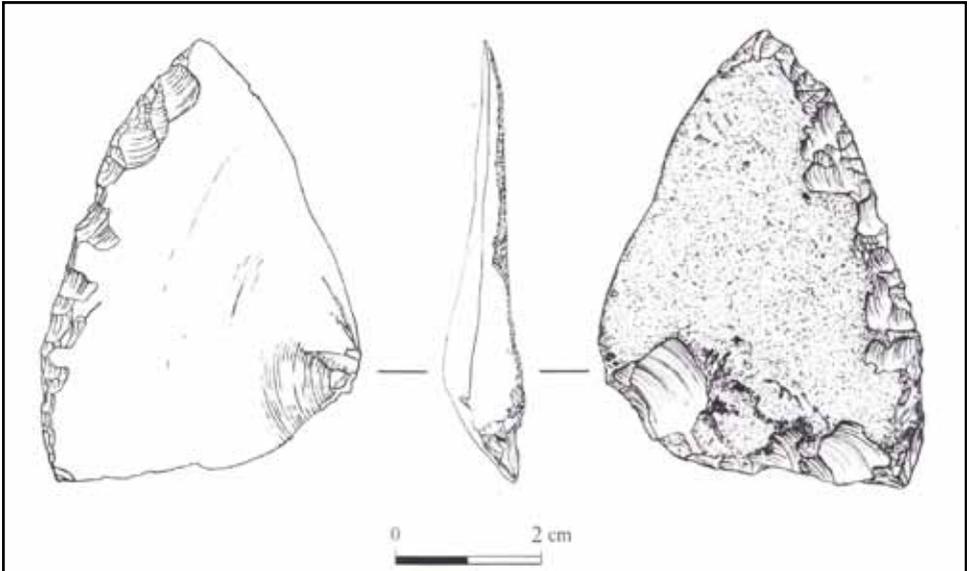
A booking form with programme details is available in this Bulletin and on the website. Tickets will be available online and from Castle Arch. Volunteers to help with refreshments and reporting would be welcome.

Exhibits for the Margary Award will be on display but more offers can be accommodated.

Lithic finds by the late George Inwood

Judie English

Between the late 1940s and the early 1990s the late George Inwood fieldwalked areas around Godalming, keeping his finds in small bags with hand written notes of the find spots. After his death boxes of these finds were found by his executor and rescued by Sue and John Janaway, who had known George but not the extent of his collection. Some sites produced large numbers of finds, particularly Romano-British sites at the A3 junction with roads to Shackleford and Hurtmore, and at Upper Eashing, and three medieval sites in the Puttenham / Shackleford area. These sites, together with an excavation in Hascombe, warrant further analysis, and it is the intention of this note to only record chance finds of worked flint on the various commons in the area. A later Bulletin note will include all small pottery assemblages. It is intended that this collection should be deposited at Godalming Museum with notes giving more detailed descriptions of the find spots.



Flint knife from Whirl Hill, Shackleford (drawn by Chris Taylor)

The large number of tools in proportion to debitage makes clear that, possibly apart from sites on Thursley Common, Mr Inwood's collection policy was biased towards pieces he found more interesting. However, the number of microliths does indicate he was looking at smaller pieces and the very few unworked flints found in his collection attests his skills.

Many locations produced flint blades but the sites on Thursley Common stand out for the number of tiny blade fragments recovered and may represent production areas re-visited on several occasions. A total of 19 microliths were recovered from all sites; nine are obliquely backed points but all are relatively small allowing a tentative suggestion that the collection belongs to the 'Horsham' and Later Mesolithic periods (Pitts & Jacobi 1979, 170). The greensand of south-west Surrey has produced a number of well known Mesolithic sites including Early examples around Frensham Great Pond (Rankine 1946-7; -- 1949), 'Horsham' period at Kettlebury Hill and Hankley Common (Jacobi 1981) and Later activity again at Kettlebury (Jacobi 1978).

Much of the remainder of the collection comprises undiagnostic pieces although very little of the relatively crude large flake debitage generally associated with Late Bronze Age

activity is present.

The tables given here summarise the location of the find spots – Mr Inwood frequently mentions specific trees and fences. The finds will be deposited at Godalming Museum with both a transcript of the full information and the original paper labels. The worked flints were identified and catalogues by the Lithics Group of the Surrey Archaeological Society and the illustration drawn by Chris Taylor.

References

- Jacobi R.M. The Mesolithic of Sussex, in Drewett, P.L. (ed) *Archaeology of Sussex to AD1500*, CBA Res Rep **29**, 15-22
- Jacobi, R.M. 1981 The last hunters in Hampshire, in Shennan, S.J. & Schadla-Hall, R.T. 1981 *The archaeology of Hampshire from the Palaeolithic to the Industrial Revolution*, Hants Field Club Mono **1**, 10-25
- Pitts, M.W. & Jacobi, R.M. 1979 Some aspects of change in flaked stone industries of the Mesolithic and Neolithic in southern Britain, *J Archaeol Sci* **6**, 163-177
- Rankine, W.F. 1946-7 Mesolithic chipping floors in the wind blown deposits of west Surrey SyAC **50**, 1-8
- Rankine, W.F. 1949 *A Mesolithic survey of the west Surrey greensand*, SyAS Res Paper **2**

Parish	NGR	Site name	Finds
Bramley	SU992449	Bunkers Hill, Unsted	One flake, one burnt flint
Bramley		Thorncombe Street	One truncated flake
Busbridge	SU965411	Shadwell Copse	One core trimming flake
Busbridge	SU992420	Stilemans	One scraper
Busbridge	SU98754258	Munstead Water Tower	One scraper
Busbridge	SU993424	Broomhook Copse	One blade, two scrapers, one flake
Busbridge	SU993424	Broomhook Copse	Two scrapers, one core, one flake
Compton	SU946464	Abbot's Wood	Two blades, one scraper, two flakes, one awl
Compton	SU954467	Eastbury Park	One scraper / awl
Elstead	SU878459	Crooksbury Hill	Two blades
Elstead	SU900416	The Moat	One blade, one scraper, 5 flakes, 3 microliths, one awl
Elstead	SU707434	Bonfire Hill	One awl
Elstead	SU 912425	Ockley Common	One scraper
Godalming		Westbrook area	Four blades, 18 scrapers, 10 cores, 52 flakes, one ground axe fragmnt, 10 worked flakes, one burnt flint
Godalming		Westbrook area	11 blades, 23 scrapers, two leaf-shaped, one hollow based, one barbed and tanged arrowheads, three cores, 52 flakes, one spurred flake, one axe fragment, one notched blade
Godalming		Westbrook	One scraper
Godalming		Westbrook, supposed pit dwelling	Three scrapers, one blade, three cores, 26 flakes
Godalming		Aaron's Hill	One scraper
Godalming			One scraper, one core

