



# SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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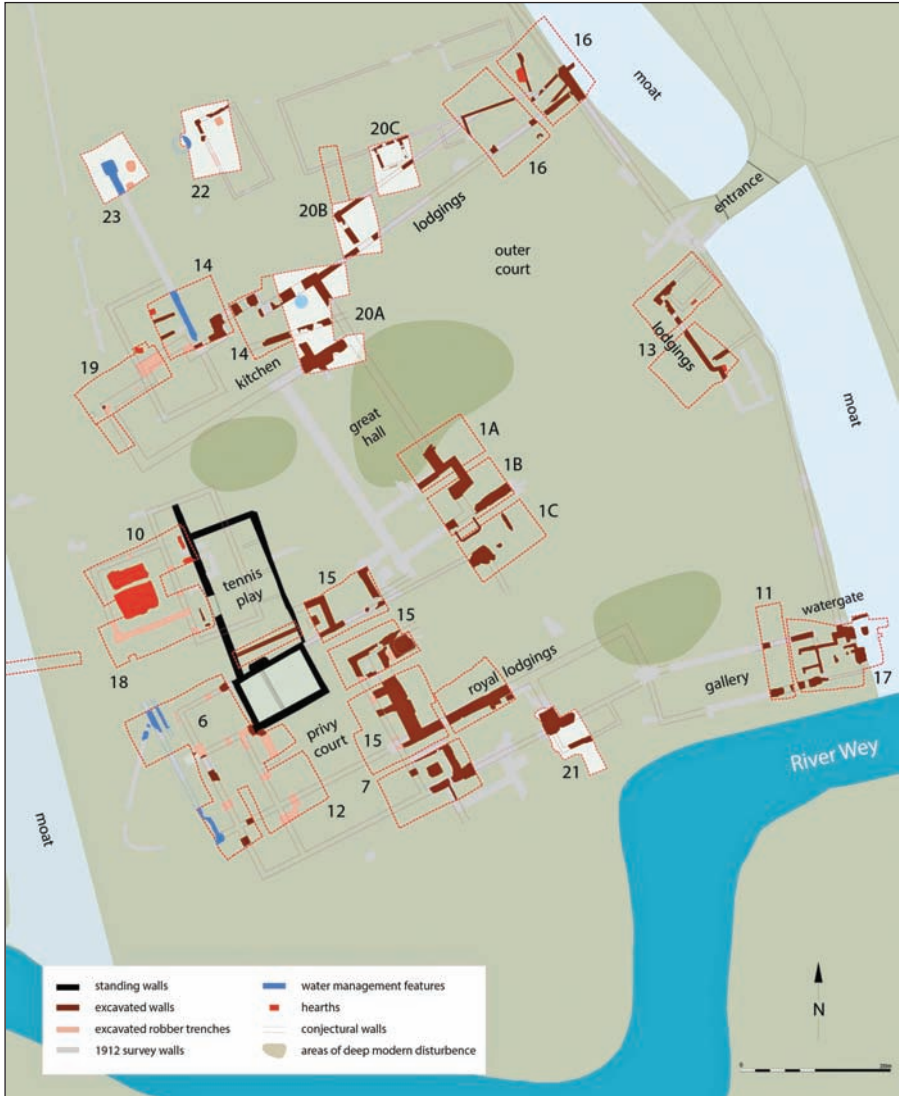
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## Bulletin 452

August 2015



## WOKING PALACE 2014

A sixth season of community archaeological excavation work at Woking Palace, involving the opening up of six areas, was organised by the Friends of Woking Palace (FoWP) and took place between the 8th and the 28th of September 2014. This was the second year of excavation as part of a three year Heritage Lottery funded project called 'Woking Palace and its Park', which will also provide a rich variety of other educational and community initiatives (<http://www.woking-palace.org/hlf0313.html>).

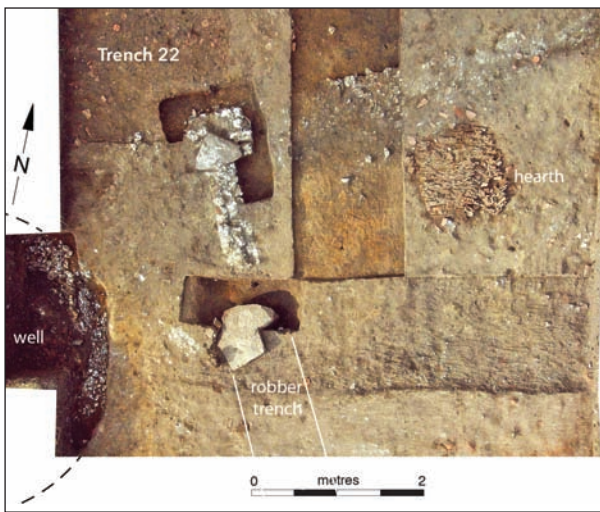
A key part of the project was giving members of the public a chance to become involved in the excavations, and a public Open Day also offered over 400 visitors a tour, led by a Friend of Woking Palace, around the various trenches, where the discoveries were explained by some of the many archaeologists who had worked on the site. More formal training in archaeological skills was also offered.

