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**SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX  
Guildford 32454

# Bulletin

Number 262

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## COUNCIL NEWS

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Council is pleased to announce that Mr Peter Gray is now chairman of the Conservation Committee and may be contacted on 0342 87631.

### **The Moated Site at Grayswood**

**Greta Turner**

The Moated Site lies about a quarter of a mile north of Grayswood in a small clay valley with Hurt Hill from which it receives its water supply rising on the west. The earthworks lie in an area of woodland on the property of Mrs Fedoruk of nearby South Park Farm. After a long connexion with the Haslemere Group which tidied up the site from time to time, Mrs Fedoruk, who for many years has wanted the Moat to be fully restored, has now entered into a permanent arrangement with the Society for its use and management, on the initial basis of a long lease. She also wished the Surrey Wildlife Trust to have an interest in the site and discussions are being held on a shared management programme. As the site falls naturally into two halves, it is probable that the Society will concentrate on the scheduled area containing the moat and the Trust will have the care of the adjoining two acres known as Duckhouse Moor. The Society's aims for the site are to use it for education and training, both for its own membership and for a wider public. The nearby Haslemere Educational Museum, for example, is already engaged in an advisory and practical capacity. Visits by other Societies with related interests will be encouraged.



*The photograph is of the larger platform taken spring 1991 by Dr Charles Warner.*

Little is known at present about the history of the site but it is essential that information and explanatory literature should be made available. A start has been made on documentary research but the writer would be very happy to hear from anyone who could assist with this.

The moated site which is well presented is, in fact, a pair of conjoined moats. The westernmost comprises a rectangular platform 22m x 24m surrounded by a ditch some 11m wide at the top and holding water, the platform having a remarkably crisp outline. The second smaller moated platform immediately to the east has a ditch of similar proportions but is less well defined and contains features the function of which is unclear. It is possible that this second platform is a primary feature and was originally part of a single larger rectangular island. In general the site appears to represent a number of phases of activity with the larger moat possibly having been the subject of regular maintenance. To the north and east of the Moat lay the medieval deer parks of Witley and Ashurst so that it may represent the site of the keeper's lodge, moated lodges often associated with fishponds being frequently encountered as features of medieval deer parks. From the many fragments of tile on the larger platform it is probable that a building existed here at some time. The present farmhouse at South Park is nineteenth century. The features remaining on Duckhouse Moor seem also to have been connected with water management activities.

The above information was taken from a survey carried out in April 1991 by the RCHM at the request of the Society to assist in the preparation of a management plan for the site. During the summer magnetometer and resistivity surveys of the unscheduled area were carried out by Dr Tony Clark to ascertain whether this part also contained features of archaeological interest. The Haslemere Museum Natural History Society carried out a survey of the flora and fauna on the site.

The site has suffered over the last two or three years from wind damage and from lack of regular attention so that the first priority is to clear it of fallen timber and to open it out by selective felling to make apparent the unity of the two islands, with a surround of light woodland. Secondly, after ascertaining the Medieval levels in the ditches and after restoring the sluices, to remove the accumulation of silt and weed from the ditches and to refill them.

The Society entered the project in the competition "Surrey Pride of Place Awards" organised by Surrey County Council and Toshiba and is pleased to report that it was awarded a prize of £400. This will be used to provide a shelter on the site for volunteers and visitors.

It is also proposed to provide a bridge to the larger platform, on-site car parking facilities, and improved access along the grass track from South Park Farm to the moat itself. It is envisaged that this work programme will run through the coming winter and also the summer months of '92. A first working party met on 20th October when it was agreed to meet thenceforward on site on Sundays at 10 am at fortnightly intervals commencing 3rd November. Volunteers wishing to help with this work will be more than welcome. Please ring Greta Turner on Haslemere (0428) 642692.

## Guildford Castle Excavations 1991

Rob Poulton

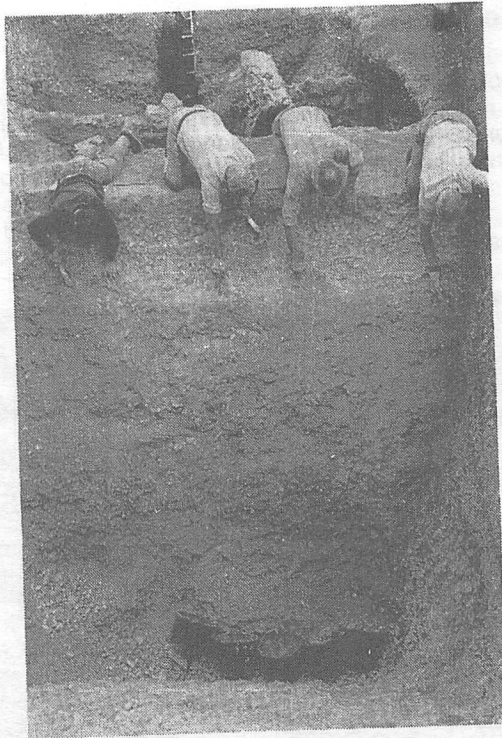
The second season of excavations on the presumed site of the Royal Palace at Guildford Castle took place in July 1991, and was, again, a considerable success. Many of those who had worked on the site in 1990 returned, and provided a nucleus of skill and experience which eased considerably the process of assimilating the many new diggers into the team. The site aroused considerable public interest, which the volunteer guides worked hard to satisfy. The archaeological results, building on those achieved in 1990, lent themselves to explanation to and appreciation by visitors, and serious consideration is being given to the possibility of permanent exhibition of some aspects.



