



SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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Bulletin

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COUNCIL NEWS

TREASURE ACT

David Graham

Members will be pleased to know that the Society's efforts to reform the law of Treasure Trove have finally met with success. The Treasure Act completed its passage through Parliament on 19th June, received Royal Assent on 4th July and is expected to come into force in early 1997. The Act is the result of an initiative by the Society, following the exposure of the inadequacies of the existing law in prosecutions arising from the looting of the Treasure Trove site at Wanborough, near Guildford.

The common law of Treasure Trove in England and Wales largely dates from the reign of Richard I, though it has its origins in the late Saxon period. It was intended to recover bullion, with no known owner, for the Crown — in Richard's case perhaps to help fund the crusades. The name comes from the Norman French 'Trésor trouve' — treasure found. Only in the last 100 years or so has it come to be used to provide some protection for certain categories of antiquities. There have been a number of attempts to change the law, starting in 1858, but, until now, all have ended in failure. Scotland and N. Ireland have separate and far more comprehensive antiquities laws.

On average, in England and Wales, somewhere in the region of 70 finds (some comprising many thousands of items) come before coroners' courts each year and about 30 of these are declared to be Treasure Trove. Most of these finds are of little financial value but some, such as the Hoxne hoard, may be worth in excess of £1m. All, however, are of great archaeological and cultural interest.

For an object to be declared Treasure Trove three requirements have to be met:

1. It must be made substantially of precious metal
2. There must be no identifiable owner
3. It must have been buried with the intention of recovery.

All these matters are decided by a jury at a coroner's inquest. If the object is declared Treasure Trove it goes to the Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee, run by the Dept of National Heritage (DNH), which establishes a market value to be paid to the finder by a museum wishing to acquire the object. Otherwise, the object is returned to the finder.

The system has been described as a 'medieval lottery' where juries are expected to make guesses at the motives of owners in antiquity and where important finds are split up on the basis of their metal content. It has also proved extremely difficult, as shown by the cases at Wanborough, to obtain successful prosecutions for theft of Treasure Trove. It has even led to the absurd situation where trespassers, in one case on a scheduled site, have been paid rewards for their finds, despite the illicit nature of their activities.

The main points of the new law are:

- All objects other than coins will be Treasure, provided that they contain at least 10% by weight of gold or silver and are at least 300 years old.
- All coins that are more than 300 years old and that are found in hoards will be Treasure. If the coins contain a precious metal content of more than 10% then a minimum of two coins will be eligible; if their precious metal content is below 10% then the minimum number of coins required to be eligible is ten. Single coins will not be Treasure.
- It will no longer be necessary to prove that objects have been buried in the ground with the intention of recovery — provided they qualify under the points above, all such objects will be Treasure.
- In addition, all objects found in clear archaeological association with items that are Treasure, will be deemed to be Treasure, whatever they are made of.
- The Secretary of State (DNH), with the approval of Parliament, may designate additional classes of object as Treasure; he may also remove classes of object from the definition of Treasure. The Secretary of State will also be able to disclaim objects that have been submitted as potential Treasure at any stage during the process, thus ensuring that objects which might qualify as Treasure but which no museum wishes to acquire, can be dealt with, with the minimum of bureaucracy.
- All finds that are likely to be Treasure must be reported to coroners within two weeks. The maximum penalty for deliberately concealing such finds is 3 months imprisonment or a fine of £5,000 or both.
- Coroners will be required to make reasonable efforts to ensure that occupiers and landowners are informed of any reported finds of Treasure on their land.
- Coroners will henceforth have discretion as to whether to summon juries to Treasure inquests, thus speeding up the process considerably.
- Finders of Treasure will have the right to be represented or appear in person and to examine witnesses.
- Rewards will be dealt with in a separate Code of Practice to be drawn up after consultation with interested parties (users of metal detectors, landowners and the archaeological community). The Act will not come into force until the Code of Practice has been approved by both Houses of Parliament.
- The Act will extend to England, Wales and Northern Ireland (but not Scotland, which already has a much broader definition of Treasure Trove).

In conjunction with the Treasure Act, the Government has expressed the intention of introducing a voluntary reporting scheme and associated recording system for portable antiquities. This is intended to cover the estimated 400,000 objects found nationally each year, which are outside the scope of the Treasure Act. The Society hopes that Surrey will be chosen as one of the pilot areas to introduce the scheme, which will involve the creation of a new full-time post funded via the DNH.

Treasure Trove

Richard Muir

For what seems like “for ever” we have been reporting on the progress of the “Treasure Bill”. David Graham tells us that it has successfully passed through Parliament and that it has received the Royal Assent and thus become the “Treasure Act”.

This simple statement hides an immense amount of behind the scenes work, particularly by three members of the Society — Rosamond Hanworth and David and Audrey Graham. To get a bill like this through all its stages in Parliament members of both Houses have to be lobbied and “Establishment” figures and other influential people have to be persuaded into actively giving their support.

The original initiative was taken by Rosamond Hanworth, when she was President of the Society, following discussions with Stewart Lyon about loopholes in the law which had been exposed by one of the Wanborough cases. A small team, consisting of Stewart Lyon, Andrew Ayres and David Graham, was set up under her active chairmanship to study and pursue the matter.

Discussions were held with archaeological bodies, most of which were pessimistic about the outcome, and, after the team had produced several drafts for a Bill, with a number of national bodies, such as the Police and the Country Landowners Association, who had expressed an interest in the initiative. In due course the Earl of Perth gave his support and agreed to be associated with the measure.

Following extensive meetings with the British Museum, they also expressed support and Lord Perth introduced a Bill into the House of Lords in 1994. The Society, with the help of the British Museum, had also managed to obtain the support of the Labour and Liberal Democrat Parties.

During the debate in the House of Lords all the speakers were in favour of the Bill and the Government finally officially agreed that a change in the law was needed. The measure, still a Private Member's Bill, was then introduced in the Commons by Sir Patrick Cormack but although it received almost universal support it was, as so often happens in such proceedings, "lost".

In 1996, with Government support, Sir Anthony Grant, who had won a high place in the ballot for Private Members' Bills, agreed to introduce the Bill in the Commons with the full backing of the Department of National Heritage, following minor re-drafting by the Treasury Solicitor's Department. After passage through the Commons Lord Perth completed the process in the Lords. Lady Trumpington said for the Government during the debate "the successful passage of this Bill is indeed an historic occasion, representing as it will the first piece of legislation on portable antiquities ever to have been introduced in England and Wales".