The excavation was only possible as a result of the efforts of a large number of organisations and individuals. We are grateful to them all but more specifically thanks are due to Woking Borough Council, the owners of the land; to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (acting on the advice of English Heritage) for granting consent for work involving a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 12752), and to those who took the lead roles in organising and assisting the excavation work: most particularly Pete Smee and Jean Follett (FoWP); the finds team, ably led by Ann Harvey; and Hannah Potter (Community Archaeologist), Nigel Randall (skills training) and Giles Pattison (site planning and photography) of Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The technical expertise and assistance provided by Archaeology South-East (University of London) and QUEST (Quaternary Scientific, University of Reading) is also acknowledged.

### **The medieval manor**

The excavations on the northern side of the complex revealed the foundations of a number of medieval buildings, all sharing a similar alignment that was quite different to that of the principal Tudor structures of kitchen, great hall and lodgings. In trench 20A a wall base composed of flint nodules and ferricrete blocks packed together had distinct layers to either side, with the cleaner layers to the south probably inside the building and those to the north, including heavily burnt deposits and containing much animal bone, representing refuse disposal outside. It seems likely that this was a medieval household kitchen replaced in a similar location by the brick-built Tudor one.

Parts of another medieval building were identified in trench 20C, with sill walls having a base composed of mortared flint nodules with roof tile laid flat above it, sometimes several courses thick, presumably a levelling layer onto which the timber frame was laid. In trench 22 a different building was identified. The north-western corner consisted of a large sarsen block mortared with a number of flint nodules to form a rectangle. It was of one build with a wall projecting south (of very similar form to the sill walls in trench 20C), which terminated originally in a further, and very large, sarsen block with a mortared rubble base. Beyond this a wide robber trench, that became shallower after around 3.5m, continued to the edge of the trench where it met another substantial sarsen block. It seems probable that the deeper robbing relates to the preferential recovery of stonework, itself present because it supported, perhaps, a chimney breast serving a first floor fireplace. The north wall of the building was represented merely by a smear of mortar and chalk with occasional flint nodules, but its interpretation is confirmed by the contrast between layers to the north and the south of it, with a rectangular tile-on-edge hearth set close to the south side. The former interpretation of a large barrack-like building with attached stables extending across this area is clearly wrong, with at least two different buildings represented.



### Tudor rebuilding

In trench 20A the massive brick walls of the east end of the new late 15th century kitchen were identified, showing very clearly the basic construction method of a series of rectangular piers between which the wall was supported on connecting arches. The piers were longer at the corners than elsewhere, and the arches were a flattened arc, of a thickness formed by two bricks laid lengthwise, created using sand as the arch former. The south wall had a projecting base

*Woking Palace: Trench 22*

for an entrance, which would have led out to the medieval great hall. It was closed off by the creation of the new great hall of Henry VII, which was directly attached to the Tudor kitchen. The junction of these two buildings, where the southeast corner of the kitchen was, had unfortunately been entirely removed by later disturbance, but a wall within the great hall could be seen to butt up to the earlier kitchen wall. This internal wall lies at the mid point of the north end of the great hall, and the plan of excavations in the early 20th century shows a projection from an equivalent point on the dividing wall towards the south end of the great hall. It seems probable that there was a central division lengthways of the ground floor of the great hall, indicating that this functioned as an undercroft or cellar, with the hall proper at first floor level.



*Woking Palace: Trench 20 and Great Hall*

A brick wall was butted to the north-east corner of the kitchen, and formed the courtyard wall that extended eastwards to the moat. Its comparatively shallow foundations (around 0.9m below ground level) confirm it was a substantial but essentially freestanding wall. A structure was attached to its northern side, represented partly by a robber trench and partly by brick foundations, which were no more than two courses deep as they survived. In places the evidence for this structure had been totally removed, although there was no indication of deep disturbance, and this might explain the difficulty in tracing this wall elsewhere, and also raises the possibility of buildings for which the evidence could have been totally lost. The size of the foundations indicates a timber-framed structure, while the existence of what are effectively clasping buttresses at the north-west corner suggests that a half-timbered form is likely for these lodgings.

A more impressive set of lodgings, almost certainly built for royal use in the late 15th century, has been previously explored on the south side of the complex, and trench 21 was intended to clarify their form. The presence of trees and associated rooting hampered investigation but a rectangular brick platform was identified, which was butted up to a substantial east-west wall to the south, and was itself overlain by a north-south wall that also butted to the east-west wall. The sequence is intriguing, but the similarity in appearance and brick types of the three wall elements suggests that it represents stages in construction rather than phases of building. The platform seems likely to have been the support for a fireplace and/or garderobe at first floor level, while the north-south wall is an internal partition. A further east-west wall ran parallel to the main wall some 2.5m to the south. Its odd construction method, with two layers of randomly coursed brick separated by a mass of mortar and brick rubble, suggests that it was not the base for a major load bearing wall, and could either be the footing for a single storey brick wall or the sill base for a timber frame. The form of the footing in either case is likely to have been a response to the soft and frequently waterlogged soils in this riverside location. These walls indicate that the previously suggested overall form of the buildings in this area requires substantial revision.