1. General view of the tile kiln under excavation. Foreground: stoke pit, partially excavated. centre: the fire box arch and the kiln proper under excavation.

The opportunity was taken to excavate across the deep ditch encountered in 1990. The depth of the ditch was revealed as 3m and the width could be estimated at 6m. Size, shape and alignment all concur in indicating that this was the original Norman bailey ditch, which was filled in around AD 1200, presumably when the defences were re-aligned along Quarry Street, with the new area of land taken into the Castle intended to accommodate the new buildings of the Royal Palace.

The most exciting single find of the excavations so far was an exceptionally well-preserved tile kiln which an archaeomagnetic date (kindly provided by Tony Clark) and other evidence combine to indicate was last fired between 1210 and 1250: this would seem to suggest its purpose was (at least in part) to provide materials for roofing the earliest Palace buildings. If so, the last firing should probably fall in the earlier part of the quoted time span, as the practice of tile making was surely too noisome to be an acceptable accompaniment to even a 13th century royal household.



2. Formation cleaning of the Norman Bailey ditch. Notice how (left) youthful impetuosity has led to a loss of control.

Evidence for the Palace itself consisted of a number of walls of mid-to-late 13th century date whose purpose is not easily determined: interestingly they had been founded on ground which had been levelled up by up to 1.75m, in the process sealing earlier soils and evidence for timber buildings of a pre-Palace phase. One curiosity was a 3m deep, vertical sided and flat bottomed pit, which had been excavated and backfilled in the early 13th century. Its purpose is obscure.

The Palace went into decline in the 14th century and considerable quantities of demolition debris was recovered. Decay and demolition did not occur simultaneously in all parts of the Palace. A lime kiln was constructed in the 14th century, cutting through demolition deposits, and surely implies, at the very least, that extensive repairs requiring large quantities of mortar were then being undertaken. The lime kiln was itself infilled with demolition deposits not many years later.

Two seasons of excavations at Guildford Castle have revealed much valuable new information, and the prospect of further digging is an enticing one. It is important also to remember that even the evidence recovered so far has still to be analysed fully to reveal its significance. As an example, recent preliminary examination of some of the animal bone by Dale Sergeantson (of the Formal Remains Unit, Southampton) has shown that the animal bone is exceptionally well preserved and, at least in part, represents primary kitchen waste. This obviously has implications in at least two directions: in the long run the bone will have much to say about Royal diet and animal husbandry in the medieval period, but also it points to the function of nearby buildings.

## **Portable Antiquities Bill**

**Andrew A Ayres**  
**Hon Legal Adviser**

For two years now the Society has been discussing how the law should be changed with interested bodies, including the Police, national and provincial museums, The Museums and Galleries Commission, The National Council for Metal Detecting and many other archaeological organisations in an attempt to produce a genuinely acceptable change in the law. The Society had originally intended to introduce a portable antiquities Bill, designed to cover a wider range of objects of archaeological or historical importance but, after lengthy discussions with the British Museum, it has been agreed to limit the scope of the Bill to coins containing at least 0.5% of gold or silver, bullion, jewellery or other objects containing at least 5% of gold or silver and any container or other object (of any material) found in close proximity to an object of treasure trove. However, the Secretary of State is given power to designate other objects of archaeological or historical importance as items of treasure trove.

The inadequacies of the existing law have become more obvious as a result of the increasing number of cases coming before the courts, arising from the widespread use of metal detectors. The law as it stands is virtually powerless to safeguard the nation's antiquities, as instanced by the plunder of the Wanborough site (see Bulletin no. 243, November 1989) where it is estimated that coins valued in excess of £2M were removed and subsequently appeared on the European and American markets.

The law in question is of ancient origin. From time immemorial the Crown (including the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) has had a prerogative claim to objects of gold or silver deliberately hidden in the ground or within a building and whose original owner cannot be traced. Thus, only objects which are substantially of gold or silver content constitute treasure trove and they must be proved to have been deliberately hidden rather than simply lost or donated, for instance by way of votive offering.

The restriction of English treasure trove law to objects substantially of gold or silver ignores all those other objects of non-precious metal which may be of equal financial or archaeological worth. The Society's Bill does not now seek to cover such other objects but it is hoped that in due course the law may be further amended to make this possible.