Thanks are due to Andrew Ayres for the early drafts of the bill, Stewart Lyon and Robert Hutley for later drafting, Chris Atkins for help with the Police and to a number of other people from the Society and the County Council who were involved in various aspects of the project. The Society is also grateful to a large number of individuals and organisations too numerous to mention but particularly to Lord Perth, Sir Anthony Grant MP, Sir Patrick Cormack MP, Dr Roger Bland and the Director of the British Museum, Professor Norman Palmer of UCL and to the Director of the CBA.

The Surrey Archaeological Society can take considerable pride in the favourable outcome of this project. Success was entirely due to Rosamond Hanworth for her initiative and leadership and to David and Audrey Graham for an immense amount of work on both the content and the consultation process of the Bill. The Society is immensely grateful to them. *Macte virtute.*

Report from the June Council Meeting

At a meeting of Surrey Museums, the Society had been asked to consider a "popular" book on archaeology linking it to the collections held in the museums in the County, and various options are being explored.

A proposal by Guildford Museum had been put to the Society offering alternative space at Castle Arch, which would provide more storage and thus enable the Society to vacate its space at Guildford Institute. The change would however involve the Society releasing the Margary Room. The desirability and costs of the move were being investigated. No decision would be taken without full discussion in Council and the changes would not take place in the coming year.

Plans for the Society's training dig at Abinger were well advanced and training places fully subscribed. The Rescue Excavations at Betchworth, funded by the Society, had been completed and post-excavation work is in hand.

The Chairman of the Publications and Editorial Committee reported that Vol. 83 of the Collections was now ready for printing, and work on Vols. 84 and 85 was well in hand.

CONSERVATION MATTERS

“Protecting our Heritage”. The Department of National Heritage has produced a consultation Document on the built heritage of England and Wales. The Document is in three parts: the first seeks to emphasise the Department's commitment to conservation and the need to examine the current statutory procedures to ensure that they are effective and serve the best interests of the buildings and monuments, while maintaining a proper balance between public and private interests. Part 11 discusses specific issues concerning listing and listed building control; and Part 111 contains a wide range of detailed proposals and issues relating to heritage legislation on which the Government would welcome views, arranged as follows:

- Listed Buildings and conservation areas
- Ancient monuments and archaeology
- Powers and duties of English Heritage and the Secretary of State for Wales
- Removal of Crown immunity: built heritage aspects

This is a consultation document and its purpose is to seek the views and opinions of as many people as possible. The opportunity should not be missed. A copy of the Document is held at Castle Arch, or copies may be obtained from Alan Casselton, Heritage Division Department of National Heritage, 2-4 Cockspur Street, London, SW1Y 5DH (Tel 0171 211 6000), to whom comments should be sent not later than the 30th September 1996.

Morden: Morden Hall Park

Dennis Turner

Morden Hall Park has recently been added to the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. The LPA has adopted the procedures contained within article 10 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 regarding consultation arrangements for Registered Parks and Gardens in respect of all registered parks within the LB of Merton.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Unpublished Reports

Glenys Crocker and Pat Nicolaysen

It has been agreed by the Council of the Society that a new feature should be printed in *Surrey Archaeological Collections* giving brief details of reports which have been deposited in an unpublished form. This will supplement the present regular compilation features which cover recent discoveries (Archaeology in Surrey), papers relating to Surrey in non-Surrey journals (Surrey in Periodical Literature) and the list of Theses on Surrey subjects.

The intention is to record the essential details of work which has been deposited in archive form because, for whatever reason, it cannot at present be published in full. This does not, of course, preclude full publication at a later date, should this become feasible.

Work by any museum, group or individual in the county may be included. Those who deposit unpublished material are asked to provide a brief note of its title and place of deposit for the *Bulletin*, to give immediate notice to members, and to send a copy of the note to the editors of the *Collections* together with a short abstract. The Archaeological Research Committee support this initiative and will liaise with the editors as appropriate.

VISITS COMMITTEE

Devil's Punchbowl Walk. Apologies to members who tried to go on this walk with Judie English on the 15th June. Unfortunately Judie had an accident on the way to Hindhead and, although not hurt, had to find a cricket team to lift her car out of the ditch! When she finally arrived at the meeting point everyone had disappeared.

LITHIC TOOL RESEARCH GROUP

A Group meeting will be held on Saturday 12 October 1996 at 2 pm in the Dorking Christian Centre, Dorking, when Phil Harding of the Trust for Wessex Archaeology will demonstrate its flint-knapping expertise. Members are, as usual, welcome to bring along lithic collections for informal discussion.

For further details and enquiries please ring Judie English on 01483 276724.

SURREY'S TRANSPORT

The Surrey County Council are endeavouring to encourage greater understanding and interest in aspects of the county's heritage. The theme for 1996 is Transport and a large number of events have been arranged, details of which are given on a leaflet obtainable from libraries, museums, etc or from 0181 541 9250.

We list below some of the talks and exhibitions which may be of particular interest to members.

25th September 1996. Roman Transport in Surrey. David Bird. Godalming Museum 7.30 pm. Admission £2 Adults, £1 Concessions.

24th October 1996. The Early History of Bicycling in Surrey. (Costumed Talk) Les Bowerman Salter's, Castle Street, Guildford 8 pm. Admission £2 Adults, £1 Concessions.

20th October 1996. Bus Opening Day. Cobham Bus Museum. Normal Museum Entry Charges.

ACCESSIONS TO REPOSITORIES 1995

Croydon Archives Service

Manor of Croydon Recory alias Bermondsey: court rolls, 1563-1580, 1652	AR77
Plan of Coulsdon Court estate, 1783	AR79
Riddlesdown Residents' Assoc: papers 1936-1990	AR81
West Croydon Baptist Church inc Elders mins and church rolls 1869-1986	PR2/1

Lambeth Archives

Hyde Farm School records, 20thc	1995/6
Kennington Infants School annual report 1840	1995/13
Lyham Road School logbook, 19thc	1995/27
Kennington Road School, diary and photo album, 20thc	1995/24
Burnett & Co distillers cashbook 19thc	1/15857
South London Microscopical and Natural History Club library records, 20thc	IV/191
Lambeth & Southwark Housing Society recs, 20thc	1885/39

Sutton Heritage Service

Wandle Valley Joint Hospital Board material	Acc 220
Sir Jas Crichton Brown: abstract of title to land, Carshalton 1897	Acc 222
BP Chemical site, Carshalton, photos, minutes etc, 20thc	Acc 223
Cuddington vestry book (1847-77), overseers' accounts 1836-67	Acc 229
Articles of association of the Sutton Gas Light & Coke Co Ltd 1857	Acc 232
Deed concerning horse racing at Barrow Hedges (Watson to Woodford) 169	Acc 234