### **Wells, water and industry**

A well (or, perhaps, the shaft for a pump) had been infilled in conjunction with the construction of the Tudor kitchens and was presumably associated with the medieval kitchen to its south. It might also have supplied water for the industrial activities that were identified in trench 23. These included, as well as spreads of heavy burning, a pit with heavily burnt sides whose purpose is unclear, and a small bowl-shaped lead smelting furnace with melted lead at its base and scrap lead in and around it. A brick channel had been cut through some of these layers but was contemporary with others, and was connected to the Tudor kitchen at one end and to a large pit within the trench. The pit formed a flattened oval around the terminus of the channel and had steep sides and a level bottom. The channel was undoubtedly carrying something from the kitchen. One possibility is that waste water from the kitchen was discharged in this way, but the pit seems inadequate as a sump since it would rapidly have clogged with a festering mass of waste and, if this had been the intention, then a continuation of a few metres for the channel would have enabled it to discharge into the moat, a much superior and commonly used means of disposing of such material. The most plausible explanation is that it was bringing water from a cistern in the Tudor kitchen, which discharged into a tank, either of wood or lead, in the pit, with the intention being to supply water for the industrial activities in this area. The pit was infilled with demolition debris, especially notable for a collection of medieval patterned tiles, of 14th century Penn (Bucks) types, as well as a single Valencian tile. The atypical character of this demolition deposit suggests the possibility that it was created during remodelling of a medieval building in the lifetime of the palace.



*Woking Palace Trench 23 with furnace and lead smelting*

The need for water after it was taken out of use may have been met by digging a well a few metres to the east, at the west side of trench 22. This was only identified right at the end of the excavation and was lined with large chalk blocks with an internal diameter of just over 2m, and a depth, tested by coring, of around 3.5m from ground level. Its construction and dimensions could indicate that it is the well built for Elizabeth I in 1579, 'a well in the back court to serve the kitchen and offices, being 7 feet wide and 12 feet in depth' (pers comm Richard Savage; TNA E 351/3214, transcription by Richard Christophers), although there is no clear basis for phasing the well from the excavations.

The excavations at Woking Palace in 2014 continued to refine, and in some respects radically alter, understanding of the development of the manor and palace. Further consideration of some issues is needed (notably the seeming excess of kitchens!), while others may be clarified by the final season of excavation in September 2015.

## **SWIMMING HORSES**

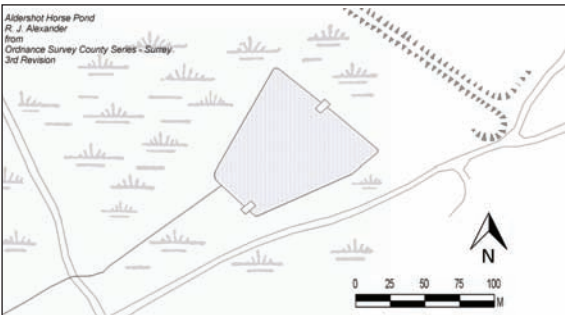
*R. J. Alexander*

Long Bottom is in Farnham between Hungry Hill and Caesar's Camp. Towards its north-eastern end, not far from a firing range (*Bull* 440) and centred around SU8420049870, lies a feature not currently listed within the HER. It is a Horse Pond (also referred to as Horse Swimming Pool), and not only is it not listed in the Surrey HER, but there appears to be no other similar features listed in England.

The pond was studied through a combination of taking measurements on site and producing measured sketches, map regression, and studying historic photos (including aerial photographs), with its public history being drawn from newspaper reporting.



*The Horse Pond today*

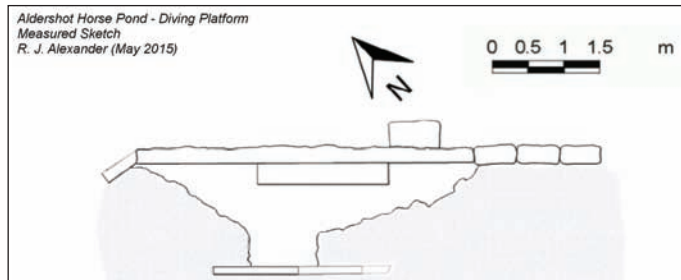


The pond, with a surface area of  $\approx 4500\text{m}^2$ , is an irregular shaped pond measuring around 70m long at its longest point, and 80m wide at its widest point. Its north-eastern edge consists of a dam which currently has a footpath running along its length. There is no clearly visible waterway leading down to the pond, nor does historic mapping indicate

there being a waterway previously, it does however indicate a marshy landscape. The pond appears to have been created by building a dam to hold water draining down Long Bottom from Bricksbury Hill and Hungry Hill. The dam appears to have, at least in part, been constructed using concrete filled sand bags, some of which remain exposed at points along its length.

At a mid-point along the dam is a brick and concrete diving platform at water level. This is 1.2m wide, and appears to have been constructed with a brick retaining wall

in-filled with concrete. The platform is 0.83m below the level of the path across the dam, and has a step 0.3m high and 0.35m deep on it. The platform appears to have been designed for



humans, rather than horses – as a general rule horses prefer entering water gradually, being sure of their footing, so a gentle slope as found at the edges would be more suited than the sudden drop from the platform. Likewise, on entering uncertain ground horses prefer the ability to back off, and the design of the step would prevent this, also making it unsuitable for them. Newspaper coverage from 1932 describes someone diving into the pool, again supporting the hypothesis that this was a diving platform not for horses, but for humans.

Approximately six metres northwest along the dam is a drainpipe of  $\varnothing$ 0.6m diameter, which is visible on both sides of the dam and appears to have been installed to prevent the pond overflowing, and maintain water levels at roughly the same level they are currently.