Parish	NGR	Site name	Find
Godalming			Two blades, one end scraper, one leaf-shaped arrowhead (part), two flakes, one burnt flint
Godalming	SU968440	Parish churchyard	Four blades, seven flakes
Godalming	SU965454	Charterhouse	One scraper
Godalming	SU965454	Charterhouse	Two microliths
Godalming	SU965454	Charterhouse	Five blades, three microliths, two burins
Godalming	SU965454	Charterhouse	One core trimming flake, six flakes, one ground axe flake
Godalming	SU964428	Ashtead Lane	Two cores, one core trimming flake, 10 flakes, one burnt flint
Hambledon	SU98253918	Little Burgate Farm	One leaf-shaped arrowhead
Hascombe	SU99554155	Winkworth Aboretum	One blade, one scraper, four flakes, one knife
Hascombe	SU978396	Hydons Ball	One blade
Hascombe	SU996418	Thorncombe Street	One blade
Hascombe	SU996418	Thorncombe Street	One blade
Hascombe		Beaconsfield, South Munstead	One scraper, one flake
Liphook	SU834321	Lowsley House	One scraper
Milford	SU938419	Mousehill Down	One assymetric arrowhead
Milford	SU938419	Mousehill Down	One scraper
Milford	SU938419	Mousehill	One blade, one scraper, one core, one flake
Milford		Lower Mousehill Lane	Four flakes
Milford		Cuckoo Lane	One flake
Peper Harow	SU924433	Royal Common	Two blades, one core trimming flake, two microburins, 30 flakes, 21 burnt flint
Peper Harow	SU924433	Royal Common	Two blades, one scraper, 12 flakes, 38 fragments, 21 burnt flint
Peper Harow	SU924433	Royal Common	Three blades, one flake, five burnt flint
Peper Harow	SU924433	Royal Common	Two blades, one flake, one microlith
Peper Harow	SU924433	Royal Common	One blade
Peper Harow	SU923426	Royal Common	Four flakes, two burnt flint
Peper Harow	SU923426	Royal Common	Seven Neo / EBA scrapers, one awl, one worked flake
Peper Harow	SU932448	Warren Lodge	One flake
Peper Harow	SU915421	Ockley Common	One flake
Peper Harow			Two blades, one scraper, two microburins
Peper Harow			One flake
Puttenham	SU925470	Near Gores Farm	Three burnt flint
Puttenham	SU942477	Puttenham Heath	One scraper, one microlith
Puttenham		Puttenham Heath	Two scrapers, four flakes

Parish	NGR	Site name	Find
Puttenham		Little Common	One notched blade, one scraper, two microliths, one fragments
Puttenham		Lower Puttenham Common	One scraper, one core (fragment, one flake
Puttenham		Puttenham Common	One barbed & tanged arrowhead (part)
Puttenham	SU920456	S of Rodsall Manor	One blade, three scrapers, two core trimming flakes, five flakes
Eashing, Shackleford	SU956443	Stovolds Fields	EBA scraper
Eashing, Shackleford	SU956443	Stovolds Fields	Flake
Eashing, Shackleford	SU956443	Stovolds Fields	Late Mesolithic narrow-backed blade
Eashing, Shackleford	SU956443	Stovolds Fields	One blade, three flakes
Eashing, Shackleford	SU956443	Stovolds Fields	One scraper, two cores, one flake, one fragment, one possible axe fragment
Eashing, Shackleford	SU956544	Stovolds Fields	EBA lop-sided arrowhead
Eashing, Shackleford	SU953444	S of Slowley Copse	Ten flakes, one burnt flint
Eashing, Shackleford	SU947434	W of Eashing Lane	One core trimming flake, two flakes
Eashing, Shackleford		Upper Eashing	One scraper, one core, five flakes
Eashing, Shackleford		Landslide	Five blades, two scrapers, one arrowhead, five flakes
Eashing, Shackleford		Landslide	One denticulated scraper, one flake
Eashing, Shackleford	SU94754330	Upper Eashing Field	One blade, one scraper
Eashing, Shackleford	SU94754330	Upper Eashing Field	One scraper
Eashing, Shackleford	SU953439	Upper Eashing	One scraper
Eashing, Shackleford	SU948444	Eashing Copse	One scraper, one flake
Eashing, Shackleford		Milton's Wood	One scraper
Eashing, Shackleford		Eashing Park	One core
Shackleford	SU951448	Hurtmore, Spion Cop	One scraper, one burin
Shackleford	SU951448	Hurtmore, Spion Cop	One blade, one microlith (broken)
Shackleford	SU951448	Hurtmore, Spion Cop	Three scrapers, two utilised flakes
Shackleford	SU951448	Hurtmore, Spion Cop	One blade, one assymetric arrowhead, one notched flake, one flake
Shackleford			One scraper, one notched flake
Shackleford			One knife (illustrated)
Shackleford			One notched blade, two scrapers, three flakes
Shackleford	SU925449	SE of Mitchen Hall	One blade, one core trimming flake, seven flakes
Shackleford	SU925449	SE of Mitchen Hall	Neo leaf-shaped arrowhead
Shackleford	SU925449	A3 junction	12 flakes
Shackleford	SU925449	A3 junction	Two cores, six flakes

Parish	NGR	Site name	Find
Shackleford	SU925449	A3 junction	One blade, one scraper, one core, one awl, one fabricator, eight flakes, one burnt flint
Shackleford	SU946453	A3 junction	Two scrapers, four flakes, one hammerstone fragment
Shackleford	SU946453	A3 junction	19 blades, one core tool, 26 flakes, three utilised flakes
Shackleford	SU946453	A3 junction	One scraper
Shackleford	SU946453	A3 junction	One Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead
Shackleford	SU946453	A3 junction	One blade, two scrapers, two cores, one core trimming flake, 15 flakes, one awl
Shackleford	SU926456	Whirl Hill	Three scrapers, one core, nine flakes, one shale flake
Shackleford	SU926457	Whirl Hill	Two cores
Shackleford		Whirl Hill	One knife
Shackleford	SU919449	Near Attleford	One blade
Shackleford		Shackleford Heath	One scraper, one flake
Shackleford		Hurtmore Farm	One flake
Shalford	SU8951448		Two scrapers, one core, three flakes
Thursley	SU895387		Two cores, four flakes
Thursley	SU91454040	Thursley Common	Five blades, one scraper, two cores, one core trimming flake, 41 fragments, nine burnt flint
Thursley	SU917404	Thursley Common, hammer pond	Four blades, one scraper, five flakes, 23 fragments, 18 burnt flint
Thursley	SU917404	Thursley Common, hammer pond	One blade, two scrapers, one core trimming flake, 9 flakes, three microliths, 28 fragments, eight burnt flint
Thursley	SU917434	Thursley Common	Nine blades, two scrapers, one denticulated scraper, one fabricator, six flakes, 85 fragments
Thursley	SU899414	Thursley Common	One scraper, one core trimming flake, two flakes, one microlith, one fabricator
Thursley	SU91404005	Thursley Common	One blade, two scrapers, two cores, two flakes
Thursley	SU91404005	Thursley Common	Six blades, one scraper, one core, three core trimming flakes, 63 fragments
Thursley	SU91404005	Thursley Common	One broken arrowhead, one tranchet arrowhead, one blade, one core, one microlith, one burin, 54 fragments
Thursley	SU91404005	Thursley Common	18 blades, two cores, 240 fragments
Thursley	SU91404005	Thursley Common	11 blades, two cores, four flakes, one burin, 150 fragments
Thursley	SU91404005	Thursley Common	10 blades, three cores, two core trimming flakes, 100 fragments
Thursley	SU91404005	Thursley Common	Nine blades, one core, one core trimming flake, six flakes, 17 fragments
Thursley	SU905410	Thursley Common	Three blades, one scraper, one core trimming flake, four flakes
Thursley	SU905410	Thursley Common	One blade, one scraper
Thursley	SU905410	Thursley Common, Pudmans Hill	Four blades, two microliths
Thursley	SU905410	Thursley Common, Pudmans Hill	One truncated blade, one microlith, one burin, one fragment
Thursley	SU91154065	Thursley Common	One truncated blade, one scraper, one core trimming flake, one burnt flint