One of the most important elements of the proposed amendment of the law will be the creation of a new offence of trespass with a view to searching for treasure trove (with or without a metal detector) and permitting the police to arrest without warrant any person reasonably suspected of committing an offence and enabling them to seize any article used in the course of such an offence. At present the police are virtually powerless to stop the looting of a site. The draft Bill also abolishes the concept of "animus revertendi" (an intention to return), details the reporting requirements and imposes a time limit within which objects must be notified to the authorities.

It is hoped that with support from the museums and other interested bodies the Society's Bill can be introduced in the House of Lords although sadly the forthcoming General Election may mean this may now be delayed until the next Parliament.

## **New Members**

We are pleased to welcome the following new members to the Society:

Adams, J S, 6 Church Hill, Purley, CR8 3QN  
Aitken, R F, Kanzan, Ockley Road, Ewhurst, Cranleigh, GU6 7QJ  
Billingham, Ms J, 22 Lawday Place Lane, Farnham, GU9 0BT  
Brown, S R, 29 Mountside, Guildford, GU2 5JD

Caswell, D L, 48 Eastwood Road, Bramley, Guildford, GU5 ODS  
Constable, C B, 5 Forest Road, Effingham Junction, Leatherhead, KT24 5HE  
Day, S G, 2 Park Avenue, Staines, Middx. TW18 2EF  
Fletcher, M G, 38 Queen Mary's Drive, Woodham, Weybridge, KT15 3TW  
Gorton, P D, 17 St John's Street, Farncombe, Godalming GU7 3EH  
Gray, Mrs R P, 60 Longmoor Road, Liphook, GU30 7NY  
Greenwood, D R, 13 Abbots Close, Onslow Village, Guildford, GU2 5RW  
Heffron, Mrs L, 7 Paxton Gardens, Woodham, Woking, GU21 5TR  
Jaeger, M, 12 The Orchard, Westfield, Woking, GU22 9PA  
Knowles, H G, 7 Squirrels Green, Great Bookham, Leatherhead, KT23 3LE  
Lass-Burch, Miss B S, Hollytree Cottage, 51 Hampstead Road, Dorking, RH4 3AE  
Lovell, Miss C J, 28 Copped Hall Drive, Camberley, GU15 1NP  
McClure, Dr P S, 3 Ferndown Gardens, Cobham, KT11 2BH  
Ord, Mr K & Mrs M, 36 The Mount, Guildford, GU2 5JA  
Phillips, E S, 'Radford', 90 York Road, Woking, GU22 7XR  
Quinlan, Miss K L, 2 Burford Lodge, Elstead, Godalming, GU8 6HU  
Peters, Mrs C, Tankards, 79 The Street, West Horsley, KT24 6BG  
Rawlinson, Mrs J A, 41 Horseshoe Lane, Mew, Guildford, GU1 2TQ  
Sharp, T, 96 London Road, Guildford, GU1 1TH  
Wade, P, Compton, Sutton Green Road, Sutton Green, Guildford, GU4 7QD  
Wickham, Mrs G A, Stowe Maries, Balchins Lane, Westcott, Dorking, RH4 3LR  
Woodhouse, M T, No 2 Cottage, Longdene House, Longdene Road, Haslemere,  
GU27 2PH

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## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE**

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At the invitation of Mike Dawson, Assistant County Planning Officer (Environment Division) of Surrey County Council, members of the Archaeological Research Committee visited the Archaeological Division of the Planning Department recently. As reported in Bulletin 259 the department has recently been reorganised to meet the current challenges and threats to the Environment. In his welcome, Mr Dawson said that in response to PPG (Planning Policy Guidance) Note 16, the Department had established procedures which were designed to highlight areas of sensitivity and archaeological potential, so that these aspects could be considered prior to determining Planning applications.

Many years ago the SAS set up a record of known sites and monuments, which had been passed to County with the appointment of David Bird as County Archaeologist. Mr Dawson indicated that the successor to this record established at County was to be the basis of a comprehensive computer-based Sites and Monuments Record which would be available to Planners, Developers and others.

The system was demonstrated, but it was stressed that it was by no means complete and Mr Dawson hoped that the Society, particularly through projects such as the Landscape Survey, would work with the Department in building up a detailed picture, not only of known sites and features, but also of areas of high potential both in towns and the countryside, where it would be particularly useful in curbing excessive and unresearched development of the rural landscape.

A comprehensive index of this nature would clearly be a very useful tool, not only for the Society, but for all locally based groups in their constant battles with the various authorities to protect the archaeological and architectural heritage.

The Society's Officers and the ARC are currently exploring ways in which we can most usefully contribute to the Index and to co-operate with the County to ensure the greatest effectiveness of the system and thus the influence of the provisions of PPG16.

### **Annual Symposium**

The Annual Symposium of the Archaeological Research Committee will take place on 15th February 1992. See enclosed sheet for details.

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## **LECTURES AND SYMPOSIA COMMITTEE**

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The Committee would like to thank all Local Secretaries and others who have sent details of their lecture programmes to Mrs Nancy Hawkins, the Society's Lecture Officer. She now has an up to date list of lectures and speakers from many local societies, but would still welcome any additions to ensure complete coverage of the County.