The pond was initially constructed between 1873, when the 1st edition OS map was produced, and 1898 when it was revised. Likewise, the first newspaper account of it was in 1896, and by 1899 newspapers were referring to the 'annual horse swimming practice'. Originally the pond was some 45% larger, being 92m long at its longest point. Contemporary accounts when in use put its depth as between 4.2m and 4.8m.

In the 1st revision OS map of 1898 there are no structures shown on or in the pond. Its first press mention was in June 1896 when the body of a young member of the Seaforth Highlanders was found in the pond. Its next mention was somewhat more positive, with a reference to an annual horse swimming demonstration by the Royal Engineers, which was covered by the Graphic newspaper. In 1902 and 1904 the pond was once again in the press, on both occasions when soldiers drowned whilst engaged in taking horses swimming. Subsequent inquests recommended further safety features, including having boats available. Over the next few years the main media mentions for the pond were in reports of visits to the Training Area by royalty, which included accounts of troops giving horse swimming demonstrations.

In June 1912 the pond attracted significant attention as the result of another accident. On 4th of June whilst swimming horses, Private Barnes got into difficulties and his comrades went to assist him. Barnes, along with Private Healey and Sergeant Clarke all lost their lives. The incident was reported in newspapers up and down the country in the West Country, Yorkshire, Leicester, Dundee and elsewhere. On 17th June Charles Yate, MP for Melton, posed questions to Harold Tennant, the Under Secretary of State for War, regarding safety precautions in place for soldiers whilst undertaking exercises at the pond. Lieutenant Lyon, Major Percy and Privates Farrow, Maylin and Barker all received Bronze Medals from the Royal Humane



*Graves in Aldershot Military Cemetery of the three soldiers drowned in the pool (copyright 'Charlie')*

Society for their efforts to save their comrades. Barnes, Healey and Clerk are all buried in Aldershot Military Cemetery, and commemorated by gravestones erected by their comrades.

In the 2nd Revision OS map of 1920 two structures are shown. One in the north corner measures 22m by 6m, and at the southern end is a structure measuring 10m by 5m, but neither is labelled. Both structures also show on photographs from 1928, in which the one in the northern corner is visible, but not sufficiently clear for its purpose to be ascertained. The southern structure is clearly visible, but it is not clear what its purpose is, although it appears to be a two-level platform raised above that of the pond. There are no clear visible signs of these features visible to the eye today, nor are they evident in LiDAR data available for the area.

The OS 3rd revision map published in 1934 no longer shows the structure in the northern corner, but the southern structure remains, and for the first time the diving platform is shown.

The pond was such a significant body of water that when the Royal Engineers drained it in 1932 they were only able to pump water out at a rate of 4 inches every 24 hours. By 1937 the pond had refilled again, but by the time of the 1940's, post-WW2 aerial photography shows the pond drained again.



*Horse Pool in use in the early 20th century*

In its heyday in the early 20th century a thousand men and horses passed through the pond a year, up to twenty using it at a time, and it was regularly visited by royalty on inspection tours of the area. After the 1930's references in the press to military usage of the pond decline, suggesting the heavier reliance of the military on tanks meant a lessened reliance on the horse, and hence a lessened need for training facilities such as this horse pond.

Today the pond is full once again, but smaller than it was initially, presumably caused by sediment build-up from lack of any on-going maintenance.



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## COUNCIL NEWS

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### **SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY RECEIVES NOTICE TO QUIT CASTLE ARCH**

Members may be aware that for several years there have been discussions between the Society and Guildford Borough Council about the terms of the lease of the Society's accommodation at Castle Arch. With very little warning the Council has recently given notice to terminate our tenancy (including exhibition space) on 29th January 2016. The Borough Council's plans for the future of the Museum and collections have not yet been made clear. We are naturally very sad and disappointed that the Borough Council intends to end what we see as a very fruitful close relationship between the Society and the Museum. This has served both Guildford and the people of Surrey extremely well for over a century. At present it seems possible that there will henceforth be no centre allowing for the public presentation of

an important part of Surrey's past, which is in turn an important part of the story of Guildford.

Surrey has archaeology and history second to none but few standing monuments. Thus archaeological finds and historic documents are really the only way to provide a genuine experience of the fascinating past of the county. There are sites and finds of national importance, many of them very recent discoveries. The county's story is greatly at odds with its popular image (the same could be said of Guildford). The Society's holdings include irreplaceable collections of archaeological finds from Surrey, gathered by the hard work of Society members for over 150 years, often rescuing material before it was lost forever. It includes prehistoric flints dating from the Old Stone Age over 500,000 years ago, and extensive collections of more recent stone age tools; Bronze Age weapons and pottery; finds from Iron Age hillforts; unique Roman finds such as those from the Ashted villa; some of the finest tiles in medieval England from the great Chertsey Abbey and finds from England's first Cistercian Abbey at Waverley. From the Guildford area alone the Society has extensive collections from the Guildown Saxon cemetery and the medieval Guildford Manor as well as material from St Nicolas, Millbrook, Abbots Hospital, Normandy, Tyting, Chilworth, Puttenham, Merrow, Burpham and St Catherine's and the large Gertrude Jekyll collection of social history items from Guildford villages. The withdrawal of our collections from the Museum's display will therefore severely hamper efforts to tell the story of either the modern Borough of Guildford or the wider county. We need to present this information to a wider public and to give them meaningful access to the finds. It is very sad that apparently Guildford does not wish to take pride in its status as the county town and act accordingly.