Parish	NGR	Site name	Find
Thursley	SU917407	Thursley Common, Birds Copse	One blade, eight flakes, two burnt flint
Thursley	SU903406	Thursley Common, Will Reeds	One scraper
Thursley	SU899398	Cricket Green	Three blades
Thursley	SU886422	Hankley Common, Yagden Hill	Two flakes
Thursley	SU914388	Bowlhead Green	Barbed & tanged arrowhead
Thursley	SU914388	Bowlhead Green	Four blades, one core trimming flake, one microlith, six flakes
Thursley	SU914403	W of Hammer Pond	Three blades, seven fragments, 15 burnt flint
Thursley	SU89784065	Truxford	One scraper
Thursley		Hankley Common	Two blades, two flakes
Thursley		Red Lion Garage	One scraper, one flake
Tilford	SU868451		One scraper, two flakes
Witley		Temple Hill	One blade
Witley	SU942430		One blade, one flake
Witley	SU937400	Mare Hill	One flake
Witley	SU953392	Common Piece	One scraper

David Williams Memorial Conference

Kayt Hawkins

The programme for the David Williams memorial conference on Saturday 9 February at the Surrey History Centre will be finalised shortly and it is looking great! There is a strong medieval theme to the day, with a range of papers on specific find types, David's illustration work, medieval households and regional studies utilising PAS data from Surrey. Places are limited – we are asking people to book through Eventbrite as the preferred option, or alternatively to email me at Kayt.Hawkins@surreycc.gov.uk to reserve a place. Updates and the Eventbrite link will be posted on the SyAS website, and you can follow us on twitter [@DW1Conference](https://twitter.com/DW1Conference).



A Late Saxon and Early Medieval Cemetery in Godalming – Part 3 Local context – CORRECTION

Rob Poulton

Please note that the incorrect image was used for Figure 3 (on page 4) of the previous Bulletin 470. The correct image is placed below, and the editor apologises for the error.

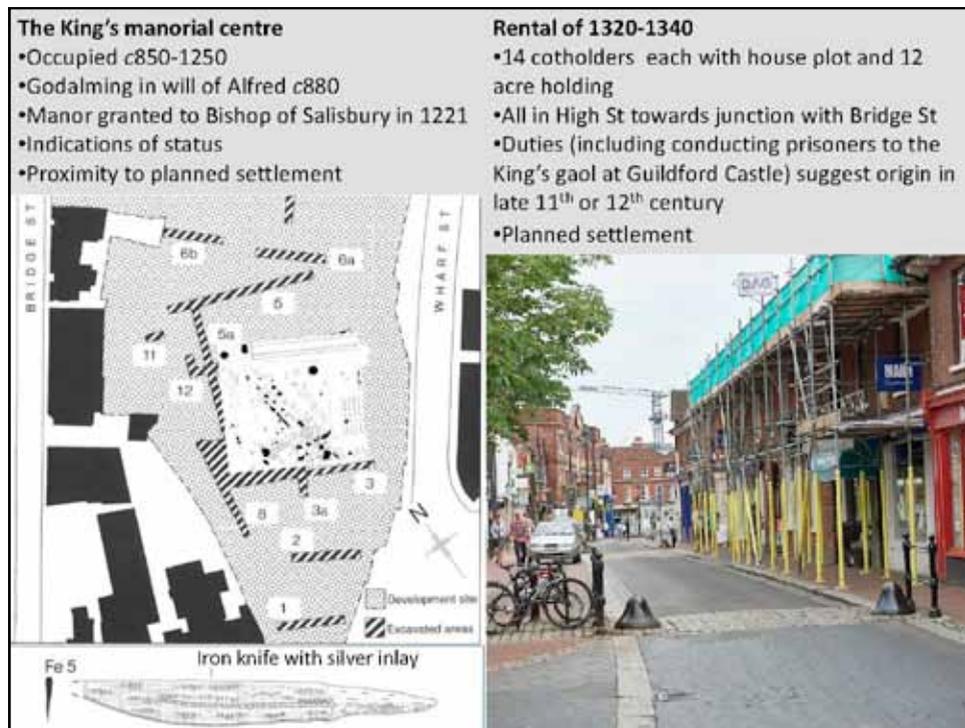


Fig 3 Plan of the Co-operative site excavations with a view along the east end of the High St, with the location of the planned settlement on the right hand side and the junction with Bridge St at the far end

The Royal Oak, Trinity Churchyard, Guildford

Mary Alexander

I have long been interested in the old rectory of Holy Trinity, Guildford which is probably the only medieval house remaining in Guildford, and I wanted to find out more about it. The Society kindly gave a grant for dendro-chronology for which I am very grateful. The work was carried out by Dr Andy Moir of Tree-Ring Services, who has done a lot of work on Surrey's timber-framed houses.¹

The rectory, or parsonage house as it was usually called, is at the south end of the churchyard and the church is on the north, next to the High Street. They were probably established in a deliberate act of planning when Guildford was made into a planned town in the 10th century.² The rectory was originally a four bay house now represented by nos. 13 and 14 Trinity Churchyard, to the east of no. 15, the Royal Oak. The buildings have been studied by the Domestic Buildings Research Group (DBRG) for Surrey in 1984, 1986

and 2006, which established that no. 15 had been added on to the eastern part.³ Brigid Fice, Martin Higgins and Rod Wild of the DBRG attended the dendro-dating and were able to make new observations about the development of the buildings. I am very grateful for their help with the technicalities of timber-framing. They will be writing up their thoughts in due course: this is an interim article to make known the result of the dendro-dating.



All three houses were sampled thoroughly but sadly only the Royal Oak produced a date, of 1417. The east range had been tentatively dated to c. 1500 – a safe bet, but inaccurate as it turns out. The pub is later than the rest of the building so it is frustrating that the earlier part could not be dated. Martin Higgins noted that the eastern-most bay (no. 13) had had its roof altered to make it into a cross-wing, which is how it appears today, so clearly the building was altered over the years, as one might expect. The Royal Oak section is bigger and more elaborate than the earlier part, giving rise to all sorts of possibilities as to what was happening in Guildford or Holy Trinity at that date.