Mrs Hawkins would be pleased to hear from anyone who needs a speaker on a specialist archaeological/historical subject. Her address is 103 Westfield Road, Mayford, Woking, Surrey GU22 9QR (tel: Woking 760084)

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## **LIBRARY COMMITTEE**

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We have discovered a pile of uncut unbound sheets of early Collections. If you are interested in any of the pre-1917 volumes of the Society's Collections or Index I-XX please make an appointment to visit the Library to extract the sheets you require. It is a long, laborious exercise, but feel free to investigate the possibility of acquiring any of these volumes free of charge. As far as I am able to determine the volumes are in the 20-30 range. Janette White. Assistant Librarian. 0483 32454.

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## **SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP**

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Every year the Association for Industrial Archaeology makes an award, The Dorothea Award, for a noteworthy conservation project. This year it was given for restoration at Coldharbour Mill in Devon, but SIHG were pleased to receive a certificate of commendation together with a cheque for £100 for their restoration of the gantry crane from the statue foundry at Thames Ditton.

### **Britain's World War Two Defences**

**Peter Tarplee**

On Saturday 2 November SIHG organised a symposium on Britain's World War Two Defences at the University of Surrey in association with Kent Defence Research Group, Fortress Study Group and the UK Fortifications Club. About 150 people attended the all-day meeting and they heard seven talks about the defences built in Britain (for example, 15,000 pillboxes in 3 months in 1940), their construction, their purpose and details of what features remain. It was possible from the individual pillboxes etc to understand how they fitted into the overall defence system at the time.

On the following day 30 or so delegates attended a field trip in the Hankley Common and Waverley Abbey areas and it is interesting to report that five features of which we were previously unaware were discovered whilst touring known sites.

SIHG are co-ordinating the recording of pillboxes (and other defence structures) in Surrey so that the information can be made available to national bodies and to Surrey County Council for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record. More people are invited to help with this and details were given in Bulletin 258, but if you feel that you do not wish to get too involved it would be helpful if the Group (Chris Shephard on Farnham 710664) were told of any structure which you see on your travels and if it is not on our records we will arrange for it to be formally recorded. Do not think that if you see something we must already know of it, the experience of the field trip indicates that we may not!

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## **SURREY ROMAN VILLA GROUP**

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### **Malcolm Hardy, Roger Little and Walton-on-the-Hill**

**Graham Bieron**

Members of the Surrey Roman Villa Group were saddened to learn recently of the death of Malcolm Hardy, a member of the Group since 1979 and treasurer from 1985. In his memory the sum of £50 was collected and donated to The British Heart Foundation.

Malcolm's main interests in Roman Surrey were the Villas at Walton Heath and Walton-on-the-Hill and in connection with the latter he researched into an unpublished excavation carried out by R I Little in 1955. He tracked Little down to Cornwall and from correspondence between them now in my possession I learn that Little, then "an overly keen 15 year old itching to dig up something — anything — Roman", together with some equally enthusiastic friends, "made an assault on the then partially exposed villa site" — mundane things like asking permission didn't occur to them then, he said.

An earlier excavation, with permission, was directed by A W G Lowther and published in SyAC 51, 1950, 65-81 and, although Little's enthusiastic actions were perhaps misguided or even irresponsible he was responsible enough to keep a notebook and in this he reproduced Lowther's plan with the location of his own work superimposed. He dug two small trenches at the detached circular building (Lowther's Room 14); one 0.5 x 0.45 x 0.3m deep entirely within the room, the other 1.8 x 0.5 x 0.45m deep that crossed the wall. The report is not worth publishing but, for the benefit of future excavators should this site ever be re-opened, it is considered that a plan after Lowther showing the position of Little's trenches should be put on record. Firstly, however, another attempt will be made to contact Little as the story may not yet be complete. The whole of the smaller trench and most of the larger trench were excavated on one day in August, but the larger trench was worked on further during an afternoon in October. After recording this the notebook ends with the observation that, as the evenings were drawing in, "we have decided to leave off excavating until the spring next year, when we hope to uncover some of the main villa".

### **Horton Tile Kiln**

**Graham Bieron**

In SyAS Bulletin No 205, September 1985, John Gower, then Chairman of the Surrey Roman Villa group, appealed for information in connection with the tile kiln found at Green Man Farm, Horton near Epsom in 1922. The only published material is a short



note accompanied by a plan and two sections included by R G Goodchild as part of his report on the tile kiln at Wykehurst Farm, Cranleigh (SyAC 45, 1937, 90-92) from information received from a Mr W J Pickering. John Gower's appeal gave him a lead that put him in contact with Mr Pickering's grand-daughter. Sadly he was to learn that all Mr Pickering's notes, etc had been thrown away when she had moved to a smaller house as nobody had ever taken any interest in the material. This note, therefore, is to put on record that the trail seems very definitely to have gone cold.

