

SURREY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

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BULLETIN

December, 1966

Edited by Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Turner, 21 Evesham Road, Reigate.

S.A.S. MEETINGS

1st December. TREASURE TROVE AT PURLEY. See back page for details.

1st April. SYMPOSIUM AT DORKING. Details will be announced in the New Year.

EXCAVATION NOTICES

WESTON WOOD, ALBURY: LATE BRONZE AGE TRANSITIONAL
AND MESOLITHIC SETTLEMENTS

(N.G.R.: TQ 053485)

Director: MISS JOAN M. HARDING.

Helpers are needed to continue this excavation. The site is sheltered and dry. Diggers can be protected from the rain. Excavation will continue on the following dates: 3/4, 10/11, 27/28, 31 December, 1st, 7/8 and 14/15 January and first two weekends of February and March.

Entrance is from the A25 just opposite the Silent Pool, between Shere and Newlands Corner, via the gate marked Albury Sand Pit. Bus Stop: Silent Pool. Cars may be left in the old brickyard. The excavation is above the sand quarry on the south side.

Enquiries to: Miss M. Harding, 57 The Green, Ewell.
(Telephone: MUSEum 3644, ext. 330).

LAMBETH: POST-MEDIEVAL SITE

(N.G.R.: TQ 306788)

Director: B. J. BLOICE.

Weekend excavation, organised by the SOUTHWARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS COMMITTEE, are taking place on the site of the dump from a 17th/18th century pottery kiln. Work is in progress every Sunday from 10 a.m. until dusk.

The site is situated in Lambeth High Street, near Whitgift Street. Lambeth High Street runs between Lambeth Road and Black Prince Road. It is within walking distance of Vauxhall Station and is near bus routes 3 and 44. Facilities for obtaining food in the area on Sundays are likely to be scarce and volunteers are recommended to bring their own.

Enquiries to: Hon. Sec., S.A.E.C., Cuming Museum, Walworth Road, London, S.W.17.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Local History Symposium at Dorking

It is regretted that, as there were insufficient handbills available, a few members did not receive full publicity for this Symposium. The organisers of the Symposium and the editors of this *Bulletin* wish to apologise to those members affected.

Ewhurst: Roman Villa at Rapsley (TQ 080415)

Site 2, the field, is finished and the land has been returned to the Grinling family. This year the western and southern boundary walls, two entrances, several pits, an early enclosure system of ditches which contained stake holes, a further masonry building outside the boundary wall, and a timber building of Period 1 beneath the southern building, were all examined. More work was also done on the basilican building and a Shrine was found. This was a timber structure with a curved northern wall. Its dimensions were 31 ft. 6 ins. by 15 ft. 9 ins. It had a tessellated floor and half column tiles indicated some form of pilaster. In the centre was a solid masonry semicircle, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ft., with vestiges of an edging wall. It had been rendered with opus signum and it might have been a basin. A drain led southwards to a soakaway outside the boundary wall. The Shrine was contained in a temenos area approx. 42 ft. square. It is tentatively dated to the 2nd century, as is the bulk of the masonry of the villa, but continued use may be inferred by painted New Forest pottery in the drain.

An enamel disc brooch in good condition was found during the final weekend: it is now at the Institute of Archaeology undergoing conservation treatment. A brass coin of either Trajan or Hadrian was found at the bottom of a rectangular rubbish pit containing much burnt material of early 2nd century date. A carinated 1st century vessel was found in a pit with dateable Samian ware. Several plain pieces of the 'Mural Crown' vessel (see *Bulletin* No. 7) were also found, but no decorated sherds.

Work will continue on Site 1 next year, where a resistivity survey has indicated a possible further building which would complete a courtyard. Much credit is due to the volunteers who worked in conditions which were often far from pleasant.

(Viscountess Hanworth)

Farnham Museum: Recent acquisition

The Wilmer House Museum has recently purchased a most unusual aquatint of the London-Farnham stagecoach, published by G. Humphrey, London, in 1827. The door actually opens by means of a concealed tab revealing the interior. Similar overlay is well known from specimens of Christmas cards and Valentines, juvenalia, and such important books as Humphrey Repton's *Pavilion at Brighthelmstone* and *Landscape Gardening*, but examples on coaching prints are rare. The Farnham Museum Society would like to hear of comparable specimens.