Notes

1 Tree-Ring Services Report GURO/22/18. There is a copy in the Society's library.

2 Mary Alexander, forthcoming

3 DBRG reports 569, 1528, 1528B

City-states, *Lingua Francas* and Social Networks: continuity within the Vales of Post-Roman Surrey

Gavin Smith

The issue of cultural continuity

In *Bulletin 469* I suggested Surrey's major physical infrastructure – its road and urban networks – may be basically Roman. Yet if so, by what social mechanisms might such continuity have been achieved? Let me argue that three minimum preconditions would need to be met: that throughout, a level of trading survived (not everyone was reduced to complete self-sufficiency); that someone undertook at least a level of basic physical maintenance; and that societal law survived to the extent that 'rights-of-way' continued to be respected. Conceivably such preconditions might be met even during short-term ethnic cleansing, wholesale migration and economic collapse. But as likely, we should be considering racial segregation, intermarriage, cultural mixing, social elites, differential economic and breeding advantage, and more gradual economic change.

Survival of the *civitates*

I cited Roman Britain's provincial capitals as the continuing destinations of Surrey's pre-*turnpike* road system: London, Rochester, Canterbury, Winchester, Chichester.¹ Yet traditionally, our Roman cities are supposed to have died, then somehow revived – a perspective derived from Gildas,² whose oft cited passage, referring presumably to the revolts led from Kent by Hengest and Sussex by *Ælle* in the 470s, reads '*...not even at the present day are the civitates of our country inhabited as formerly; deserted and dismantled, they lie neglected.*' This event, even though Gildas may have been writing c. 530-70, is however

quite likely to have been both partial and short-lived. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* for 457 had referred to *Lundenbyrg* (ie the walled city of London) as a 'stronghold' (*burh*) of the 'Britons' AD; over a century later (577) to the *ceastra* (a Roman term) of Bath, Cirencester and Gloucester being captured from the Britons and associated with 'kings'. Elsewhere Bede and/or the *Chronicle* make reference, referring to dates prior to the 730s, to Canterbury, Rochester and Winchester.³ A continuation of urbanism in post-Roman times thus seems reported. Additionally see the archaeological evidence of 'black (or dark) earth' – if a low-tech late/post-Roman non-agrarian *urban* deposit of mud walls, thatch, earthen floors, embers and animal dung⁴ – found in the City of London (but also at Southwark and Staines). While such analysis remains controversial,⁵ equivalent deposits in Denmark are accepted as marking Viking towns (and in Brazil lost Amazonian 'towns').

Canterbury, Chichester and Winchester became the capitals of early *de facto* city-states in the South East, dubbed Kent, Sussex and Wessex. Anderson has applied a city-state model to much of western post-Roman Europe.⁶ Note particularly that the Roman term *civitas*, used by Gildas and Bede, meant in classical times 'tribal quasi city-state'.⁷ Nennius, a Welsh monk writing in Latin probably in the 820s records an undated list in Welsh of the twenty-eight *civitates* of Britain⁸ – this looks earlier and genuine, and includes London (given as *Cair Lunden*), Canterbury (*Cair Ceint*) and Winchester (*Cair Guinntguic*). Richard Coates⁹ argues *Cair Lunden* a genuine late British name; a similar argument might be applied to the rest of Nennius' list. Fascinatingly, *Cair Guinntguic* seemingly embraces Winchester's suburb of Weeke: *vicus/gwic/wic* (see below) presumably relating to a city gate post-Roman trading centre. *Lundenbyrg*, given its citation in the *Chronicle*, seems initially to have been the focus of a further city-state; with, I suggest, northern Surrey lying within its purlieu, while the upper Mole and Wey valleys of the Weald regained a level of political independence.¹⁰

A succession of *lingua francas*

Linguistics has long been regarded as telling societal evidence; but this subject too is fraught. The Weald shows plenty of evidence for a surviving proto-Welsh 'Celtic' element (which I might see as an elite, Bronze Age imposition from the Atlantic West)¹¹ in place-name memes like *crug/cruc* (if 'barrow'), *cadeir* ('chair, hillfort'), *coed/cet* ('wood'), *cefn* ('ridge'), *cilt* ('high') and *lyss* ('hall'), appearing in significant estate names.¹² By contrast, Wealden dialect words – including *ford* (perhaps 'causeway'), *gill* ('ravine'), *fold* ('animal fold'), *lēah* (perhaps 'common pasture') and *hyrst* (probably 'coppicewood') – resemble variously Welsh, Scandinavian or Flemish, and could be regarded as earlier, and derived from local 'Primitive Indo-European' and effectively be 'native'. Latin – the Roman era superstrate – arguably is displayed in estate name largely in our Thames Valley, in *porta/port* ('port, town'), *castra/ceaster* ('fortified site'), *strata/stræt* ('road'), *ora* (if 'bank/embanked site'), *camera* ('chamber'), possibly *cathedra* ('seat of power'), *vicus/wic* (if 'trading site'), *ecclesia/ecles* ('church'), *fontana/funta* ('spring/fountain/holy well/font'), *campus* (if 'common field') and *limes* ('border').¹³ In sum, we perhaps see in Surrey a partially localised pattern of layered, linguistic substrates.¹⁴

'Old English' arguably is thus not 'native' to any part of Surrey.¹⁵ Just possibly it is a mercantile Germanic *lingua franca* out of London, thereafter becoming national. Logically sourced c.600-700 AD, might it not be associated with a Germanic-culture social elite in Britain that emerged from sundry elements: London's 'Frisian' traders (Bede, 4,22);¹⁶ Kentish international Frankish (for which see below); and surviving Roman army mercenary Germanic *foederati* communities and subsequent sub-Roman equivalents?¹⁷ Such an interpretation of Old English – not excluding Germanic 'Anglian' in at least East Anglia – has the merit of being in conformity with modern concepts of language convergence'.¹⁸ In addition, Iron Age 'Belgic' elites in southern England may also have spoken Germanic.¹⁹ Plus, under the Romans, Frisians settled in coastal Kent.²⁰

A Belgian contact advises me that Old English is not closest to Frisian (as often stated), but to West Flemish.²¹ In other words perhaps to the defunct initial imperial language of the Frankish Merovingian empire, which originated in the southern Low Countries and only subsequently adopted the local Latinate 'French' – ie 'Frankish' – of its new capital ex-Roman Paris. Frankish / West Flemish probably was the language of post-Roman London's main *emporium* trading partner, *Quentovic* (now lost) on the northern French coast by Étapes;²² and related to that of another, *Dorestad* (the site of an *emporium* by a fort of the Roman *Limes Germanicus* frontier, replaced by Wijk bij Duurstede) on the Oude Rijn/Old Rhine near Utrecht. Note the probably Latin-derived *vicus/vic/wijk/wic/vik*, 'trading place', in these names – as found in *Lundenwic*, *Homwic*, *Gitbewic* and *Eferwic /Jorvik* for the *emporia* London, Southampton, Ipswich and York. Imperial Frankish/Flemish would have been known to the first 'Anglo-Saxon-Jute' controller of London, King Æthelberht of Kent, married as he was to Bertha a Christian Merovingian princess (Bede, 1,25). Old English could be expected to contain elements from Latin (the rival superstrate), but not proto-Welsh or native British (mere substrates).