The proposed changes will also seriously affect the Society's ability to carry out and foster the research, which has constantly enhanced our knowledge of Surrey's archaeology and history. The Society first established a link with the Borough in the late 19th century and over the years since has developed a close symbiotic relationship with the Museum. It will be extremely difficult to unravel that relationship within the timescale that has been set and this creates serious concern for an important part of Guildford's and Surrey's heritage. Clearly the implications of the situation are many and varied and will force the Society to confront several issues that will arise as a result. These will include the future of the Society's library and the extensive collection of research material currently available for those studying local history as well as the ways we might present our discoveries to a wider public. In the short term we hope to make temporary arrangements for the library so that a limited service may be maintained.

In the next few weeks we intend to clarify the situation so that we can plan properly for the future. The Society's Council has approved the appointment of a committee to conduct negotiations with the Borough Council and more generally to explore a range of short term options for the Society which will include working with Surrey History Centre and others to protect our material and optimising the use of our premises at Abinger Hammer. This sets a challenge for the long term and our members will want to contribute to the debate about the future. There will be a survey of members' views and a general meeting will be called to consider the way ahead, to take place at the end of the spring Symposium on 27th February 2016.

The Society can take strength from the fact that we have rarely been so active and our finances are in good health. We have several major projects on-going which have produced (and continue to produce) nationally significant results, and we have supported and been closely involved with other important work. We have recently established two new groups, and these, together with others already active, demonstrate the continuing vitality of the Society. The Website and Social Media

Group is already raising our game in the online world and the Early Modern Studies Group will bring new life to our local history studies and fill a notable gap in the Research Framework. The current situation is not of our choosing but we must seek to turn it into an opportunity to refresh the Society so that we can pursue our aims in a 21st century context.

*David Bird*

## **NEW MEMBERS**

*Emma Coburn*

Welcome to 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](mailto:info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests</b>
Mr S Conoley	Farnham	History; Archaeology; Romans; WWI and WWII, Medieval
Ms D Prismall	Guildford	History, walking, archaeology and reading
Mrs E Rodber	Epsom	Roman; Tudor. Currently studying BA in Classics and History at Roehampton.
Mr J Spriggs	Guildford	Currently studying BSc Archaeology at University of Southampton

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## **PREHISTORIC GROUP**

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### **A. ALLEN COLLECTION UPDATE**

*Rose Hooker*

In early 2014 members of the Prehistoric Group arranged with Richard Christophers to catalogue some of the lithics collection held in the Lightbox, Woking. Part of that collection contained lithics and other artefacts from the Mizens Farm area of Woking amassed by Antony Allen and donated by him in 2012 when he moved to Northumbria.

Coincidentally, in June 2014, Mr Allen contacted Surrey Archaeological Society to offer to deposit the rest of his collection from Surrey, consisting of about 10,000 items. The Prehistoric Group arranged to receive and to catalogue it, and a preliminary assessment has now been completed.

Mr Allen collected items as he ran over Horsell Common to and from work, and on excursions around the county. The majority of the catalogued items come from two main sources: that is, Mizens Farm, Woking and the St. Martha's Hill area, east of Guildford. Further analysis and reports are now proposed for these sites.

As usual, thanks are due to Roger Ellaby, Judie English, Robin Tanner, Chris Taylor, Ken Waters, Keith Winser and particularly Jen Newell who allows the work to be done in her dining room. David Williams also participated in the work and his expertise is much valued.

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# SURREY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

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## DESIGNED LANDSCAPES- PARKS AND GARDENS FROM 1000 TO 1800

**SHERF Conference**

*Saturday 5th December 2015*

*The Abraham Dixon Hall, The Institute, Leatherhead*

The Society's Annual Research Framework Conference will be held this year in association with the Surrey Gardens Trust. The detailed programme and application form is included with this issue of the Bulletin. A variety of speakers, from both archaeological and historical backgrounds, will explore the changing nature of parks and gardens in England.

The morning session will be opened by *Paul Everson*, formerly of the RCHME, who is a landscape archaeologist with a national perspective on the subject. Immediately after lunch *Dr Paula Henderson*, a leading historian of gardens, will highlight the changing nature of gardens in Elizabethan and Stuart London. *Rachel Delman* (University College Oxford) will give a presentation on the gardens of the late medieval elite. From Surrey, *Jan Clark* and *Cherrill Sands* will focus on two important gardens in the County, namely Albury Park and Painshill Park respectively, while *Richard Savage* will look at some earlier high status 'watery' landscapes created along the Rivers Wey and Mole.

Further information on this conference can be found on the Society's website.

Attendance at the conference is limited to 120 people and early booking of places is recommended.

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## ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

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### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Roman Studies Group AGM will be held on Tuesday 6th October 2015 at 7.30pm at the Letherhead Institute. The meeting will receive and consider the Chairman's and Treasurer's reports and elect officers together with up to three committee members. Nominations may be made to the Secretary, Nikki Cowlard, c/o Castle Arch. The Institute is at the eastern end of the historic centre of Leatherhead. There is a nearby multi-storey car park.

The Group's winter programme of talks is in active preparation. The first meeting will be on 6 October following the AGM, and subsequent dates are as follows: 3rd November, 1st December, 5th January, 2nd February and 1st March. Talks will as usual start at about 7.30. Please note these dates for your diaries. Further details will be circulated to members of the Group in due course.

*David Bird*

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## DOMESTIC BUILDINGS RESEARCH GROUP

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### BURN MARKS ON BUILDINGS- ACCIDENTAL OR DELIBERATE?