(Mrs. W. O. Manning).

Reigate: Lord Howard of Effingham's Prayer Book

Among the books belonging to the library established in 1707 by the Reverend Andrew Cranston, the then Vicar, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Reigate, is an old Prayer Book. The first owner of this is thought to have been Lord William Howard, first Baron Howard of Effingham. He was the eldest son of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney. He was born about 1510 and he accompanied Henry VIII on the occasion of the interview with Francis I in 1532. He later fell into disgrace and, with

his wife, was indicted for misprision of treason for concealing what they knew about Queen Catherine Howard, their kinswoman. They were condemned to perpetual imprisonment but were released.

Lord William Howard was engaged in foreign missions and other public affairs in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI. Queen Mary sent him on an embassy to the Czar of Muscovy in 1553, the first from England to the Russian Empire. He was created Baron of Effingham in 1554 in recognition of the support which he gave the Queen during Wyatt's rebellion. He was made a Knight of the Garter in the same year and was appointed Admiral of England, Ireland and Wales. He held this office until 1557-8. In February 1557 he was made Lord Chamberlain of the Household and was continued in this office by Elizabeth who employed him in places of trust. The discovery of the N.E. passage to Archangel was mainly due to his encouragement.

Lord Effingham died in 1572, leaving issue, Charles Howard, created Earl of Nottingham in 1596, Lord High Admiral of England, 'the Generall of Queene Elizabethes Navy Royall at Sea against the Spanyards invinsable Navy'. He was twice married, first to Agnes, daughter of Sir John Broughton, and, second, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage. He received the manors of Effingham and Great Bookham from Edward VI in 1551. He also possessed a considerable portion of the manor of Reigate and he obtained the Priory Estate by grant from Henry VIII after the dissolution. He built a mansion on the site of the Priory which he and his son, first Earl of Nottingham, used as a residence. He established the family vault in the parish church where he and many members of his family are buried.

The coat of arms impressed on the binding of the Prayer book are those of Howard quartering Brotherton, Warren and Bigot, and probably Mowbray, surrounded with the Garter, with the initials 'W.H.' and the old family motto *Sola Virtus Invicta* (Virtue Alone Unconquered). The present motto is *Virtus Mille Scuta* (Virtue is a Thousand Shields).

The Prayer Book consists of:

1. *The Boke of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacramentes and other Rites and Ceremonies in the Churche of Englande.* The Book is undated but the colophon states that it was imprinted at London 'in Powles (St. Paul's) Churchyard' by Richard Jugge and John Cawood, 'Printers to the Queene's Maiestie' 'Cum Privilegio Regiae Maiestatis'. The first Book of Common Prayer was printed in 1549 by Whitchurch and Grafton who held the exclusive privilege for the printing of service books. From the early days of printing there had always been individuals given the title of 'King's Printer' and who had enjoyed the privilege of printing proclamations and such things as the Crown required. John Cawood received the privilege from Mary in 1553 on her accession, replacing Grafton as the Royal Printer, and he was given the reversion of Wolfe's patent for printing in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He was joined by Jugge in 1588.

2. *The Psalmes of David after the translation of the Great Byble poynted as it shall be sung in Churches.* This is printed by the same firm and is dated 1566.

3. An old metrical version of the Psalms, printed by 'G. M. for the Companie of Stationers'. It is dated 1637 and is inserted at the end, without disturbing the original binding, which would seem to indicate that the Book was used by some of Lord Effingham's family after his death.

Apparently all that is known of the circumstance which brought the Prayer Book to the library is a note in a register that Mr. Bonwick, of Kinnersley, was, in 1701, 'the donor of a Book of Common Prayer of the time of Queen Elizabeth'.

(Miss M. M. O'Connor).

both ends — although one extremity has been eroded so that the exact shape is somewhat doubtful, as is the true length which was probably over 19 ft. The workmanship is good and the walls of the canoe are quite thin.

