

SURREY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

Number 32

BULLETIN

August, 1967

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

S.A.S. MEETINGS

23rd September: Walk in S.E. Surrey.

21st October: Visit to Newdigate Area.

Details of these meetings are given elsewhere
in this Bulletin.

EXCAVATION NOTICES

BADSHOT LEA: SITE OF MOATED MANOR HOUSE
(N.G.R.: SU 863486)

Excavations are continuing on Sundays. Work involves the examination of the extensive 13th century structures and the Tudor house complex.

All helpers are welcome. Please bring personal excavation tools.

Directions: From Farnham — Guildford Road (A31) turn at traffic lights at Runfold railway bridge on the A324. Bear right. The site is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the left behind high red brick wall. Entrance across cattle grid. Car parking on site.

Enquiries to Mr. I. G. Dormor, 28 Bridgefield, Farnham.
(Farnham 5491).

WOODLANDS PARK, LEATHERHEAD: ROMAN BUILDING
POSSIBLE TEMPLE
(N.G.R.: TQ 151587)

Director: F. A. HASTINGS.

Excavation at this site will commence immediately after the harvest, probably in early October, and will take place at weekends only. Volunteers should contact the director and they will be notified of the starting date.

Access to the site is by Oaklawn Road which connects the A244 to the A245, Oaklawn Road being mid-way between Oxshott and Leatherhead on A244 and between Stoke d'Abernon and Leatherhead on A245. The site is in the field opposite "Dorincourt".

Enquiries to: Mr. F. A. Hastings, 47 Kingsmead Avenue, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey (01-399 9774).

SOUTHWARK

The Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee and the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society will excavate on a number of medieval and post-medieval sites in the Southwark area from 1st August to 26th August, every day except Wednesdays but including Saturdays and Sundays. From 14th August to 9th September excavations will continue on the site at London Bridge at the same times.

For further details apply to Hon. Sec., S.A.E.C., c/o Cuming Museum, Walworth Road, London, S.E.17.

NOTES

The hastily prepared note in Bulletin No. 31 about the fatal accident to Christopher Jones was derived from reports in the daily press. It would seem that our note was not strictly accurate and we are informed that the excavation was a short emergency one being carried out in a trench dug by contractors for a sewer at Addington Road, West Wickham, Kent.

Blackfriars : Amphorae (TQ 31677969).

It has recently been reported (*Bulletin* No. 30) that amphorae discovered at Blackfriars were Roman. However, when they were looked at by experts it was seen that they were post-medieval Spanish olive jars, confirmed by their association with late 18th century pottery and medical equipment. That the site agent regarded them as Roman is not surprising when one learns that in Spanish Museums they are still displayed in the Roman sections. The inferences drawn about R-B occupation of the area are of course no longer tenable.

(G. J. Dawson).

Kingston on Thames : Excavation (TQ 18266918).

A trial trench on land now being used as a car-park, prior to re-development, close to the junction of Fairfield Road and Fairfield West, Kingston upon Thames, revealed the following traces of occupation.

Into the natural Flood Plain Gravels of the Thames was cut a ditch, V-shaped in section, being 3' 6" wide at the top, 7" wide at the bottom and 2' 7" deep. The ditch was traced along approximately 17' of its length and appeared to be curving. The upper level of the filling of the ditch was brown, sandy clay, heavily marked by decayed vegetable matter. This contained several sherds of coarse pottery of light brown

ware with flint grit, worked flints, fragments of burnt daub and a lump of smelted iron. One of the sherds is part of a flat base, another is probably part of a thickened shoulder with impressed decoration.

At the west end of the trench, the upper levels of the ditch fillings and the natural gravel were cut by a shallow scoop which contained four postholes. The grey silt filling the scoop contained a sherds of hard light-grey pottery, a fragment of red tile and a bone spindle whorl.

Two periods are therefore indicated, the first probably Early Iron Age; for the second period there is as yet too little evidence to assign a definite date. Further excavation later in the year may be possible, and it is hoped that more evidence of the nature of the occupation will be obtained.