#### *DBRG ANNUAL LECTURE 2015*

*Saturday 14th November, 2pm for prompt 2.30 start*

*Village Hall, Kingston Avenue, East Horsley, Surrey KT24 6QT (TQ091542).*

*Peter Varlow*, Member of Wealden Buildings Study Group and DBRG, Committee Member of the Vernacular Architecture Group. will be presenting a very well illustrated talk first given by Nick Hill of English Heritage on behalf of Nick and his fellow researcher John Dean, with Surrey and Sussex examples added.

These tear-shaped burns, so familiar to anyone studying old buildings, have provoked fierce debate. How were they made? Did they occur accidentally or were they done on purpose? DBRG News has carried articles in January 2014 and January 2015 (the former including work by our own Pam Taylor). Nick Hill and his colleague John Dean have carried out extensive practical research and experimentation, published in *Vernacular Architecture* (VA 45 (2014) 1-15), but the arguments continue.

Our Chairman Martin Higgins will lead the 'on purpose' side of the debate afterwards, and be opposed by Rod Wild of the 'accidental' camp. Our interest in old buildings is enhanced when we can glimpse something of the lives of their occupants - a lecture not to miss.

Directions: Kingston Avenue leaves the B2036 at the end of a parade of shops (Budgen supermarket on the corner). SatNav directs you to turn left soon after the turn, but carry straight on to the far end car park.

Cost: £1.50 for members, £3 for non-members which includes tea/coffee and cake served at 3.45pm.

There is no need to book and non-members are welcome.

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## MISCELLANY

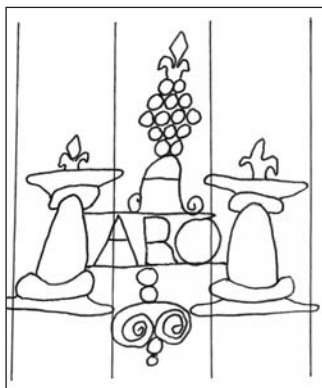
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### WATERMARKS IN PAPER IN A 1672 BOOK

*Alan Crocker*

At the Annual SHERF Symposium in February I gave a talk on **Papermaking in Surrey**.<sup>1</sup> Some of my slides featured Surrey watermarks and I asked members of the audience to record watermarks when they used historic documents. Then, during the lunch period, Lyn Spencer told me that she had a book at home published in 1672 that had watermarks in its paper and she offered to take transmitted light photographs of these and e-mail them to me. I was delighted and in practice she sent me photographs of three different watermarks and details of the book. It is entitled *The Life and Reign of King Henry VIII* and was written by Edward Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert of Cherbury, KB (1583-1648) and is a posthumous second edition.<sup>2</sup> Herbert, who held Montgomery Castle in Wales, was an Anglo-Welsh soldier, diplomat, historian, poet and religious philosopher.<sup>3</sup> There were several later editions of the book and an edited transcript was published as recently as 2013.<sup>4</sup> I was fascinated by the three watermarks and wanted to establish where the paper was made. So I

tried to find parallels for them but failed. I therefore contacted a knowledgeable friend, Peter Bower, of the British Association of Paper Historians (BAPH) and he was able to provide me with valuable suggestions. In particular he convinced me that the paper in the book was almost certainly imported from mills in Normandy and near Angoulême.<sup>5,6</sup> I then decided that I should examine the book myself and Lyn Spencer allowed me to borrow it.



*Tracing of the pillars type watermark with the initials ARO. The vertical lines are formed in the paper by chains of wire, 27mm apart, in the cover of the mould on which the paper was made*

The book was first published in 1649, the year after Herbert died, has a frontispiece which is a copy of Holbein's portrait of Henry VIII and is dedicated to Charles I who was executed in that year. It has 639 densely printed pages of text, a 15 page index and four blank pages at both the front and back of the book. The pages measure 7.5 by 11.8 inches and together are 1.3 inches thick. The backs of the portrait, the title page and the last pages of the text and index are blank. This is fortuitous as it enables the watermarks in these leaves to be examined with much greater accuracy than is possible for the other leaves that are heavily printed on both sides. However if a watermark is present it can be detected in all cases. Therefore it has been established that approximately one half of the leaves bear watermarks, which suggests that the book was printed on folded sheets of paper of the size known as *Pott*, nominally 12.5 by 15.5 inches with a watermark in the centre of one half.

I also discovered a fourth type of watermark and a tracing of this is shown in figure 1. It has a bunch of grapes at the top, a pillar on each side, the initials ARO at the centre and small Fleur-de-Lys above the grapes and pillars. Peter Bower has informed me that it has been suggested that the RO initials stand for a member of the Rouse family who were papermakers in Normandy in the second half of the 17th century. A pair of pillars was a fairly common feature of watermarks from Normandy and is found with many different letter combinations. Indeed one of the other three watermarks in the book is an example of this, having the initials MD which could stand for Michel Durand who worked a mill at Maisoncelles-La-Jourdan, south-west of Caen. The third watermark shows a shield bearing a large Fleur-de-Lys and the initials MD at the top and a P at the bottom right. So this appears to be made by Michel Durand and the P, which also appears on other watermarks, may well stand for *Papetier* [papermaker]. The shield is surmounted by a crown. The fourth watermark shows an early version of the Arms of Amsterdam, but of a type used by several French paper mills around Angoulême, which were owned by Dutch factors. The most common watermarks in the book were the pillars type, 133 having MD initials and 27 ARO. There were only three with the shield and one with the Arms of Amsterdam. All of the pillars were in the text and index, the shields were in the end-papers and the Arms were in the title page. The reason for this distribution appears to be that the pillars were used for the pages heavily printed in black, the shields by the book binder and the Arms for the title page printed in red and black.