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## **SURREY HEATH ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE TRUST**

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The Archaeology Centre at Bagshot was the outright winner of the category "Most outstanding improvements achieved with limited resource" at the Gulbenkian Awards for Museums and Galleries 1991.

This national award follows another recent major award from The Prince's Trust, both of which will be used to increase the educational resources in the Archaeology Centre.

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## **ACCESSIONS TO LOCAL REPOSITORIES**

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**Surrey Record Office** (K = Kingston; G = Guildford) have received eighteenth century plans of Allen's Farm, Burstow, and Breach Hill Heath and Downside Common, Cobham (K), two large plans of Bury Hill estate, Dorking, 1838 and 1851 (K), a plan of the Rookery estate, Westcott, 1894, and one of Kingswood Warren estate, 1906. The Governors of Reed's School, Cobham, have deposited records of the school from 1815 onwards (K). Parish records have included those of Long Ditton, one of the few ancient parishes whose records had not previously been deposited, following a fire in the church in which the records fortunately escaped with little damage (K). Records of Ewell transferred from Bourne Hall Museum include parish records from the eighteenth century, records of C J L Langlands (1823-89), estate and land agent, valuer and builder, minutes, 1862-87, of the managing committee of the 25th (Epsom) Corps, Surrey Rifle Volunteers, records of Epsom Liberal Club and account books of local traders (K). St Anne's, Kew, have deposited a ministers' book, 18-19 cents (K). The Record Office has received important additions to records of R C Sherriff, author of 'Journey's End' (K), Dennis' works, Guildford (G), the Wey Navigation (G), and the Ware family of Tilford, including an eighteenth-century copy of a letter of Philip Doddridge, the nonconformist divine and hymn-writer (G). Trustee Savings Bank PLC have deposited records of Guildford Provident Society, later Guildford Savings Bank, from 1816 (G) as part of their policy, agreed with the Association of County Archivists, to deposit records of constituent banks in local record offices.

**Greater London Record Office** have received minutes, accounts and other records of Clapham Congregational Church, 1832-1981.

**London Borough of Lambeth Archives** have received business records of the South Metropolitan Cemetery Company, 1834-1950s, records of Lady Margaret Hall Settlement, 1897-1980s, and the H L Frost collection of photographs of tramways in Norwood. 19-20 cent. They have also received files of the former GLC relating to roads and bridges and containing material from the seventeenth century onwards.

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## NOTES

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### **Bronze Age Settlement evidence at Home Farm, Laleham** **Graham Hayman** **Surrey County Archaeological Unit**

On 27th August 1991 Greenham Construction Materials Ltd began work on a major new gravel site at Home Farm, Laleham where extraction is scheduled to take place over a 14 year period. The large area involved has been divided into fifteen parts and it has been agreed that an archaeological evaluation should precede each phase of the operation with detailed excavation to follow if necessary. Between 19th and 23rd August an evaluation at the Phase 1 division revealed two areas of archaeological interest, both producing prehistoric features, and these were formally excavated between 2nd and 6th September. The work was carried out by staff of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit and was generously financed by Greenham Construction Materials Ltd to whom we are most grateful.

Three features of prehistoric date were excavated in area 1. Two of these features were large pits measuring over 2m in diameter and approximately 1m deep. Both were dug to a level just below that of the present water table and as this may have been at a similar level in prehistoric times it seems probable that these features were dug as water holes — presumably a convenient supply point for people living nearby. Finds were not frequent from these pits but occasional pieces of pottery, struck flint and bone were recovered with the pottery and flintwork suggesting that they are of Bronze Age date. A ditch was discovered on the eastern part of the site running in a NE — SW direction and following a more or less straight course. The feature was traced for a distance of 22m from a rounded termination at its north eastern end to the edge of preliminary gravel workings beyond which its course remains unknown. The few finds collected from the ditch suggest that it is also of Bronze Age date and it seems most likely that this feature may have served as a field (or other) boundary.

Area 2 was situated some 65m to the east of area 1 and again revealed interesting prehistoric features. Along the eastern side of the excavation area another field boundary ditch was discovered and, if continuous with a stretch of ditch found in a trial trench further to the south, this feature can be traced over a distance of approximately 38m again following a straight course. This feature produced few finds but the occasional scraps of prehistoric pottery collected from its fill indicate that it is most probably of Bronze Age date. An elongated pit was excavated to the west of the ditch and this produced some of the best finds recovered from either excavation area. This consisted of a small collection of pottery sherds, some flint waste flakes and a number of finely worked flint tools which may suggest that the feature belongs to the earlier part of the Bronze Age. Finally, and of considerable interest, four pits containing large quantities of heavily burnt or cremated bone were excavated. In two cases this material was densely packed into the base of the pit beneath a soily upper fill which indicated that it had not been randomly dumped. The bone collected has yet to be examined by a specialist but if it proves to be human these features could only be interpreted as being unurned burials. No finds were recovered from these features but it is hoped that a radiocarbon date may give an idea of their age in due course.