Social networks

If in Britain our Germanic component compounded migrant 'Angles' (in parts of East Anglia and the North East), and various 'Saxon' groups (scattered about Britain by the Romans and post-Romans, largely male and presumably eager to conjoin with the local population), we can perhaps understand how the generality of 'Britons' eventually embraced 'Anglo-Saxonnness'. The term was a political construct of Bede (730s), thereafter adopted by *bretwalda* Alfred (c. 890) in his *Chronicle* – documents both compiled long after the events described. We are dealing with a shift of consciousness. Here the models of *lingua franca*s and political city-states come into their own. Tore Janson's *Speak: A Short History of Languages*²³ describes *lingua franca*s as shared languages used for practical purposes between people of different tongues. In sociological 'social network' terms, *lingua franca*s arise usually as the outcome either of military conquest, trade or a combination of the two; not uncommonly associated with changes in culture through a metropolis and social control through religion.²⁴ Janson like Anderson assumes the traditional narrative for Britain; yet his model would seem pertinent to the history of Roman Britain's 'Saxon Shore' forts which are now seen as trading or stores centres (both 'Port'/Portchester and *Anderitum*/Pevensey figure in the *Chronicle*'s 5th century narrative), and Bede's (2,3) description of London as a trading *emporium* [*sic*].

The known religious actor in post-Roman Britain was the Christian Church, and some argue that it was 7th century papal bishops who revived our 'hitherto defunct' Roman cities. If so, the Church remembered to reapply Romano-British city names,²⁵ yet presumably at the same time facilitated the Germanic speech of its elite local sponsors. In contrast, I would argue that the city-state and *lingua franca* models better fit the incidental documentary evidence provided by Bede, Nennius and the *Chronicle*. Perhaps most tellingly, one version of the *Chronicle*²⁶ mentions for 465 a man Wipped, 'a very rich man of Hengist's party' – most likely a maritime trader.

Whichever model one prefers, it is probable that – taking simultaneously an anthropological and an economic stance – linguistic fashions emanated, as they have always done, outwards into surrounding hinterlands from relevant cultural centres: in this instance from London, Canterbury, Ipswich and York. Initially to the rural aristocracy; only later 'downwards' to the general rural community. More localised cultural eddies may be visible. Such a mechanism might explain the odd place-name characteristics of Surrey's relatively remote Godalming district, focussed around the early but now defunct central-places Peper Harow (a temple) and Eashing (a fort), where simultaneously are found Wealden and 'British' toponymic forms (*ford*, *cumb*, *dūn*, *lēah*, *crūc*), alongside ostentatiously 'Germanic' 'pagan' identifiers (as at Peper Harow, Thursley, Tuesley), together with an

'erratic' of 7th century East Anglian derived estate-naming formulae (*stede*, *ingas*, *hām*).²⁷ Into this obscure but locally focal Wealden vale, I suggest, elite British and Germanic-identifying groups sequentially introduced post-Roman linguistic fashions at dates earlier than to intervening less favoured districts. Perhaps in parallel, local Roman villa estates such as that known by Polsted may have transmogrified into 'Saxon' estates – albeit in newly degraded format – with marginally relocated and renamed 'farmstead' foci.

Successive cultural incursions

Given a probable lack of general population change, the survival at least in part of a regional 'civitas' macro social structure, and a shifting skeleton of more local central-places in vale-focussed districts, I conclude that Surrey's local communities may well have managed to achieve my preconditions for social infrastructure survival; that is: trade, rights-of-way and at least some degree of limited road maintenance, throughout, that is, the Europe-wide economic faltering and Justinian plague of the 540s, and Surrey's periodic political and cultural incursions. The latter included Irish evangelism (perhaps associated with the place-name memes *ēg*) and successively changing overlordships in London: that of 'Kent' (failed in the 560s, but achieved in the 600s and 660s; *gē*, as in 'Surrey'), 'East Anglia' (610s; *stede*, *hōh*), 'Wessex' (630s and 680s; *ingas*) and 'Mercia' (670s; *hām*). Several 'Wessex' 'kings' – Cerdic, Cæawlin, Cædwalla – had British names.²⁸ Conceivably, as late as the 680s, formally-pagan *Caedwalla* 'emerging from the Weald' was perhaps associated with a proto-Welsh named *llys* ('court'), at Liss not far from the minster he subsequently founded at Farnham on the upper Wey.

Notes

- 1 Respectively, Roman *Londinium*, *Durobrivæ*, *Duroaerno Venta Belgarum Cantiacorum* and *Navimago Regentium*; Bede's *Lundonia*, *Durobreui* / *ciuitas Hrofi*, *Durouernis* and *ciuitas Uenta* (For Chichester Bede cites only the earlier diocesan focus Selsey)
- 2 *De Excidio et Conquestu Britanniae*, 24, 26
- 3 As well as St Albans, Salisbury, Dorchester-on-Thames, Chester, Lincoln, York, Carlisle
- 4 Macphail, R.I. & Scaife, R.G., 1987, The geographical and environmental background, in Bird, J. & D.G., pp. 31-52
- 5 Seemingly some parts of some British cities including Canterbury and York become temporarily flooded
- 6 Anderson, P., 2013, *Passages From Antiquity to Feudalism*, Verso. He omits Britain, but here could be wrong.
- 7 Wachter, J., 1978, *Roman Britain* (repd. Sutton, 2001)
- 8 Nennius largely has been written off by English historians (excepting Morris, J., 1980, *Nennius: British History and The Welsh Annals*, Phillimore), possibly because he was Welsh
- 9 Coates, R., 1998, A New Explanation of the Name of London, *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 96, pp. 203-2
- 10 See Smith, G., 2017, *Cherchefelle* and a new model of the Weald, *SAS Bull.* 463
- 11 Koch, J.T. & Cunliffe, B., eds., 2013, *Celtic from the West 2*, Oxbow Books
- 12 viz. *Crichfeld*, possibly Caterham, Chiddingly, Chevening, Chiltington, Liss
- 13 viz. *Waleport* (Kingston), Rochester, Streatham, Nore, Camberwell, possibly Caterham, West Wickham, Hampton Wick, *eclcs hamm* (Bisley), Pitch Font (Limpsfield), Addiscombe, Limpsfield
- 14 These linguistic reinterpretations are in several cases my own, differing from those found in Watts, V., 2004, *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Cambridge UP (or *Bosworth-Toller Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, www.bosworthtoller.com); compare Smith, G., 2005, *Surrey Place-names*, Heart of Albion Press.
- 15 Rob Poulton (Poulton, R., 1987, Saxon Surrey, in Bird, J. & D.G., *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, SAS, pp. 197-222) perhaps drew a similar implication.