The gunwale is broken down at the eroded end, but at the other three holes have been bored near the top of the sides. The two holes opposing each other near the stem were probably bored to affix something as one still contained the remains of a treenail which, when the boat was first brought up, was securely fitted in the hole.

Shaping marks on the outside of the hull prove that the boat was made by the use of a large iron tool indicating a date of construction not earlier than the 1st century A.D., though, as dugout boats were in use on the Continent into the 18th century, it may be much more recent. The B.M. has offered to date a sample of the wood by the C14 technique.

The find is undergoing conservation at Reading Museum. The process is lengthy and involves slow drying, perhaps for a year, with a consolidation of the surface at the end of this time.

(B. P. Blake in *Dial Stone* No. 12).

FUTURE MEETINGS

DECEMBER

Thursday, 1st, 7.45 p.m.

JOINT MEETING OF THE S.A.S. AND BOURNE SOCIETY

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An Archaeological Entertainment will be held at 7.45 p.m. in the Children's Department, Purley Public Library, Banstead Road, Purley. This is 3 minutes from Purley Station, 1 minute from Purley Cross Roads and 3 minutes from the car park off Purley High Street.

The audience is asked to challenge a distinguished panel of archaeologists from Guildford, London, and Jerusalem. In return the panel will challenge the audience with objects and slides from six continents.

Bring something old or curious (but not geological) to test the panel. Admission Free.

Tuesday, 6th, 8 p.m. FURTHER EXCAVATIONS AT THE ROMAN TILERY, ASHTEAD. An illustrated talk by J. N. HAMPTON, ESQ., at Pit House, Ewell, arranged by the NONSUCH AND EWELL ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Members of the S.A.S. who wish to attend should contact Mr. M. Morris, 28 Seymour Road, Ewell.

Wednesday, 7th, 8 p.m. GEOLOGY AND FAUNA OF THE LEATHERHEAD DISTRICT. A talk by W. H. E. Rivett, Esq., at Leatherhead Parish Hall, arranged by the LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY. Members of the S.A.S. who wish to attend should contact Mr. J. G. W. Lewarne, 67 Cobham Road, Fetcham.

Thursday, 13th, 7.30 p.m. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FILMS. To be shown at the Friends' Meeting House, Croydon, by the CROYDON NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY. Members of the S.A.S. wishing to attend should contact Mr. P. W. Scowan, 1 Chaucer Cottages, Pilgrims' Way, Croham Road, South Croydon.

APRIL: ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday, 1st. S.A.S. SYMPOSIUM. To be held in Dorking.

Southwark : Excavations at Park Street (TQ 324803)

Excavations were carried out on behalf of the Southwark Archaeological Committee by the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society on a strip of land at the north end of Courage's car park in Park Street. A trench 55 ft. by 10 ft. was laid down but the western forty feet or so was solid concrete and excavation there was impossible, so the excavated area was only approx. 11 ft. by 10 ft. Another major problem was water: the trench had to be pumped and baled dry four times.

The earliest feature on the site was a layer of sticky grey clay which was at least eight feet thick (its base was not reached). It contained a few bones and tiles, mainly in its upper parts. Immediately on top of this was a flimsy floor made of re-used roofing tiles perhaps associated with two post holes, one of which may have been repaired. Over this were several layers of occupation debris full of kitchen refuse dating from the late 16th century at the bottom to early 17th century at the top. Cut a little into the top of this was the remains of a brick building with a chimney breast and, outside this building a brick and stone surface which is probably Naked Boy Alley. Both of these features can be dated to the middle of the 17th century. The building had been altered at some time during its life and was demolished in the mid 18th century by Thrale to create a garden opposite his house (see *Survey of London Vol. XXII Bankside* p. 78).

Three important points have been raised by this excavation:

1. Roman Channel. The evidence for this was slight but the grey clay still existed at Oft O.D. at which level Mr. Marsden found peat with R-B material on it on the other side of Park Street. Thus it would suggest an area of lower land, if not a channel, here in Roman times.