The two areas excavated lay close to the southern edge of Greenham's Phase 1 division of the Home Farm site. As trial trenches to the north, east and west produced no archaeological information it is possible that further contemporary features and possibly the nucleus of an associated settlement await discovery to the south within

the Phase 12 division of the extraction programme. We look forward to examining this area at a later date. This report has been prepared prior to cleaning or expert examination of the material and the dates and interpretations offered are therefore more provisional than usual even in preliminary notes such as this. It is hoped that a more precise chronology will be available when a closer examination of the finds has been made.

## Wall-painting in No. 13, Quarry Street, Guildford

Mary Butts

In May 1987 a workman, called in to repair faulty woodwork, noticed some painted decoration in a corner of the room in which he was working. A wall panel was carefully removed and was found to conceal a wall-painting of about 1570-80. The wall, about five metres in length, is divided into three sections. The panel on the left and some parts of the third one bear stylised foliate decoration in black on a parchment-coloured ground, the centre one has the figure of a man in costume of the mid-Elizabethan period against a conventionally-treated background of castle walls and ramparts. He was thought to represent an apprentice as he carries a stave or 'waster' over one shoulder of the type allowed to those below the rank of gentlemen who were forbidden to wear swords. A small shield or buckler depends from this. He has wide padded breeches, a small ruff, a flat-crowned hat with a plume and decorated shoes. Above each of these first two panels are two lines of doggerel verse of a didactic nature:



*The Central panel before restoration.*

O mortall man and wormes meate  
remember death shall be thy eynde  
Slak not thy tyme nor doe not forgett  
thy synfull lyfe for to amend

The moralising tone of these lines can perhaps be explained by the fact that a puritanical element of the population seems to have gathered in this part of Guildford at the time. It is echoed by the few almost obliterated words which were discerned with difficulty on a cross-beam in the house on the other side of the street at the corner of Castle Street.

No. 13 was recorded by the Domestic Buildings Research Group and the date estimated as late 16c. It was 'Georgianised' in the 18thc and this was presumably when the painting was hidden. At the time of its discovery English Heritage recommended that it should be again temporarily covered until a decision was reached as to its possible restoration. This, some four and a half years later, has been very ably carried out by Mrs Ann Ballantyne. The darkening of the painting was, in her opinion, due to a layer of soot which she was able to remove. She has skilfully repaired the flaking which had taken place over the years during which it had been exposed. On the return wall to the left of the painting, when the lower skirting board had been removed, she noticed a little more painting and was able easily to remove the plaster covering this to a height of about three feet. More conventionalised foliage was revealed, and, at the top, some horses' hooves! Lack of time and funds unfortunately prevents the discovery of the riders of these animals. It is to be hoped that at some time the exploration can be continued, as the painting, in all probability, extends over other walls of the room. We are told that the present revealed painting is to be covered by glass, or other transparent material. The premises are used as office.

It may be worth recalling that on a lower floor of the same building the remains of a stone archway of c. 13-14c is preserved in the north wall which runs at right angles to Quarry Street.

### **Dating Old Photographs**

**Jill Williams**

A problem we, as historians may all face, especially those tracing their family history, is the unmarked photograph, leaving us to wonder "who is it?" By being able to place a date upon the item it may well eliminate certain members or groups from our reckoning or enable us to place them in a sequence. Of course there are always pitfalls so beware of later copies and also the time taken for fashion to permeate from young to old and from fashion centre to isolated communities. Young people photographed, perhaps when first married, will probably be wearing up-to-date clothes but they may well keep these garments "for best" and wear them a decade later or there were always handed down garments. Fashion is not confined to clothing, hair alters in style and even the backcloths of studios alter and can help with dating. Find positively dated pictures, like fashion prints, and look for similar clothes. Look at back of carte de visite and attempt to find them in Trade Directories as they may be dated by the photographer's address. The Royal Photographic Society have published booklets compiled from these Directories. A brief review is as follows (ladies first):- Photos start with Daguerrotypes.

1845-Sloping shoulders, nipped in waist, pointed front to bodice, 9-12 layers of petticoats. Hair parted in centre and always covering ears. Men have sideburns but clean shaven, a stock round neck and jackets with wide lapels. Boys in high necked dresses until 5 years, girls with lower necks.

Late 1840's crinoline invented, at first round in shape.

1850's-2 tiered skirts, tartan material, cap tied under chin; lobes of ears show. Later in decade wide sleeves, material shows bands of contrasting pattern. Men in stand-up collars, 3 piece suits. Girls in short full skirts. Older boys in trousers and long belted tunic, younger in sailor suit.

1860's-Cartes de visite are copied from daguerrotype. Hair parted in middle and most of ears show. Boys in dresses until put in collarless jackets. Studios introduce painted backdrop, heavily carved chairs.

1869-Crinolines become flat in front swung out behind, sleeves set low down.