So, in conclusion, my request to members at the Symposium produced a very worthwhile response and a more detailed account of the project summarised here has been accepted for publication by BAPH in its Journal.<sup>7</sup> Sadly however the paper was not made in Surrey. I am greatly indebted to Lyn Spencer and Peter Bower for their support.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> Korndorffer, M., 'Annual Symposium 2015', SyAS, *Bulletin*, **450**, pp. 11-13
- <sup>2</sup> Herbert, E., Lord Cherbury, *The Life and Reign of King Henry VIII*, 2nd edition, 1672
- <sup>3</sup> Aubrey, J., *Brief Lives*, Folio Society, 1975, pp. 141-2
- <sup>4</sup> Paperback of Ref. 2 introduced and extended by Sidney Lee, Cambridge University Press, 2013
- <sup>5</sup> Heawood, E., 'Paper used in England after 1600', Bibliographic Society, *The Library*, December 1930, pp. 263-93.
- <sup>6</sup> Gauriault, R., *Filigraines et Autres Caractéristiques des Papiers Fabriqués en France aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles*, CNRS Editions, Paris, 1995, pp. 203-4, 264
- <sup>7</sup> Crocker, A., 'Some watermarks dating from 1672', BAPH, *The Quarterly*, **95**, 9-11, July 2015.

## SUSSEX SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

### DAY SCHOOLS

#### UNDERSTANDING AND RECORDING HISTORIC FARM BUILDINGS.

*Saturdays 15th and 22nd August, 10am-4pm*

*Mays Farm, Selmeston, near Lewes, East Sussex.*

Tutors: Chris Butler and Andy Bradshaw.

£75 for the two days.

#### FLESH ON THE BONES: INTERPRETING ANCIENT ANIMAL REMAINS.

*Saturday 5th September, 10am-4pm*

*Fishbourne Roman Palace*

Tutor: Dr Rob Symonds. Fees: £40.

#### AN INTRODUCTION TO PREHISTORIC FLINTWORK

*Saturday 12th September, 10am-4pm*

*Mays Farm, Selmeston, near Lewes, East Sussex*

Tutor: Chris Butler. Venue. Fees: £40.

#### FROM COWRIE SHELLS TO CREDIT CARDS: THE HISTORY OF MONEY

*Sunday 11th October, 10am-4pm*

*Fishbourne Roman Palace.*

Tutor: David Rudling. Venue: Fees: £40.

Contact: The Sussex School of Archaeology: [www.sussexarchaeology.org](http://www.sussexarchaeology.org) or Tel: 01323 811785.

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## CONFERENCE

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### A LIFE IN THE MESOLITHIC AND NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE MESOLITHIC/NEOLITHIC TRANSITION

**CBA South-East Conference:**

*Surrey History Centre, Woking*

*Saturday 14th November 2015*

Our understanding of the Mesolithic in Britain has increased substantially in recent times, due to the considerable contributions made by commercial and community archaeology alongside continued academic attention. This day conference brings together talks from each of these sectors, revealing new discoveries being made on

the Mesolithic in the South-East of Britain and introducing some of the fascinating insights emerging from projects focussed upon the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition from other areas of the country.

- 9.30 Arrival and registration  
10:15 Introduction to the day *Dr Martyn Allen* (Chair, CBA South-East)  
10:20 **The Mesolithic of the Wetland and Coastal Edge in Southern Britain** *Prof Martin Bell* (University of Reading)  
11 Coffee  
11.20 **Mesolithic Remains at Bletchingley and Mesolithic Surrey**  
*Phil Jones*  
11.50 **Mesolithic Technology at Bouldnor Cliff: Was it 2,000 Years Ahead of its Time?** *Garry Momber*  
(Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology)  
12:20 **New Mesolithic Discoveries on the Bexhill Relief Road Scheme, Kent** *Mike Donnelly* (Oxford Archaeology)  
12.50 Lunch and posters  
1.30 CBA South East Annual General Meeting  
2 **Stepping Stones to the Neolithic: Seafaring, Connectivity and the Mesolithic/Neolithic Transition**  
*Dr Fraser Sturt* (Uni. Southampton) and  
*Dr Duncan Garrow* (Uni. Reading)  
2.30 **Caves, Springs and Depositing Things: Approaching the Mesolithic and Neolithic in the South West**  
*Dr Jodie Lewis* (University of Worcester)  
3 *coffee*  
3.30 **Violent Times in the Neolithic? A Review of the British Evidence** *Dr Rick Schulting* (University of Oxford)  
4 **Public Engagement in the Mesolithic and Neolithic**  
*Don Henson* (University of York)  
4.30 *Close*

Tickets: £16 for CBA South-East members; £20 for non-members  
For further details and booking information, please visit our website at <http://www.cbасouth-east.org/events/cbase-annual-conference/>  
or email the organiser, Dr Martyn Allen, at [m.g.allen@reading.ac.uk](mailto:m.g.allen@reading.ac.uk)

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## LECTURE MEETINGS

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### 1st September

“The Battle of Waterloo” by Jane le Cluse to Dorking Local History Group at the Follett Hall, United Reformed Church, 53 West Street, Dorking at 7.45 pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

### 1st September

“Heroes and villains of the Basingstoke Canal” by Roger Cansdale to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

### 1st September

First Tuesday - informal members evening of Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.