Southwark Local Studies Library

Southwark Park Congregational Church, Rotherhithe, bapts 1935-72, marrs 1935-1969	
Camberwell Vestry and Metropolitan Borough of Camberwell: drainage records 1856-1965	
Plans of the Toll Gate House, Dulwich 1921	
Title deeds of the Rolls estate in Walworth, Camberwell and Bermondsey 1870-1965	
Records of Bermondsey Trades Council 1944-1988	
Manorial admission of John Rennie, bridge-builder and engineer, 1811	
Letters written by children evacuated from Camberwell, 1939-1941	

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames Heritage Service

Items relating to 2nd World War including:

Papers of the Keep family 1940's	(KX167)
Papers of the Gardner family 1941-54	(KX178)
Wartime memories evoked by exhibition at Museum 1995	(KX179)
Russian calendar 1845	(KX176)
Home diary of a firefighter 1941	(KX177)
Posters and ARP map of Surbiton 1940s	(KX166)
Gables Hospital album 1899-1901	(KX172)
Records of the Rev Newton Heelas 1864-1946	(KX173)
Records of Knapp Drewett 1900-1953	(KX174)

THE SURREY MUSEUMS ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SURVEY

In November 1994 The Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) was contracted to undertake a survey of archaeological collections in Surrey Museums. This is the second of a rolling programme of collections surveys commissioned by the Surrey Museums Consultative Committee (SMCC) and funded by several organisations including local authorities, the area museums council and, in the case of the archaeology survey, SyAS.*

The survey involved a visit to the 19 museums and other institutions holding archaeological collections in Surrey. The purpose was to provide advice to those institutions without archaeological staff on such matters as conservation, display, education and research, as well as providing an overview of archaeological collections held in the county. An individual report was prepared for each museum and two further products resulted: a computer database of all archaeology collections in the county; and a final strategic report *Archaeology in Surrey Museums* which attempted to summarise archaeological provision and make recommendations for its improvement. This report was presented to the Surrey Museums Curators Group and the Surrey Museums Consultative Committee in the autumn of 1995. The report has been widely endorsed and it is hoped that its recommendations can be used to strengthen museum provision for archaeology in the county. One of the immediate outcomes was the creation of an archaeological curators group initially to be chaired by David Bird which will attempt to put some of the recommendations in place.

Without a county service in Surrey museums have developed independently; most are small and in many cases rely on voluntary support. In some instances although archaeological collections of varying size are held no one with archaeological experience is available to advise on display and curation. Archaeology is very well represented in Guildford Museum which holds the considerable collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society. The recently refurbished galleries trace the development of human occupation of the county with a wide variety of artefacts as well as reconstructions; large amounts of Roman material are also held at Spelthorne (Staines) which includes small but excellent displays of material and Bourne Hall (Ewell). A very eclectic collection of world archaeology is on display at Haslemere, a museum whose somewhat archaic displays exude charm. Other notable displays are at Chertsey Museum and notable collections at Farnham and Elmbridge.

The museums of Surrey share the same problems as museums throughout the country: lack of suitable storage space, reduced budgets for display and lack of co-ordination with field archaeology units. In addition the lack of a county museum service means that many museums find themselves working in isolation. Despite this the museums provide a comprehensive and worthy service with much important material on display. It is hoped that the survey and resulting work will raise awareness and allow the resource to be used more fully for research and education. Museums tend to be the first point of contact for local people with an interest in the past and it is essential that they can act as an enticing 'shop window' for the subject.

It is hoped to publish a more detailed summary of the surveys results in the *Surrey Collections*. A copy of the report *Archaeology in Surrey Museums* is held at the SyAS Library; alternatively copies can be obtained for £15 from SMCC care of the Leisure and Tourism Unit at County Hall.

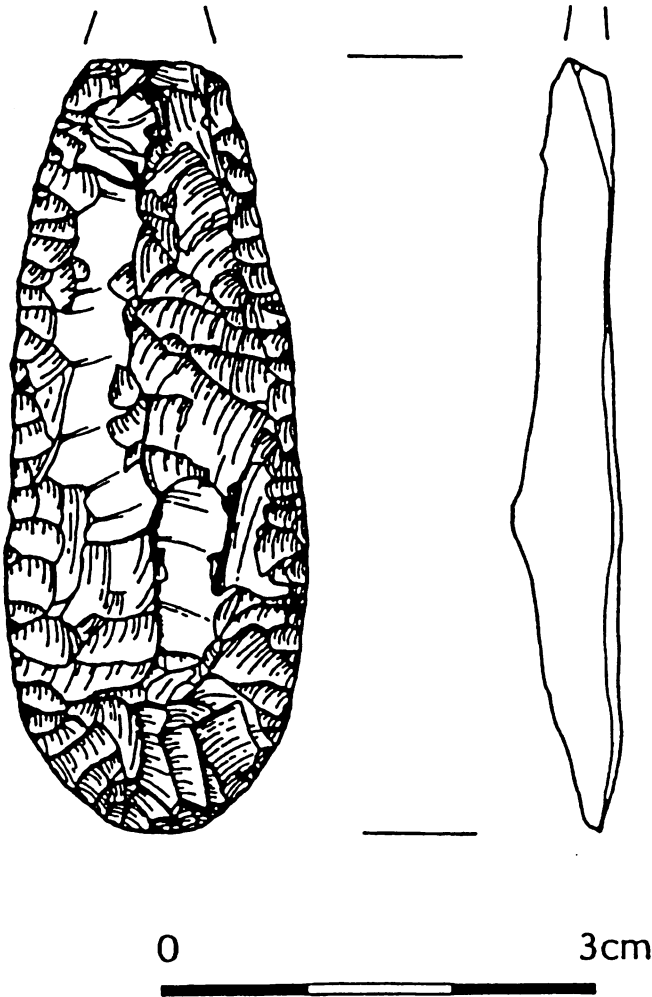
Hedley Swain
Museum of London Archaeology Service

(* Editor's Note: The Society contributed a grant of £1500 towards the cost of this survey.)