(Mrs. M. P. Canham).

Lambeth High Street Excavation : Coins (TQ 306788).

The Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society are intending to publish a complete list of coins found on each site excavated by them. Each coin will have a reference number for use within the Society which will differ from the final Cuming Museum registration number.

In the Lambeth High Street excavation eleven coins, tokens and casting counters were found, a percentage of which are, as is usual, either fragmentary, broken or corrosion pitted. Two coins are worthy of note.

S.L.A.S. No. 49 is a lead token coin issued by somebody with the initials W.I.B., and probably from an Inn known as *The Rosebud*. Tokens such as this would have only a limited circulation and were undoubtedly redeemable by the issuer. Little notice has been taken in the past of lead tokens which form a large series. Properly recorded archaeological finds of lead tokens are of great value in that they help to pinpoint the possible place of issue of particular types, and where the token is undated a relative date may be applied by layer and associated finds.

S.L.A.S. No. 55 is a Dutch coin dated 1595, from the province of Guelders. It is of silver, approximately 1" diameter and very thin. The obverse carries a portrait of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. It may seem surprising that a Dutch coin found in Lambeth bears the head of an English Earl but the explanation is quite simple.

The provinces which today comprise the Kingdom of Holland were once rather more loosely united and formed part of the Spanish colonial empire. Gradually the northern states achieved independence and to consolidate their efforts for complete independence from Spain the provinces, by the Union of Utrecht (1579), united themselves into the Dutch Republic. Earlier, in 1575, the Dutch had offered the crown of Holland to Elizabeth 1 of England, but she declined to accept. Ten years later, however, she found it necessary to send a large force under the command of Robert Dudley to assist the Dutch in their independence struggle. Shortly after his arrival in Holland, Dudley was appointed Governor-General of the United Provinces. The appointment displeased Elizabeth who desired only that Dudley give military support but take no part in Dutch affairs. However he retained the dignity and his portrait was used on some Dutch coins. The inscription round the bust on this coin reads *CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCVNT* (by concord

Oatlands Transcript:

1. *Account for the Silkworm House and additions to the gardens 1616/18.*
2. *Inigo Jones account for the great gate, etc., 1617.*
3. *Receipt of John Tradescant for works to vineyards etc, 1638.*
4. *Commonwealth Survey of house and gardens, 1650.*
5. *Commonwealth survey of lands of Oatlands, 1650.*
6. *Two Jacobean surveys of the stables.*

Walton Transcript

1. *Inquiry into the bounds of the Manor and Rectory of Walton on Thames, 1600.*
2. *Custom book of the Manors of Walton on Thames and Walton Leigh (under preparation).*

FUTURE MEETINGS

SEPTEMBER

Saturday, 23rd

S.A.S. WALK IN SOUTH EAST SURREY

Walk of about five miles led by Mr. K. W. Gravett.

11.00 a.m. Godstone Green, where walk will commence.

Packed lunch advisable.

Final details in September *Bulletin*.

OCTOBER

Saturday, 21st

S.A.S. VISIT TO NEWDIGATE AREA

Details of this will be given in the next *Bulletin*.

Saturday, 28th

C.B.A. Group 11A Annual General Meeting at Maidstone. Provisional date.

NOVEMBER

Saturday, 4th

Surrey Local History Symposium.

petty states improve), apparently a motto of the recently formed republic. Affairs did not proceed too well under his management and he resigned the position in 1587. He returned to England and he died in 1588 after being appointed Lieutenant-General to resist the Spanish Armada.

The coin is dated 1595, ten years after Dudley's appointment as Governor-General, and probably represents a commemorative issue.