## **2nd September**

“100 years of world class aircraft designed and built in Kingston” by David Hassard to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £4.

## **7th September**

“Stand and deliver: highwaymen in Surrey” by Matthew Alexander to Woking History Society in the Holiday Inn, Woking at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

## **8th September**

Annual General Meeting followed by a talk on Watts Gallery to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road at 7 for 7.45 pm. Visitors welcome: £1.

## **10th September**

“Restoring the Temperate House at Kew” by Susan Rhodes to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

## **11th September**

“Prehistoric and historic landscapes at Sipson Farm: excavations 2010-2014” by Bob Cowieto Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

## **15th September**

“The lost lady found: the life and work of Lucy Broadwood” by Irene Shettle to Send and Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm.

## **16th September**

“Gentlemen’s Magazine” by Julian Pooley to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

## **18th September**

“The History of the Crystal Palace” by Ian Bevan to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, High Street, 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome, £2.

## **24th September**

“The Battle of Waterloo” by Rupert Matthews to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

## **24th September**

“The Art of Waterloo” by Peter Warwick to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm.

## **25th September**

A local history talk to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends’ Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall) at 8 pm. Visitors welcome.

## **29th September**

“Sussex Industrial History: a different approach”, by Dr Geoffrey Mead, University of Sussex, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford GU2 7UP, 7.30-9.30pm. Part of the 40th Series of

Industrial Archaeology Lectures in Guildford. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

### **1st October**

“18(B) Squadron(Chinook) Falklands War”, by Ian Ivory, ex-18(B) Squadron Pilot, in Room G6, The Institute Leatherhead, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH, 10am-12 noon. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead lecture series. Single lectures £5, payable on the day, but please contact Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk as seating is limited.

### **5th October**

“Animal powered engines” by Jan Spencer to Woking History Society in the Holiday Inn, Woking at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

### **6th October**

“Knights to remember” by Nigel Arch to Dorking Local History Group at the Follett Hall, United Reformed Church, 53 West Street, Dorking at 7.45 pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

### **6th October**

“Life of the poor and emigration from England at the end of the 19th century” by Judy Hill to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

### **6th October**

“The Archaeology of Early Steam Locomotives”, by Dr Michael Bailey, President of the Stephenson Locomotive Society, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford GU2 7UP, 7.30-9.30pm. Part of the 40th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures in Guildford. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

### **7th October**

“Vicars of Ewell” by Rev Russell Dewhurst and Jeremy Harte to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £4.

### **8th October**

“Ravenna – Early Christian churches and Byzantine mosaics” by Richard Watson to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

### **8th October**

“The Construction of Gothic Cathedrals”, by Douglas Irvine, Structural Engineer, 10am-12 noon. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead lecture series. Single lectures £5, payable on the day, but please contact Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk as seating is limited.

### **8th October**

“Augustus Pugin” by Rosemary Thomas to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

### **9th October**

“Recent excavations in London” by Janes Sidell to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

### **10th October**

“England’s immigrants – aliens in Southwark and Surrey” by Andrea Ruddick to Merton Historical Society in Christ Church Hall, Christchurch Road, near Collier’s Wood Underground station at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

### **12th October**

“Richmond at war: Richmond’s experience of the Second World War” by Simon Fowler to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £4.

### **15th October**

“The Work of Surrey History Centre”, by Di Stiff, Collections Development Archivist, in Room G6, The Institute Leatherhead, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH, 10am-12 noon. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead lecture series. Single lectures £5, payable on the day, but please contact Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk as seating is limited.

### **16th October**

“Jane Austen – A New Revelation” by Nicholas Ennos to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, High Street, 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome, £2.

### **20th October**

“Early English bibles and their restoration” by Phil Matthews to Send and Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm.

### **21st October**

AGM and President’s Lecture to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

### **22nd October**

“The Ramblings of a Railwayman”, by Geoff Bunch, ex-railwayman, in Room G6, The Institute Leatherhead, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH, 10am-12 noon. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead lecture series. Single lectures £5, payable on the day, but please contact Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk as seating is limited.

### **22nd October**

“Bridging the gaps” by Walter Noronha to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7,30 for 7,45 pm.

### **27th October**

“History of Roads in Britain”, by Douglas Irvine, Civil Engineer, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford GU2 7UP, 7.30-9.30pm. Part of the 40th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures in Guildford. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

**29th October**

“The Battle for Runnymede” by Stuart Burgess to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm.

**29th October**

“Aero Engines and Rocket Propulsion”, by Jim Smith, ex Director Fraser Nash, in Room G6, The Institute Leatherhead, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH, 10am-12 noon. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead lecture series. Single lectures £5, payable on the day, but please contact Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk as seating is limited.

**DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS 2015**

There will be two further issues of the *Bulletin* in 2015. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	<b>Copy date:</b>	<b>Approx. delivery:</b>
<b>453</b>	<b>18th September</b>	<b>19th October</b>
<b>454</b>	<b>13th November</b>	<b>14th December</b>

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**Next issue:** Copy required by 18th September for the October 2015 issue.

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