NOTES

A Plano-Convex Flint Knife from Farnham

David Graham



An unusual flint knife (illustrated above) was found on Burnt Hill, the Bourne, Farnham, in 1936. The flint was shown to me recently by the finder's brother, who retains it. The following note is extracted from a report prepared by Pat Nicolaysen: 'This artefact is a plano-convex knife (also known as a 'slug knife'), made from a flake of light brownish-grey flint. The convex or upper dorsal surface is pressure-flaked, with invasive retouch round the whole edge, except at the proximal end. The under or

ventral surface is not worked; at the proximal end the scar of percussion remains, but the bulb and striking platform have been removed to give a straight edge. The flake itself is straight, with no longitudinal curve. This knife can be assigned more probably to the Early Bronze Age than to the Later Neolithic.

As a general rule, the flake from which the knife was made shows a distinct curve in its longitudinal axis (Clark 1932). Pierpoint (1980) has suggested that the very finely worked examples, at least in Yorkshire, are specially made for burials.'

References:

Clark, J G D, 1932, 'The date of the plano-convex knife in England and Wales', *Antiquaries Journal* 12, 158-162.

Pierpoint, S, 1980, *Prehistoric Flintwork in Britain*, Vorda Research Series 3, Vorda Publications.

Lithic Studies Society, 1993, *Glossary of typological terms*, preliminary draft.

Reprinted with thanks from Farnham & District Museum Society Newsletter, June 1996.

Tumble Beacon, Banstead

Peter Harp

The Banstead History Research Group are currently working on the Tumble Beacon, Banstead and a number of near-by sites. The Tumble Beacon is a mound some 15 ft high and c.115 ft in diameter. It is known to be a medieval beacon and is presumed, on account of its size, to be a Ne/EBA barrow, and is currently a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The mound is included within a private garden, and as anyone who has visited it in the last ten years is aware, it had become completely overgrown with rhododendron ponticum, brambles, bracken etc. The BHRG are clearing much of this undergrowth, cutting vegetation to ground level, so that the owner, Mr M Jethwa, can resume a regime of mowing. It is hoped to survey the mound, as it has never been closely looked at before, and by comparing the present state of the mound with its appearance in old photographs and the drawings made of it in 1903 by E A Downman, to establish the extent of the damage that has occurred to it by being in a private garden. (The damage includes removal of the sides, cultivation of the western half, concrete steps to the top, and the possibility of landscaping to adjust the summit by some 25 ft.)

The BHRG have also been making a surface collection of worked flints from several sites within an area of a square kilometre centred on the Beacon, the majority of which have been Ne or later scrapers, secondary flakes etc, as described by Johnson & Wright in 'Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey' (1903) — the last record of flint finds in the immediate locality of the mound. Two mesolithic flints have also been found — a microlith and a truncated blade.

It is hoped to publish a report on the state of the Tumble Beacon and the surrounding flint-work in the Journal in due course. (If anyone wishes to view the Beacon it can be seen from The Drive, Banstead, but permission should be sought from the owner if anyone wishes to walk round it or climb in the top.)

Rumbeams Farm, Ewhurst (TQ 096394) — An Early Wealden Settlement Type?

Judie English

A few years ago Kenny Jones, whom some of us may remember as drummer of The Who, decided to turn a featureless area of grass south of Ewhurst into a polo park. During a check for any archaeological implications of this development I came across an aerial photograph which showed that part of the land had been enclosed by a bank and ditch boundary far more substantial than most field or holding boundaries. This boundary formed an arc sweeping east away from the road south of Ewhurst Green and north towards Plough Lane looking notably at odds with the usual pattern of field and holding boundaries formed either by natural features like streams or by an interlocking patchwork of polygonal shapes (fig. 1).

A holding of this shape must either to have been imposed upon an existing landscape of fields or to have predated the development of a field system in this remote part of the Weald. The former explanation would suggest that it had been a park but documentary research has shown no hint of a lost park in that area. The boundary encloses land that appears to relate to a farm called Rumbeams situated on the edge of the common, Ewhurst Green. Coincidentally, a series of documents relating to this farm were recently deposited by Abbot's Hospital, Guildford at Guildford Muniment Room (TRB 474 5305) and these hint at a much more interesting origin for this arc boundary.

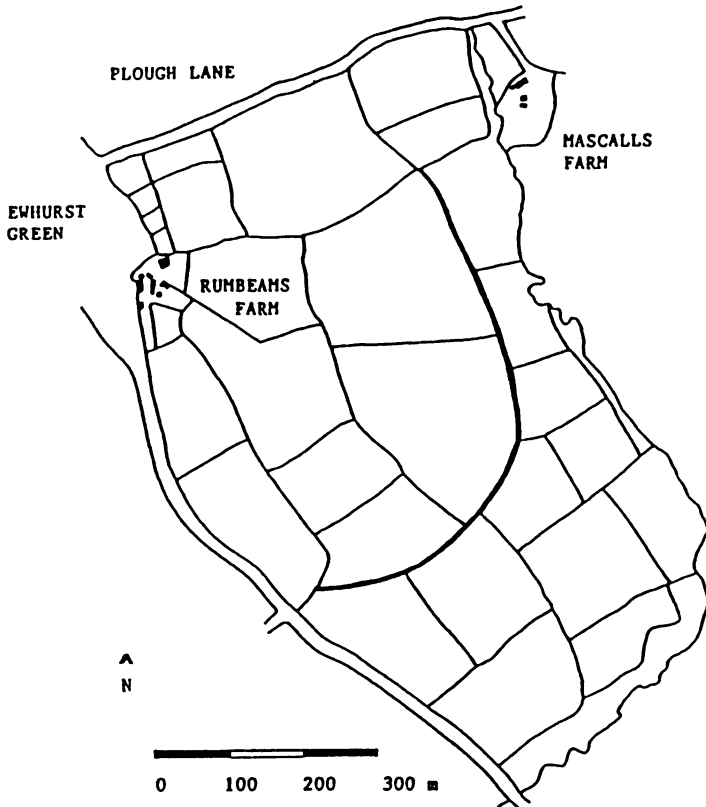


Figure 1. Arc-shaped bank and ditch boundary shown on aerial photograph imposed on field boundaries from Tithe Map

The outline of early settlement in the Weald is well accepted (eg: The South-east from AD1000, Brandon, P & Short, B; pub. Longman, 1990). Extra-Wealden villages, expanding their arable land at the expense of pasture and woodland, grazed their stock at specific locations in the Weald, originally on a seasonal basis and later as permanent, sub-ordinate holdings. But the mechanisms by which this permanent settlement happened remain unclear, particularly in Surrey where early documentation is sparse. Whilst it is possible that individual farmers held grazing areas, the *falods* of south-west Surrey and the *denns* of Kent, some communal involvement seems more likely. If the early grazing areas were held in common by extra-Wealden communities, as opposed to individual families, then no one family would have the right to settle and enclose the Wealden land. However, a pioneering family could build at the edge of the common and claim, or be allocated, sufficient land to clear, divide into fields and cultivate as required. Small hamlets centred on greens and commons are a typical settlement type in previously wooded areas.