- 16 Bede's usage of 'Frisian' may be confusing, as in his reference (5,2) to the Englishman Willibrord as 'bishop to the Frisians' at Utrecht; the Rhine and *Dorestad* had been fought over by Frisians and Franks
- 17 Hengist is overtly described thus by both Bede (1,15) and Nennius; in *Beowulf* the hero hires himself out to the king of the Frisians. Surrey equivalents perhaps included the Germanic-culture tumulus pagan burials, probably late 7th century, each of a 'males occupant of exceptional stature' (Poulton, 1987).
- 18 Garrett, P., 2012, *Attitudes to Language*, CUP; Foster, P. & Renfrew, C., (eds.) 2006, *Phylogenetic methods and the prehistory of languages*, Oxbow Books
- 19 Briggs, D. & Newton, S., *British Archaeology Matters*, Jan/Feb 2016
- 20 Wolfram, H., 1997, *The Roman Empire and its Germanic Peoples*, University of California Press; Gerret, 1995, *The Anglo-Frisian Relationship Seen from an Archaeological Point of View*
- 21 And certainly not to Angeln, Saxon or Jutish
- 22 Coupland, S., 2002, Trading Places: Quentovic and Dorestad reassessed, *Early Medieval Europe*, 11, no. 3, pp. 209-232
- 23 Janson, T., 2002, Oxford UP
- 24 Examples include Roman Latin in Gaul, Mecca Arabic in Syria and Zanzibar Swahili in Uganda
- 25 Such a model would seem inappropriate for many examples: say Gloucester, Dorchester, Portchester, Brancaster
- 26 *MS Cotton Domitian Aviii*. Cited in Swanton, M., 2000, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*, Phoenix, p. 15, note 18
- 27 For a review of the possible dates, origins and distributions of these early place-name forms, see Smith, 2005
- 28 Hills, C., 2003, *Origins of the English*, Duckworth

Roman 'district' roads and associated activities

Gavin Smith

I was pleased to see responses by David Bird and David Graham to my piece (*SAS Bulletin 469*)¹ on Surrey's Roman physical infrastructure – its road and urban networks – published in *Bull. 470*.

David G. put me right on the non-Roman-ness of Farnham town, though noting that Neatham might have been a station on my assumed A3/A31 London-Winchester Roman road. This begs several questions. Was a Roman precursor to Farnham (which looks to be in the right place) lost to gravel-digging in the Badshot Lea/Tongham Blackwater river flats: an equivalent situation to that I noted for Burpham/Guildford and *Waleport*/Kingston? Was the temple at *Cusan weoh*/Willey,² like perhaps that at Flexford, a roadside temple on this route? And was Wyke/Ash/Flexford additionally an on-road trading site?

David B. points out that my thoughts necessarily are largely speculative – a charge I admit to – and makes a welcome call for a programme of serious archaeological Roman road-hunting (though his statement that Chevalier's observations on Roman road patterns in Gaul are irrelevant to Britain was proffered without explanation). By personal communication via the editor, Peter Harp has offered support for the concept of the A217 being Roman at least between Banstead Crossroads and Tadworth; he suggests further that the Burgh Heath–Ewell road (Reigate Rd) be a link to Stane Street, but also that there might be another potential link via Sandy Lane to Cheam. If so, the latter I suggest might be extended north to the Kingston area via approximately Malden Rd and South Lane in Malden: perhaps revealing the alignment of The Broadway in Cheam as a subsequent roadside trading village. Equally interesting would seem the alignment of High Street through Sutton, being the former A217 leading towards Stane Street at Morden.

Peter's stance accepts a far denser network of in effect 'district' Roman roads, the latter characterised by lesser destinations and designed with multiple straightish short sections. Speculation is of course easy; but arguably, Surrey's highways prior to the turnpike era consisted in the main of a bodge-up of poorly-maintained, partially diverted and realigned Roman trunk and 'district' roads, overlying a tangle of surviving Bronze Age rural tracks. That at least is my working hypothesis. Archaeology is invited to disprove it.

In parallel I am aware (from working with others in Somerset) of the possible indicator sense of names like Broadway, High Street, High Road, Causeway, Green Lane, Holloway, Old (to somewhere) Road, (something) Cross, Stonebridge, Long Lane. For the A217, Peter notes that by Banstead it used to be known as Potters Lane, and he draws attention to possible Roman and/or medieval pottery movements from Reigate, Burgh Heath and elsewhere. For the Weald, following David Bird's suggestion of additional Roman resource roads leading outwards, one might want, again speculatively, to cast an eye over The Street in Betchworth (conceivably on an extension of a Tadworth-Pebble Hill branch from the A217) with far to the south a potential continuation in Broad Lane between Shellwood and Parkgate; or Middle Street southwards from Brockham, again towards Broad Lane; or the long apparent alignment southwards from Dorking town via Dene St/Chart Lane/Chart Lane South/Blackbrook Rd/Henfold Lane towards Newdigate and Rusper (this last an untypical long straightish route that intrigued me as a child cyclist habituating the Surrey lanes). Are these routes pre-historic, Roman or Anglo-Saxon – or all three simultaneously? Did the associated villages generate the roads, or the roads the villages? I suggested in *Bull. 463*³ that the Weald seems to have been a vibrant economic zone in both pre- and post-Roman eras; certainly roads are required to accompany a Roman ritual site as recently excavated in Charlwood.⁴

Notes

- 1 Smith, G., 2018, The fate of Surrey's Roman physical infrastructure
- 2 Gover, JEB, *et al.*, 1934, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, English Place-Name Society 11, pp. xii, 166 n., 175
- 3 Smith, G., 2017, *Cherchefelle* and a new model of the Weald
- 4 Hooker, R., 2017, Charlwood excavation 2017, *SAS Bull. 463*

A rare find from the Great War in Surrey

Simon Maslin

The Portable Antiquities Scheme doesn't often record items from the last century, except when they turn out to be something quite special, or have considerable historic interest. One such item from Surrey which was recorded recently is a rare example of an object which tells a story of the patriotic fervour and intense social pressures experienced on the home front during the early days of World War One.

This find, [SUR-07E25F](#), is a copper alloy badge found by a detectorist at Send, near Woking, of a type that was commissioned by John St Loe Strachey, High Sheriff of Surrey in 1914, to support and encourage local men who wanted to join up. The badge shows a rose surrounded by the legend SURREY 1914 and a paraphrased biblical quote on the theme of service and sacrifice taken from the book of Judges, verse 2: WHEN THE PEOPLE WILLINGLY / OFFERED THEMSELVES. The badge was designed by the artist Henry Strachey, brother of John St Loe Strachey, and reproduced by Messrs. Elkington, Silversmiths, of 22 Regent Street, London.

The function of this badge was publicised by Strachey in an article published in the Surrey Press and the Spectator Magazine on September 26th 1914. In the article he talked about

the badge offering 'proof of service proffered to the state' for those who tried to enlist in the early months of the war, but who were turned down on the grounds of poor health or for not making the recruitment grade in terms of height or physical fitness. The badge was intended to be worn by those individuals to mark their desire to serve and to encourage them to continue to train and to ultimately try to enlist again at a later date.



The Strachey Badge. Image Copyright: Surrey County Council. Licence: CC-BY

The need for such a badge becomes clear when the intense climate of social pressure placed upon those pilloried as 'cowards' for not being in uniform is remembered. Against this background, this object represents a story of a well-meaning attempt by a local dignitary to protect local men from the 'white feathers' and shame dealt out to those of enlistment age who remained behind in Surrey. It also tells the wider tale of the jingoism and enthusiasm for enlistment which gripped the nation in the autumn of 1914, before the horrors of the Western Front and the return of broken survivors from the trenches changed the tone of the war.