1870's-Bustles appear and mantles over sweeping skirts, great masses of hair in

plaits and coils with earrings for the first time; lots of jewellery, wide sleeves again, square necks and jabots. Dark colours even for bride and attendants. Men in waistcoats which are straight across, slanting trouser pockets, no turn-ups or crease. 1880's-Lighter colours. Men with waxed moustaches. Children in ankle strap shoes (late 1880's) and low, wide sashes, boys in sailor suits. Studios have oriental influence. Backs of cartes have plainish backs.

1889-Rows of gathering, princess line dresses, hats with moderately wide brims over short, tousled hair. Men fastened top 2 buttons of coat. Studios with fur rugs.

1891-Skirts and jackets with padded shoulder and epaulettes formed from bold centre panel, gathered tops to sleeves. Men frequently in uniform.

1892-Tailored suits with sleeves gathered at top, severe look softened by lace jabot, very short hair.

1894-Newspaper photograph of a bride in her wedding dress, enormous leg-of-mutton sleeves, large bouquet. Cartes have dark backs.

1890's-Hair begins to edge towards cottage loaf style of early 20th century. Lace collars appear. Carte de visite turned on side for first time.

Turn of century-Boater hats, plain skirts without bustle or crinoline, broad belts with elaborate buckle, striped blouses popular, short hair and fringe. Men in sloppy looking jackets and trousers.

1900's-Postcard style ousts carte. Black blouses, 3/4 sleeves, jet trimmings, jewellery worn eg watch tucked into little pocket. Back of trade cards printed in Germany and name added.

1912-Tailored suits with squared off revers, hats with smaller brims and less flowers, high necked blouses. Men in dark jackets and striped waistcoats and trousers. Little girls had large bows in hair and called flappers. They took this name into their teenage years in the 1920's.

1916-Paisley patterned tailored suits with different collar and a "pneumonia blouse" (open collared and turned down). Narrow brimmed hats.

So rush away and start identifying those piles of pictures.

(From Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society Newsletter No: 271)

## **Round-up of Recent Work undertaken by the Department of Greater London Archaeology**

### **LB Kingston**

Percy Gardens, Old Malden

Robin Nielson

Following an evaluation during the summer, an excavation is now taking place at this site. Extensive remains of a defended middle iron-age settlement are being investigated. Features discovered include post holes, rubbish pits, gullies and ditches.

### **LB Southwark**

Joan Street

Julian Bowsher

A sequence of peats and other deposits of prehistoric date has been sampled for environmental analysis.

Manor Place

Ken Whittaker

An evaluation of this site in the vicinity of medieval Walworth manor produced post-medieval remains but no evidence of the manor.

Old Kent Road Service Trenches

Two ditches aligned at right angles to Roman Watling Street and containing early Roman material have been recorded.

Peter Thompson

Springall Wharf, Rotherhithe

A short evaluation located remains of a post-medieval timber waterfront and it is expected that additional archaeological work will be undertaken.

Steve Tucker

### **LB Wandsworth**

Charrington Depot, York Road

An evaluation has produced prehistoric material and remains of the 18th-century brewery which stood on the site were recorded.

Julian Bowsher

Swandon Way

Mesolithic flint tools and the remains of early post-medieval timber structure were discovered

Julian Bowsher

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## **PUBLICATIONS**

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**"The Repair of Historic Building"** by Christopher Brereton. This book offers comprehensive advice on all aspects of repair and maintenance, not only from the treat of demolition but also from inadequate or misguided maintenance. 80 pp 79 illustrations. Pub. by English Heritage Product code XH9160. PO Box 229, Northampton NN6 9RY. £9.00 (P7P free within UK) ISBN 1 85074 341 X.

**"Dorking: A Surrey Market Town through Twenty Centuries"** published by Dorking Local History Group edited by Alan Jackson. A well produced short history of the town, with a guide to further reading. 124 pages, 35 illustrations, six maps, price £6.50 from local bookshops or £7.65 including postage from DLHG, 2 The Pound, The Street, Westcott RH4 3NU. ISBN 870912 03 9.

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## **MISCELLANY**

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**"Looking after your Church"**. An informative 20 minute video produced by the Council for the Care of Churches, by accompanying an architect on a quinquennial survey, highlights the problem areas of old buildings and the deterioration caused by lack of maintenance. Advice is offered, including when to let well alone. Of interest to anyone involved in the care of old buildings. Price £10.10 inc p & p from CCC, 83 London Wall. London EC2N 5NA.

**William L Windus of Weybridge.** Mr Stan Newens, a local historian, is anxious to trace the family who lived at The Haven, Windsor Walk, Weybridge in the 1940s. Mr Newens believes William Windus was the brother of John Edward Windus, an Epping solicitor, whose grandfather, John Windus, was the victim of the last highway robbery which occurred in the Epping district on the 18th January 1817. Any information to Mr Newens at 18 Park Hill, Harlow, Essex CM17 0AE; tel. 0279 20108.