Both documentary and topographical evidence suggest that Rumbeams Farm may have been one such settlement. A grant of 1436 (TRB 474 5305 E2), in addition to giving the bounding properties describes Rumbeams as land enclosed by a ditch — this boundary must have been unusual to have been worth mentioning. If the holding was originally bounded by two roads the area enclosed would have been approximately 64a. Holdings in this part of the Surrey Weald regularly appear to consist of multiples of c.30a suggesting that in this area the virgate, the unit of obligation which defined the relationship between the land-holding peasant and his manorial lord, may have been c.60a. These relatively large virgates were not uncommon in areas where the soil was of poor agricultural quality (Early Medieval Surrey, Blair, J, pub. Sutton & SyAS, 1991) and it is tempting to see Rumbeams Farm as an original virgated holding.

This is, however, not the only puzzle in the history of Rumbeams Farm. One of the documents recently deposited, a deed of 1524 (TRB 474 5305 E5) describes a pattern of land-holding which is difficult to explain. William Hill owned several farms in Ewhurst — Rumbemys, Godbriggas, Hakkers and Prowte als Sprowte. Rumbeams and Gadbridge Farms still exist, Hakkers is lost but Titheward field names indicate that it adjoined Rumbeams to the south-east and Sprout Farm stood until the late nineteenth century some way to the south. Besides the named farms there is a list of half rood areas of land, some with names, all of which appear to be at some distance from the main farms. These are listed below and their possible approximate positions, where they can be deduced are shown in figure 2.

It is difficult to understand the origin of these tiny pieces of land — half a rood amounts to 0.125 acres. The description of three may give a clue: the south ryden — *ridden* is a placename element indicating cleared woodland and is frequently found in the Weald as in other formerly wooded areas. Wolfryche was an area of woodland which survived until the late sixteenth century and Estwood is still a coppice. Some woodlands were held in common by manorial tenants into the post-medieval period and one wonders if clearance of these woods might result in an area to be divided between those who had previously had common rights in them. However, the half rood areas do not appear as a cluster as would be expected if this explanation was correct. Any other suggestions would be gratefully received! These tiny areas could not have been farmed economically away from the farmstead in an area with poor communications and they rapidly disappeared from the documentary record.

Ewhurst is an isolated parish with heavy soil and poor communications; late permanent settlement, prolonged pastoral land usage and relatively stable property boundaries are characteristic of wooded landscapes. If Rumbeams is an early settlement as defined by the arc-shaped boundary there is no reason to believe that

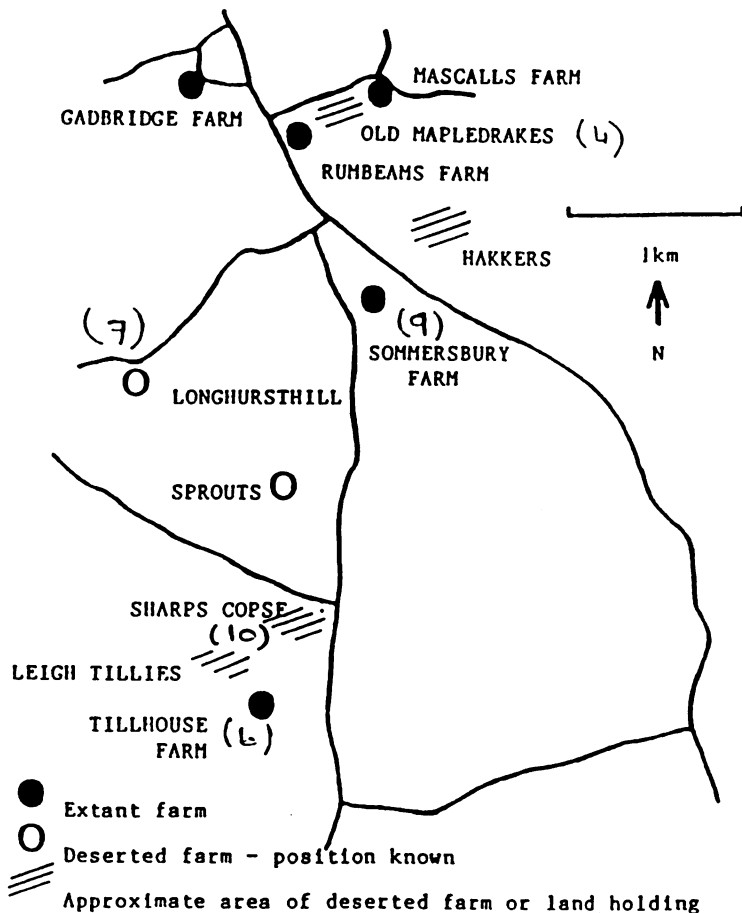


Figure 2. Relationship between farmsteads and half rood land areas.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 half rood in the south ryden called Rumbemys | 5 half rood in Samphillscroft next Rumbemys |
| 2 half rood in Grete Sare called Godbriggis | 6 half rood next Tylleslande |
| 3 half rood in the field next Burgenys called Hakkers | 7 half rood in Longherst land next Wolfruche |
| 4 half rood in Old Mapledrix next Mascalls called Hakkers | 8 half rood in Gatesfelde next Somerbury |
| | 9 half rood in Estwood next Somersbury |
| | 10 half rood called Lee next Sharpes |

others have not survived, or at least survived late enough to be mapped by the Tithe Assessors or the early Ordnance Survey cartographers. Parks and embanked woods or coppices may confuse: the former frequently leave documentary or placename evidence and the latter are less likely to be clearly associated with a medieval settlement and may also leave placename evidence. If anyone reading this knows of other examples please get in touch, any means of suggesting the identification of early Wealden settlements on the ground would assist in understanding the development of this area.

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Tom Fuller and the Worthies of Surrey

Charles Abdy

When reading history I have sometimes come across references to 'Fuller's Worthies', and recently I made enquiries about them. The Worthies are in a book 'The Worthies of England' by Thomas Fuller and this was published in 1662, a year after his death.