The finder has generously agreed to loan this very poignant find to the Surrey History Centre in Woking and it was presented to the current High Sheriff of Surrey at a heritage event on the centenary of the armistice. It will now be displayed alongside other local items related to the Great War in Surrey (<https://www.surreyinthewar.org.uk/resources/surrey-heritage/>).

Investigating life before the Romans

Elvin Mullinger

Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework Conference Saturday 17 November 2018, Ashted Peace Memorial Hall

The conference was very well attended, and it was good to see Surrey County Council people giving very welcome support too. The presentations covered the vast spread of time from the first hominids to leave traces in our area of Britain, up to Roman times with brief mention too of relevant subjects even as recent as the last century.

Alex Eggington (SCC) described how she was approving and monitoring constructions planning with respect to archaeological impact. These are mainly (but not exclusively) for sites over 0.4 hectare (approx 1 acre). The council framework for this is under review to take account of recent changes and to streamline it to make a manageable process. Surrey has over a thousand known sites of archaeological importance, some of international interest, which have not changed much since the previous 1990s plan. However there are many more areas with 'high potential impact'. These are often gleaned from local knowledge and may have been unknown officially. The update particularly looks at existing records such as HER (Historic Environment Records), old maps etc., ranking their significance from high (international importance) to low (worthy of note), down to negligible (e.g. commonplace and archaeologically unimportant items). As the HER holds some 22,000 records we can understand this need to prioritise. Although 34% of the previous records were removed (such things as single-find-spots, archaeology that has been completely investigated and excavated out, and also sites that have been re-interpreted and excluded), nearly as many new areas have been added (e.g. wartime artefacts and aerial LiDAR traces seen in the ground). One great power of this planning frame is to give protection to palaeolithic landscapes, occupied over millennia, sometimes identified only from a scatter of flints. Unfortunately Historic England cannot themselves give 'listed protection' as flint-scatter is not eligible criteria.



Tom Lawrence (Oxford Archaeology) gave us an insight into Mesolithic times in Surrey. He described the phases of this era and emphasised the importance of the transition times between them. These are important as they potentially give insights to the social dynamics at the time. Flint microlith scatters indicate Mesolithic camp/living sites which are predominantly found at river confluences and along the greensand strip between chalk hills and clay weald and found to be true for each of the Mesolithic ages, although the final era sites are predominantly found the east. Although there is a reduction of found artefacts over the period, it may not be just a population reduction, and we must be careful as this could be due to a research bias, or due to a social change (things such as smaller family groups etc.) The shape of manufactured microliths evolves over time: larger ones in the early era, 'Horsham points' and in Surrey 'curved points', which are both a South East phenomena from the middle era. Late Mesolithic has much smaller geometric shaped flints, and the last 500 years form the 'final Mesolithic', which seems to have an abrupt change to a rods and shouldered style microlith similar to ones seen in Europe. Tom has plans to concentrate on searching areas of alkaline or neutral soils as the acid greensand usually wastes away any trace of organic artefacts that can offer dateable materials. The reference to European culture raised a question about the possibility of Mesolithic sea-going boats. His answer was only that none had yet been found.

Julian Richards (Archaemedia) gave the next presentation on new theories of Stonehenge, a subject that he has studied and publicised over many years. He gave his opinion on the new findings along with those from other archaeologists that differed, sometimes radically. The henge is of course an enigma; he described the known layouts of stones and the way these were changed over time. Amazingly this was done periodically from 3000 BC when the first ditched enclosure was made, up until Roman times when the recent 2008 excavation found signs of them having re-arranged some stones. The smaller blue stones, which are known to have been brought in from the Preseli hills in Wales, may

have originally been in an outer circle, but are known to be re-arranged into a smaller oval and finally about 2200 BC were put into a horseshoe configuration. Julian questions the original resting place for these stones as no trace of fragments has been found in the outer 'Aubrey holes' that that are postulated by some to be their startpoint. The large 40 tonne sarcens with 10 tonne lintels are not thought to have been re-arranged, and we can understand why. The whole edifice is placed directly at the end of two natural periglacial scars which co-incidentally align with the setting sun on the winter solstice. This must perhaps be why people thought the place worthy of so much special effort to build there. Julian did have one qualification inasmuch that these glacial scars normally align with the hillslope; Stonehenge's do not. He talked also of the nearby spring at Blick Mead. It is a boggy area around a warm spring constantly 15 degrees celsius, never freezing, which must have seemed magical. It shows evidence of use from early Mesolithic through to late final Mesolithic times, just before the construction of Stonehenge on the adjacent hillside. Auroch bones, from very large wild cattle, were amongst items found. Although Mesolithic weapons had fierce cutting edges he wondered whether the only way to hunt them successfully would be to first drive (or entice) them into a sticky bog.

Mark Bowden (Historic England) talked of transhumance, the seasonal movement of people and livestock. Although Mediterranean coasts have a 'greater' transhumance with the seasonal travel being some hundreds of miles, we see here evidence for 'lesser' or 'alpine' transhumance which is actually still carried out in the alps. This is thought to have once been commonplace in Britain. The movement is measured in tens of miles and thus requires the herders to camp away from the community. The likeliest scenario is that the herders were young women, leaving the men to work home farms around the homestead. Pasturing livestock away from the village would preserve the paddock fodder for overwintering the animals. Mark did also note that transhumance is not only used for driving animals up to high ground for the summer; regions like Somerset require the animals to rough winter on higher ground, moving to the meadows only when the floods subside in summertime. Placenames give us clues of this habit; Cornwall has some medieval hilltop stone camps and the placenames including 'hendre' mean winter farmstead while those with 'havos' mean 'summer dwelling'. Similar name-pairs also occur in Wales, and Mark has identified at least one occurrence in Kent.

Chris Taylor (SyAS Farnham Palaeo Project) talked on this project that he and Matt Pope of UCL are working on. Henry Bury formed a large collection of flints that he collected from gravel extraction pits around the beginning of the last century. These are from a series of gravel terraces alongside the river Wey in Farnham (now built-over areas). Bury studied geology, pre-history and archaeology and, quite modern-thinking for the time, collected all worked flints, not just searching for the good-looking axes. We are fortunate too to have access to his detailed record in ten notebooks. The project is scanning, digitising and re-correlating these artefacts, because modern thinking has brought about a better knowledge of the chronology of these lithics, using methods such as determining the 'marine oxygen-isotope stages' which show the glaciation warming or cooling and also of the relationship to the layers of 'mammal assembly zones'. There was no truth in previous theories that the cruder the tool, the older it is. River gravel deposits were once thought to be simple layers, the high beds older than the lower ones nearer the modern river. Again this has been found to be lacking as the beds form complex stratification dependent on the climate actions during glacial and inter-glacial eras. This is now much better understood. Finally, there has been no previous analysis made of the full Bury collection which comprises over 700 items.