**Archive of Anglo-Pottery Stamps.** The object of the archive is to record every known stamp impression on early Anglo-Saxon (pagan or migration) ceramic. Manual and computer records, rubbings, drawings, photographs and especially casts are being compiled to provide a basis for study, and already nearly 15,000 casts of individual pot stamps from all over England have been collected. In addition there is an illustrated card index showing stamps collected from reports and other sources.

The information is on computer (Amstrad PCW8512) and can be accessed on 3in or 5.25in floppy disks.

Copies of the complete Archive Classification and further details are available from Lady Briscoe, Little Acres, Stoke Poges, Bucks, SL2 4JG (tel: 0753 642394) Price £22.50 inc p & p., who would also be pleased to hear of any material or private collection which they have not visited. Complete discretion about the location and contents of unpublished material is guaranteed.

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## CONFERENCES : DAY SCHOOLS : COURSES

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**The Archaeology of the Early Church: Recent Work in Britain and the East Mediterranean.** 9th(4 pm)-10th December. Seminar at Burlington House, £27.50 including reception. Enquiries to the Secretary, Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London W1V 0HS.

**Medieval Monasteries and their Estates.** 13th-15th December. Weekend course at Barford, Warwickshire, arranged by the Dept of Adult Education, University of Leicester LE1 7RH.

**Late Monasticism in England.** 18th January 1992. Day school at the Oxford Department for Continuing Education, Rewley House, Wellington Square, OX1 2JA. £22.30.

**Interpretation of Results of Archaeological Fieldwalking.** 21st January 1992. Day school at the Department of Adult Education, University of Leicester, LE1 7RH.

**The Tudors in Greenwich.** An exhibition at the Greenwich Borough Museum, 232 Plumstead High Street, SE18 1JT until January 1992.

**Treasures and Trinkets.** An exhibition at the Museum of London of jewellery in London from pre-Roman times to the 1930s. Tuesday to Saturday 10.00 am to 6.00 pm. Sunday 2-6 pm.

**Archaeology and the Landscape.** A seminar organised by the Royal Archaeological Institute in association with the Dept of Continuing Education, Bristol. 3rd-5th April 1992. Lectures include The Somerset Levels, Placenames in Somerset, the Mendips Landscape, Castles, Churches, the development of a townscape and problems of conservation. Details on receipt of sae to Assistant Secretary, Royal Archaeological Institute, c/o Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly W1V 0HS.

**Aspects of Archaeology and History in Rochester.** Saturday 11th April 1992. 11.00 am – 5.15 pm. Spring Conference organised by the Council for Kentish Archaeology. Further details to follow.

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## MEETINGS 1992

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### 1st January

“**Medieval Epsom**”. A talk by Jeremy Harte to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8 pm.

### 7th January

“**Coade Stone**”. A talk by Alison Kelly to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkestone Hall at 7.30 pm. Light refreshments 7.00 pm.

**10th January**

"Lightwater — a Romano-British Excavation". A talk by Geoffrey Cole to the Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8.00 pm.

**10th January**

"Decoding Past Landscapes". A talk by Judie English to the Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8.15 pm.

**16th January**

"Mortlake Green School". A talk by Dr Gillian Collins to the Barnes and Mortlake History Society in the Main Hall at the Sheen Lane Centre at 8.00 pm.

**16th January**

"Saxon Farnham — the Documentary Evidence". A talk by Tony Merson to the Farnham and District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

**17th January**

"Some Stories from Tracing Family Histories". A talk by John Clark to the Leatherhead and District LHS. Not "how to do it" but some interesting stories uncovered during research. The Dixon Hall, Leatherhead Institute 7.30 for 8.00 pm. 20p members; 50p non-members.

**18th January**

"Admirals of Walton and Weybridge". A lecture by Dr P J Le Fevre to the Walton & Weybridge LHS in the Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm.

**21st January**

"History of Midhurst". An investigation with slides and documents to be presented by Dr Andrew Foster to the West Surrey Branch of the Historical Association at the Friends' Meeting, North Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm.

**25th January**

"St George's Hospital". A talk to the Merton Historical Society at 2.30 pm.

**4th February**

"The Museum in Docklands". A talk by Chris Ellemers at the Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road at 7.30 pm. Light refreshments at 7.00pm.

**6th February**

"The Historic Landscape Project". A talk by Steve Dyer to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group in the Devenham Room at the Old Town Hall, Staines at 8.00 pm.

**6th February**

"Norman Castles: parallels to Farnham Castle". A talk by Derek Renn to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, Farnham at 8.30 for 7.45 pm.

**15th February**

Annual Symposium organised by the Archaeological Research Committee at Dorking.

**A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR  
WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS AND  
THOSE WHO HELP IN THE PRODUCTION AND DISPATCH OF THE BULLETIN**

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*Editor: Audrey Monk, Bryony Bank, Beech Hill, Hambledon, Nr Godalming, GU8 4HL.*

*Next Issue: Copy to the Editor required by 29 December 1991 for February/March issue.*