2. The development of the marsh. Both here and at Emerson Place it would seem that the river was still depositing clay up to c. 1500 or later, and, since this clay has almost no organic content this would suggest that the river covered the area at most high tides. Not until sometime in the mid or late 16th century was the area used, even for farming. This would suggest that sometime in the early 16th century work was carried out on embanking the river.

3. Alleyways. Alleys are a characteristic of Southwark on the earliest detailed maps, but the Park Street evidence may suggest that they are a post-medieval development, probably part of the decline to slum conditions which occurred in Southwark in the late 16th and 17th centuries. It is interesting to note that the first development of the site, in the late 16th century, was on a more spacious scale and it was only in the 17th century that more houses were crammed into the same place.

(G. J. Dawson).

Southwark : Excavations at Borough Market (TQ 326802)

Excavations were carried out on behalf of the Southwark Archaeological Excavations Committee by the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at 4 Southwark Street, Borough Market. The excavation took place in a small cellar which had a considerable amount of loose rubble in it which constricted the area available for excavation to 15 ft. by 5 ft. The middle of 8 ft. of this was a modern wall which destroyed all earlier features.

The modern cellar had destroyed all features dating after c. 1300 except for the bottom of one pit which cut down to the natural and which may be late medieval or post medieval. Apart from this, the latest feature on the site was a deep ditch of which the top fill at least was early medieval but it is possible that the ditch was cut in Roman times since the lower layers seem to contain only R-B pottery. The

ditch cut through a layer of burning which covered most of the trench and which lay directly on the natural in one part and contained pottery of the mid 1st century. Elsewhere sand layers below the layer of burning contained much R-B pottery and domestic refuse. Cutting through this layer, but cut by the ditch, was an undated feature that may represent a robbed wall with possibly some lower courses of stone remaining in situ at the bottom. Only about 6 ins. of it lay inside the trench.

The conclusions from this excavation have yet to be worked out in detail but the evidence would seem to conflict with that from Dr. Kenyon's site in the same street.

(G. J. Dawson).

Southwark : Material from Potters Fields (TQ 334801)

Work is steadily proceeding on the analysis of the bags of finds from the S.A.E.C. excavations at Potters Fields, Vine Lane, off Tooley Street (reported in *Bulletin* No. 15). At the present time over 60% of the material has been completed. The analysis has produced several new shapes and designs including a white glazed ewer which has partly been reconstructed from the sherds laid out for joining. Only a small amount has been joined and further work must be carried out so that a reasonable selection can be made before drawing the various items made in the vicinity of this kiln dump. This was one of the first areas where tin glazed pottery and tiles were made in England and the material is correspondingly important.

(M. Seeley in Southwark and Lambeth Arch. Society *Newsheet* No. 1).

Thames Ditton : Willans and Robinson's Factory (TQ 161673)

This firm made small marine steam engines, sometimes making the complete launch, and also steam engines for producing electric light. In fact they had almost a monopoly of the latter before the invention of the turbine for this purpose.

The firm started in a factory they built themselves in Thames Ditton about 1879. It was gutted by fire in 1881 but restored at once. The building still stands unaltered externally.

It is reputed to be the first factory ever built with a 'saw-tooth' north roof, the first factory to use electric light commercially, and the first factory where 'flow-production' was used for anything larger than a sewing machine.

The firm slowly moved to Rugby between 1897 and 1902 and were merged into English Electric in 1918.

E. S. Ormsby, M.I.Mech.E., started as a youth with the firm in its first year and spent most of his life with them. He wrote a long description of the factory which was published, with several photographs, in *The Engineer*, 5th February, 1965. There is a memorial tablet to Peter Willans in Thames Ditton Church.

(T. S. Mercer).

Walton on Thames : Dug-out canoe from Thames

On Tuesday, 4th October, Mr. F. Saunder of Byfleet was engaged in dredging work and weighed anchor opposite River House, Walton. As the cable came up the prow of a wooden boat was seen to be engaged in a fluke of the anchor, the cable having slipped underneath the vessel. The boat was carefully lifted and placed on the dredger.

This boat is made from one section of an oak tree hollowed out, probably by adze and axe, and shaped outside to a smooth, curved profile. The boat appears to have been of 'whaler' type — i.e. pointed