Tom Domett (National Trust) spoke on the archaeology of the Trust properties. These include nationally 618,000 farmed acres and 75,000 sites of known archaeological interest. Surrey itself has more than 1,000 hectares that the Trust is interested to get archaeologically surveyed, many on commons not disturbed since Roman times. This

includes an intriguing WWII site of a mock airfield! The recent LiDAR survey has also shown markings on one site that may be an Iron Age banjo enclosure. These are rare and not yet fully understood (are they for livestock or ritual?) Further investigation? The Trust holds over 2,000 bags of flints collected from Blackdown Hill over the years, some by Lord Tennyson who loved the site. This could almost literally be a mine of information. Their internationally important site at Runnymede, of Magna Carta fame, is one that particularly needs more interpretation, with hopes from some that they may even find King John's pen! The course of the ancient paleo-archaeological river channel has been roughly mapped from coring samples, and Tom spoke of the nearby Bronze Age finds already known of.

David Bird (SyAS) presented the final talk on the subject of Surrey's Archaeological Research Framework which is being updated to include the historic environment and is for use by anyone interested in Surrey's past. It comprises two topics: championing history & archaeology, and also a Research framework, and the project is looking for new topics to build on. David suggested examples such as 'Civil War' or 'Extractive Industries'. We can take pride in the whole area of historic Surrey up as far as the Thames. Shakespeare's theatre in Southwark (not the modern Globe) was in Surrey for the whole of its lifetime, and of course redolent towns such as Mortlake and Croydon are part of our area too. We can look towards a wealth of art to inspire us including contemporary scenes of Surrey painted by well-known artists such as Canaletto and Turner. David finished his talk with a light-hearted 'Let's make Surrey's history great again!' (no attribution, though).

The conference gave us an enjoyable and informative day, with plenty of breaks to chat to the presenters and to other members from the audience.

SCAU publications reduced

For a limited time only, some SCAU publications are available at a reduced price:

- *Saxon Secrets in Surrey* by Rob Poulton now **£3** (was £4.95)
- *The lost manor of Hextalls, Little Pickle* by Rob Poulton now **£3** (was £10)
- *Roman and Medieval Staines: the development of the town* by Phil Jones, with Rob Poulton now **£5** (was £25)
- *A Neolithic ring ditch and later prehistoric features at Staines Road Farm, Shepperton* by Phil Jones now **£5** (was £10)
- *Settlement sites and sacred offerings: prehistoric and later archaeology in the Thames Valley near Chertsey* By Graham Hayman, Phil Jones and Rob Poulton now **£5** (was £25)
- *Upper Palaeolithic sites in the lower courses of the River Colne and Wey: excavations at Church Lammas and Wey Manor Farm* by Phil Jones now **£10** (was £15)
- *Excavations at Oatlands Palace* by Rob Poulton, with Alan Cook and Simon Thurlley now **£10** (was £15)

All publications are available to purchase in the foyer of The Surrey History Centre, Woking, and on the SCAU website: www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/archaeology/archaeological-unit/spoilheap-publications. Alternatively, please write to Surrey County Archaeological Unit, Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking GU21 6ND (tel: 01483 518779 or e-mail scau.archaeology@surreycc.gov.uk) with what publications you would like to purchase, and enclose a cheque payable to 'Surrey County Council'. All prices include postage and packaging.

Marjorie Williams 1930-2018

Mary Alexander

Marjorie was a great supporter of the Surrey Archaeological Society, along with her husband Richard, who pre-deceased her. They were local secretaries for many years. They also hosted the monthly meetings of the Guildford Group of the Society for many years, after the original hostess, Margaret Sellars, moved to a smaller house (not that the Williams' house was big – in the old flourishing days of the Group the younger members would often have to sit on the floor!) Marjorie continued to support the Group loyally in its new home at the URC Church in Guildford until the Group folded for lack of support.

She took a particular interest in the Library, and helped as a volunteer with checking the loans, and was often a cheerful face at the museum's coffee time. She served on the Library Committee to within her last few years, and helped out when the library was open for Heritage Open Days. She was also active on the Society's Lectures and Visits Committee, as for some years the Society ran an annual lecture series.



Marjorie was very interested in Guildford's history, and she and Richard were the first people to properly research Lewis Carroll's (Charles Dodgson) links with Guildford, and became involved with the Lewis Carroll Society. She also produced a valuable list of the work of Henry Peak, architect and borough surveyor of Guildford in the second half of the 19th century, from his unpublished diaries. She was deeply involved in the tour guides of Guildford, and the Friends of Guildford Museum, from their beginnings, and she was invaluable in organising a rota of stewards to open the undercroft in Guildford High Street for the museum.

She was very unassuming, but worked in the background to achieve a great deal. She was awarded an MBE for services to Guildford's history in 2008, proposed by Matthew Alexander, Curator of Guildford Museum.

(a more detailed obituary can also be found in the Guildford Dragon <http://www.guildford-dragon.com/2018/09/14/obituary-marjorie-williams-founder-member-of-the-guildford-town-guides/>)



Lectures

2nd January

'The story of the Hugenots' by Joyce Hampton to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

7th January

'The Ramblings of a Railwayman' by Geoff Burch, railwayman & author to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford GU2 7YF at 19:30. Details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

8th January

'The Zeppelin Onslaught – Britain's Forgotten Blitz' by Ian Castle to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

'The Promised Land – Migration & Foreign Communities south of the Thames' by Len Reilly to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at the Cut Housing Association, Lambeth at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £1

9th January

'The Regent's Canal' by Roger Squires to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

10th January

'The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst' by Anthony Morton to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'Digging in the records' by Carolynne Cotton to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

'Forgotten staff – Victorian and Edwardian railwaymen' by David Turner to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

11th January

'Royston House and the building of Victorian Kew' by Stephen Bartlett (joint talk with Kew Society) to the Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

19th January

'Don't believe everything you're told' by Jane Fox to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00.

22nd January

'A History of the Post Office Underground Railway' by Chris Taft, Historian and Head of Collections at The Postal Museum to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford GU2 7YF at 19:30. Details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'The development of the film industry in Walton' by Simon Brown to West Surrey Family History Society in Ashley Church of England Primary School, Ashley Road, Walton at 19:45.

23rd January

'Bargate Stone: its use over eight centuries in and around Godalming' by Hazel Morris to Godalming Museum in The Octagon, St Peter and Paul, Borough Road, Godalming at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

24th January

'Peasant art in Haslemere' by Lindsay Moreton to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

28th January

'The Other Byron Girl' by Brian Lancaster to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

31st January

'Thomas Holloway's College' by Richard Williams to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be six issues of the *Bulletin* in 2019. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
472	29th December	1st February
473	23rd February	28th March
474	27th April	30th May
475	29th June	1st August
476	14th September	17th October
477	9th November	12th December

Articles and notes on all aspects of fieldwork and research on the history and archaeology of Surrey are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the editor beforehand, including on the proper format of submitted material (please do supply digital copy when possible) and possible deadline extensions.

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The Trustees of Surrey Archaeological Society desire it to be known that they are not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next issue: Copy required by 29th December for the February issue

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