Fuller was born in Northamptonshire in 1608. After an education at Cambridge he took holy orders and made his mark as a preacher and writer, producing a wide range of works, from religious works to lengthy histories such as a Church History published in 1656 that made him one of the most popular authors of the time. In the troubled days of the Civil War he continued his writing and was sufficiently adroit to avoid giving serious offence to either side although at one stage his books were confiscated and his sermons banned by the Roundheads. He spent many years collecting material for The Worthies.

To quote from the introduction to an edition of the book published in 1952, 'Fuller's reputation, high at his death, had sunk more or less to that of a literary buffoon by the 18th century.' Since then interest in Fuller has waxed and waned several times: the Victorians thought he was great. Pepys also had referred to him as 'the great Tom Fuller'.

Such comprehensive work deserves to be remembered; it provides fascinating glimpses of the lives of many people who would otherwise be unknown to us, and reveals a great deal of the 17th century attitude of mind. Even the selection of worthies to be included and their treatment is instructive. The space devoted to each varies from a few lines to a few pages. The style of writing is remarkably concise.

Something like a thousand worthies are included: some are figures from the remote past; others are men who had died in Fuller's own lifetime. They are presented under county headings, and I paid particular attention to the section on Surrey, which is prefaced by information on the county. We learn that the important natural commodities are fuller's earth and a vein of potter's earth near Nonsuch from which crucibles are made for the melting of gold. Carshalton is mentioned for its walnuts and Dorking for box wood.

The most notable buildings are the palaces of Richmond and Nonsuch. Epsom is cited for its medicinal waters. 'Their convenient distance from London addeth to the reputation of these waters; and no wonder if citizens coming thither, from the worst of smokes into the best of airs, find in themselves a perfective alteration.'

The wonders of Surrey are the swallow holes on the River Mole and the Reigate caves. The worthies included are: Nicholas de Farnham, a physician; Walter de Merton; William Ockham; Thomas Cranley, one time Archbishop of Dublin; Nicolas West, Bishop of Ely; Sir Nicholas Carew, William Howard, Lord Admiral under Queen Mary; Charles Howard, Lord Admiral under Queen Elizabeth; John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich; Nicholas Saunders, a Doctor of Divinity, Thomas Ravis, Bishop of London; Robert Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury; George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Robert Dudley, mathematician and navigator; Elizabeth Jane Weston, scholar; Henry Smith, the philanthropist; Richard Corbet. Henry Hammond, a canon of Christ Church, Oxford; Henry of Oatlands, son of Charles I.

It is noteworthy that only one woman appears in Surrey, Elizabeth Jane Weston, and of her Fuller says, 'It seems her fame was more known in foreign parts than at home. And I am ashamed that, for the honour of her sex and our nation, I can give no better account of her. However, that her memory may not be harbourless, I have lodged her in this county (where I find an ancient and worshipful family of the Westons flourishing).' A subsequent comment on Elizabeth Weston goes a long way to explain the absence of women from the Worthies: 'Here we may see how capable the weaker sex is of learning, if instructed therein. Indeed, when a learned maid was presented to King James for an English rarity because she could write pure Latin, Greek and Hebrew, the King returned, 'But can she spin?'

A question that came to mind when I started reading 'Worthies' was, what were the sources, where would the 17th century historian go to dig out the necessary biographical details? In fact the question is answered in Fuller's general introduction, where he lists 'printed books, records in public offices, manuscripts in the possession of private gentlemen and instructions received from the nearest relations to those persons whose lives we have presented.' In other words, the same sources to which a modern historian would have recourse, if we omit computer records.

To quote again from John Freeman's introduction to the 1962 edition, 'The more the matter is studied, the more surprising it appears that there has been such long neglect of the most lively of antiquaries, who wrote the most readable of all works of collective biography and the brightest of all ecclesiastical histories.'

Reprinted, with thanks, from the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society Newsletter June 1996

From the New Dictionary of the Terms Ancient and Modern of the Canting Crew (1690)

'ANTIQUARY — a curious Critick in old Coins, Stones and Inscriptions, in Worm-eaten Records, and ancient Manuscripts, also one that affects and blindly doats, on Relicks, Ruins, old Customs, Phrases and Fashions.'

Watching Briefs undertaken by Dinah Saich for the Sites and Monuments Record Team of SCC

Starborough Castle, Lingfield: A watching brief on the groundworks for a new stables/haystore adjacent to the site of Starborough Castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. Surrey 60) was carried out in April 1996. A very truncated pit or ditch was observed in the SE corner of the foundation trench (TQ 4256 4402), cutting into the natural clay. The feature was densely packed with debris including brick, tile, animal bone, oyster shells and occasional fragments of glass. (Organic preservation was good, because the fill was waterlogged.) The bricks were handmade and the roof tiles were flat, suggesting that they may be as early as 16th century in date.

Permission for crenellation at Starborough was given in 1341, suggesting that at that date the moated site and some buildings were already in existence. The castle was dismantled around 1648, by order of Parliament. The moat remains today, as does an 18th century gothic summerhouse on the central island — now converted into a residence. The summerhouse is presumed to have been at least partly built out of material from the castle.

St James' Church, Abinger: A watching brief on the groundworks for an extension to the vestry (TQ 1148 4596) was carried out in April 1996. As might be expected, the foundations had cut through numerous pieces of bones, all of which were in a very poor state of preservation — not surprising considering the sandy (and therefore acidic) burial environment. Limited cleaning of the trench sides revealed no evidence for distinct grave cuts.

An unexpected find was a piece of pottery, identified by Phil Jones of SCAU as an abraded Roman sherd of probably 4th century date, from an everted rim jar (Lyne and Jefferies type 3b). The nearest recorded Roman evidence is probably that of the Abinger villa, which is about 1.5 kms away. The sherd has been deposited with Guildford Museum.

MISCELLANY

Recording graves and memorials. A computerized database for the recording, researching and analysis of graves, memorials and their descriptions has been developed by Mr Richard Smart, Head of History at De Montfort University and a disc is available containing the programme plus handbook. Further information can be obtained from Mr Smart, History Department, De Montfort University, Polhill Avenue, Bedford MK41 9EA.

Archaeological Book of the Year Award. Archaeology's equivalent of the Booker Prize. Eric Wood's *Historical Britain* is one of 13 titles shortlisted from 70 nominations for this Award which is sponsored by the Ancient and Medieval History Book Club and designed "to recognise the most outstanding British Books on British Archaeology".

Shirley Windmill in Shirley Hills Road, Upper Shirley, Croydon, will be open to visitors on Sunday 6th October from 2.00-5.00. For details, ring Clive Higgins, Friends of Shirley Windmill on 0181 656 6037.

"Save our Parsonages". This newly founded organisation has launched a survey of parsonages constructed before 1939 throughout England. More volunteers are needed in some areas. For further information contact Mrs Noel Riley, Bulmer Tue House, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 7ED.

Lottery Winners. Recent Surrey beneficiaries from the Lottery fund have been Christ Church, Streatham, which received £72,500 to repair and improve access to its Grade I interior decorated by Owen Jones in 1851 and The Watts Memorial Chapel, Compton, which was granted £220,000.

PUBLICATIONS

Woodland Archaeology in Surrey, by Nicola Bannister. Surrey is a wooded county — in 1924 some 12.3% of the county was covered by woodland against a national average of 5.1%, a remarkable figure in view of the urbanised nature of the northern half of the historic county. There is a popular tendency to regard woodland as "natural", both in its development and as a permanent part of the landscape but woods have been managed as part of the rural economy since prehistory and their extent has varied as differing needs have taken precedent.

Woodland retains many signs of past usage and with the dereliction of many hundreds of hectares in the last 150 years these archaeological clues have remained undisturbed. Now, however, diversification of the agricultural economy places these vulnerable features at risk. Clearance of woodland using heavy machines and the development of off-road driving courses are obviously destructive but even uncontrolled public access and the increasing interest in traditional woodland management can cause damage. Nicola Bannister's book is essentially aimed at landowners and gives extensive advice on sensitive management of archaeological features.

There is, however, much of interest for the landscape archaeologist. A wide range of features are described — some originating in woodland management, some from industries and yet more which were formed in open land later encroached on or planted with trees. Here the excellent text is let down by the illustrations — photographing slight earthworks in woodland is difficult and in a few cases the reproductions poor.

The use of the term “ancient” for woodland which has been in existence since 1600 is now accepted but archaeologists are more interested in knowing whether a particular wood survived the maximum extents of arable land of the early 14th and early 19th centuries. Terms need to be developed to describe woods dating from these critical periods in rural development.

These are minor criticisms of a valuable booklet — if the recommendations are acted upon by a proportion of the county’s landowners, both public and private, the ephemeral remains of our woodland history will be a great deal safer than it is at present.

For details of availability see SyABull 301.

Judie English

“**Railways from Staines to Sunningdale 1856-1996**”, by Ron Davis, published by Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society. A well researched A5 booklet covering all aspects of the acquisition of land and construction of the Railway. An early objector was Colonel Challoner of Portnall Park, Virginia Water, later to become one of the first Vice-Presidents of the Surrey Archaeological Society. The Windsor & Eton Express of the 4th November 1854 notes that a silver penny inscribed “Harold Rex Ang” was found by the railway excavators at Stroud (a hamlet between Egham and Virginia Water) only to have a hole punched in it by the finder to wear on his watch chain. An antique earthen vessel was found at the same spot. 52 pages plus index. Obtainable from The Literary Institute, 51 High Street, Egham, Surrey TW20 9EW. Price £2 plus 35p p & p.

“**Taxes of the late 18th and early 19th Centuries**”. The British Brick Society has recently published the full text of Norman Nail’s contribution to the symposium held in 1981 at Ewell on Mathematical Tiles. The article gives a very detailed description of mathematical tiles and their use and gives lie to the mistaken belief that these tiles were developed to escape the brick tax. A copy is available at Castle Arch, or is obtainable from the Publications Officer, British Brick Society, c/o The Brick Development Association Ltd, Winkfield, Windsor, Berks, SL4 2DX.

“**A Commoner’s Cottage**”, by Frances Mountford. The story of a cottage built on the edge of Holmwood Common, Surrey in 1593 and the families who lived there, the last of which was Frances Mountford’s. Illustrated with plans, local maps, wills and other records. the day to day life of ordinary people is revealed. Published by Alan Sutton, price £12.99.

“**The Victorian Schoolroom**”, by Trevor May. No. 302 in the Shire Album Series. Well researched and illustrated. Price £2.25. Further information from Shire Publications, Cromwell House, Church Street, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire HP27 9AA.

CONFERENCES

20th-22nd September. “Historic Farm Buildings Group Conference”, to be held in Cheshire organised from the York Office of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. Residential fee £135. Further information from Davina Turner, RCHME, Shelley House, Acomb Road, York YO2 4HB (Tel. 01904 784411).

5th October. SCOLA conference on Dark Age London (see *Bulletin 303* for details and leaflet accompanying this issue).

16th November. Roman London — recent archaeological results from the City. A one-day conference organised by CBA Mid Anglia at the Museum of London, 150 London Wall, EC2 from 10.00 am to 5.00 pm. Slide illustrated talks. Tickets, £5 each including tea and coffee, available from Derek Hills, 34 Kingfisher Close, Wheathampstead, Herts AL4 8JJ. Cheques payable to CBA Mid Anglia. Send stamped addressed envelope.

COURSES

University of Surrey Centre for Continuing Education New Courses 1996-97

GCSE Archaeology: Godalming

Certificate in Practical Archaeology, University of Sussex

(see *Bulletin 303* for details of the above courses).

The Archaeology Centre, Bagshot, Surrey are organising the following courses at the Centre. To obtain further details and reserve places contact: The Enrolment Office, Surrey Youth and Adult Education Service, France Hill Drive, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3QA. Tel. 01276 20145:

Castles, Weapons and Medieval Defences. 10 week course commencing 24 September 1996, 10.00 – 12.00. Tutor: Robert M Runacres, BA.

'A' Level Archaeology. Year 1. Cambridge Board 9040. 26 week course commencing 24 September 1996, 18.00 – 21.00. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA.

Talking about archaeology in and around Surrey Heath. 1 Stone Age to Iron Age. 10 week course commencing 25 September 1996, 10.00 – 12.00. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA.

GCSE Archaeology. Northern Examination Board 1461. 26 week course commencing 25 September 1996, 19.00 – 21.30. Tutor: Robert M Runacres, BA.

The Archaeological Detective. 1 Post-excavation studies. 10 week course commencing 26 September 1996, 10.00 – 12.00. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA.

GCSE Archaeology. Northern Examining Board 1461. 26 week course commencing 19 September 1996, 13.30 – 16.00. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA.

The Archaeological Detective. 1 Post-excavation studies. 10 week course commencing 26 September 1996, 16.00 – 18.00. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA.

'A' Level Archaeology Year 2. Cambridge Board 9040. 26 week course commencing 26 September 1996, 19.00 – 21.30. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA.

Talking about archaeology in and around Surrey Heath. Stone Age to Iron Age. 10 week course commencing 27 September 1996, 10.00 – 12.00. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA.

CCE, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RG are organising the following courses. For further details tel: 01273 678926.

7 September. "The Archaeology of Leather". Examining evidence of tanneries, tanning, leather working and objects made of leather. Tutor: Lawrence Stevens. To be held at the University.

21/22 September. "Prehistoric Pottery Weekend". An experimental approach including preparing and welding clays, making pots, building and firing kilns. Tutors: Tristan Barham and Christabel Shelley. To be held at Michelham Priory.

28 September. "The Field Archaeology of Salisbury Plain". Tutor: David Field. To be held at Fishbourne Roman Palace.

28 September. "Maritime Archaeology". Tutor: Peter Marsden. Wrecks are providing vivid information on past trade, warfare technology and life. The day will include a visit to the site of the Amsterdam wreck. To be held at Hastings Shipwreck Museum.

WEA, Guildford Branch are organising the following courses, further details of which may be obtained from Ron Musk, Branch Secretary (01483 417929).

The History of Guildford". Tutor Matthew Alexander MA. 20 meetings commencing 24 September, 9.45 – 11.45 am. at Guildford Museum.

"Surrey Village Studies". Tutor: Jackie Malyon. 20 meetings commencing 24 September, 2.00 – 4.00 pm. at the United Reformed Church, Guildford.

"Latin Paleography". Tutor: Mary Saaler MPhil. 2 meetings, 12 October and 15 March, 11.00 – 4.00 pm. at Adult Education Centre, Sydenham Road, Guildford.

STUDY TOUR

"The Archaeology of Sicily". 17th-24th May 1997. Tutors: John Manley & David Rudling. An eight day air and coach study tour visiting some of the major archaeological sites, including Syracuse, the *de facto* capital of Greek Sicily; Piazza Armerina, a Roman villa famous for its mosaics; Agrigento, a Greek and Roman city, later occupied by the Arabs and Normans; the Greek towns and temples of Heraclea Minoa, Segesta and Selinunte; and Palermo, originally a Phoenician settlement and later a flourishing Roman town and capital of Arab and Norman Sicily. Cost approx. £700 to include half-board accommodation. For further information and booking form, contact Rosemary Millen, CCE, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RG. (Tel. 01273 678924).

MEETINGS

2nd September

"The History of Brookwood Cemetery". A talk by Mr J Clarke to the Mayford & Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall at 7.40 pm for 8.00 pm. Visitors welcome — £2 each.

3rd September

"Shakespeare's Globe Theatre and its Rebuilding". A lecture by David Godfrey to the Addlestone Historical Society at the Addlestone Community Centre at 8.00 pm.

4th September

"Historic stones. An illustrated talk ranging from Olduvai Gorge through Egypt, Greece and other countries as well as our own" by Richard Butler for the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8.00 pm.

5th September

"The Film Industry in Walton-on-Thames". A talk by Ian Platford, Curator of Elmbridge Museum, to the Send and Ripley History Society to commemorate "Cinema 100" and supported by a video showing of old films made at Walton. To be held at Ripley Village Hall at 8.00 pm.

11th September

"Excavating the Thanet Way". A talk by Paul Bennett, Director of Canterbury Archaeological Trust to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45 pm.

14th September

"Architectural Personality of Britain". DBRG Annual Lecture by Dr Peter Smith, FSA at the Village Centre, Steeles Lane, Oxshott at 2.00 pm for 2.30 pm. Entrance £1 including tea.

17th September

"Industrial and transport monuments in the South East". An illustrated talk to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society by Paul Sowan, who will consider to what extent these monuments are protected and the working of the Monument Protection Programme. To be held in the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45 pm.

19th September

"The Coming of the Railway — the 150th Anniversary of the Richmond Railway". A talk by Mr Leslie Freeman to the Barnes and Mortlake History Society in the Main Hall, Sheen Lane Centre at 8.00 pm.

19th September

"House Research". A lecture by Philip Gorton to the Friends of Godalming Museum at Busbridge Village Hall at 7.30 pm. Tickets £3.00 for Friends, £3.50 for visitors.

20th September

"What, Where, When". Dr Derek Renn will be presenting a selection of some of the Leatherhead & District Local History Society's slides to members at the Leatherhead Institute at 7.30 pm for 8.00 pm.

22nd September

A Railway archaeology walk from Coulsdon to Merstham (total length about 8 km or 6 miles) to see aspects of the Croydon, Merstham & Godstone Iron Railway, London & Brighton Railway, South Eastern Railway and the CMGIR terminus for the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society. Meet at car park at Lion Road Coulsdon (TQ 297594) at 14.00.

26th September

"The Industrial history of the Tandridge District". A talk by Malcolm Tadd to a joint meeting of the Bourne Society and the Surrey Industrial History Group. Malcolm Tadd is the author of a recently published SIHG Guide on the subject, copies of which will be on sale. To be held at the Douglas Brunton Day Centre, Chaldon Road, Caterham on the Hill at 7.30 pm for 8.00 pm.

26th September

"The Borough goes to Blazes". An illustrated talk by Ron Shettle on firefighting through the ages in Guildford. Arranged by the 'Friends of Guildford Museum' at the Guildhall at 7.30 pm. Tickets £3 members, £4 non-members. Enquiries to Guildford Museum 01485 444751.

27th September

“John Temple Leader — MP for Westminster; who owned and developed one of the largest land-holdings in Putney in the 19th century”. A lecture by the Rev Derek Vidler of St Simon’s Church, Putney to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

28th September

A Historic Pub Walk in Mitcham, led by Tony Scott for the Merton, Historical Society. Meet outside Three Kings at 1.45 pm for 2.00 pm start. Finish at Burn Bullock.

1st October

“A Study of 20 Surrey villages”. A lecture by Charles Abdy to the Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 8.00 pm.

2nd October

“Epsom through the lens. A photographic study of some of the old buildings of Epsom with a few comments on their history”. A talk by Charles Abdy to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8.00 pm.

7th October

“The History of Chobham”. A talk by Mrs J Mason to the Mayford & Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall at 7.40 pm for 8.00 pm. Visitors welcome — £2 each.

Advance Notices

2nd November

Surrey Local History Symposium to be held at Chertsey. The theme will be “Fire”.

9th November 1996

Council for Kentish Archaeology Conference “The Later Defences of Kent”. (see *Bulletin 303 for details*)

30th November

SAS Annual General Meeting to be held at Chertsey.