List of coins from Lambeth High Street.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|---|
| 46. | ¼d. first issue. | 1853. | (Ref.: Peck 1575). |
| 47 | Token, London.
Tothill Street. ¼d. | 1649-72. | (Ref.: W.B. 3156). |
| 48 | Rose ¼d. token, 2f. | 1636-44. | (Ref.: Peck 345). |
| 49 | Token, lead, dia 15 mm.
<i>Obv.</i> : W.I.B.
<i>Rev.</i> : A rosebud, no legend. | First half 17th century. | |
| 50 | "Maltravers" ½d., 3b. | 1634-6. | (Ref.: Peck 235). |
| 51 | ¼d., 2nd issue. | 1722. | (Ref.: 800 (type)). |
| 52 | ¼d., forgery. | 1770-90. | |
| 53 | Jetton.
<i>Obv.</i> : Three crowns.
<i>Rev.</i> : Three lys.
"Reichsapfel" type.
Nuremburg Manufacture. | 1607-45. | |
| 54. | Jetton, similar type to 53. | 1550-1645. | |
| 55 | Netherlands (Guelders).
"Leicester" 1/20th real. | 1595. | (Ref.: Verkade 5/5). |
| 56 | ¼d., first issue. | 1733. | (Ref.: Peck 860).
(S.L.A.S. <i>Newsheet</i>). |

Reigate: medieval pottery from Church Street.

A collection of medieval sherds, obtained from spoil heaps when this area was redeveloped from 1958 onwards, has been given to Guildford Museum by Mr. J. Howard. The pottery seems originally to have been in rubbish pits, which were demolished by bulldozing. Most of the sherds come from cooking pots or jugs and are of 13th and 14th century date, much of the ware was probably made in west Kent.

(F. W. Holling).

Southwark: London Bridge Excavations (TQ 328803).

The first phase of these excavations were carried out fulltime for five weeks. The site is bounded by Tooley Street, Dukes Street Hill, and London Bridge, but only the strip alongside Tooley Street was available

for excavation and this was split into two parts by a 90 ft. wide ramp. On the eastern side (away from London Bridge) excavation revealed a concrete raft over a large part of the site and when this was penetrated it was found to lie on natural river gravels. The western side was much more productive. In the late 19th century deep basements had been dug which destroyed a great deal, but fortunately something survived beneath them. The latest features were a brick-lined cess pit, a brick lined well and a two-barrel latrine with the barrels surviving: these are recent. Earlier than these were a number of large medieval pits, concentrated in the eastern half of the area excavated, and the corner of a medieval cellar built of chalk blocks. Inside the cellar was found a tripod jug with areas of yellow glaze on it, almost complete: this should date to the late 11th or 12th century. Also found were a number of R-B features and pottery, probably all early R-B, including a small section of a R-B building of clay with painted plaster on the walls and a small piece of tessellated floor composed of pottery and tile cubes set in plaster. The connection between these two could not be ascertained because of later pits. On the west part of the area excavated a number of R-B pits were found with much pottery in them. Most important of all, though, were three areas of cambered gravel which could well represent Stane Street. They had large fragments of amphorae and tiles stuck in their surface so they are definitely Roman.

In the second phase of these excavations it is hoped to expose as much as possible of this gravelled area to try to confirm its orientation, to follow up any feature of interest and to see if there is anything surviving at the eastern end of the site.

(S.L.A.S. Newsheet).

Recent books and papers.

The Windmills of Surrey and Inner London by K. J. Farries and M. T. Mason (Charles Skilton, £5. 5s. 0d.) Reviewed in *Country Life*, 15th June, 1967.

A History of Chipstead by H. H. Scott-Willey. (Chipstead Community Association, 5/-). Published 1966.

A Customary of the Manor of Farnham, 1617 translated by Mrs. Elfrida Manning. (Farnham Museum Society, 3/6) Published 1967.

This Customary was made for Bishop Montague in 1617 and gives many details of the way in which the Manor was run, in accordance with precedents dating as far back as the 13th century. It cites many cases of penalties for such offences as felling Oaks, digging potter's clay, gathering nuts in the park, etc., without the Bishops' licence, in an area which includes Tongham, Tilford, Elstead, Frensham, Runwick and other tithings in the old Manor and Hundred of Farnham.

A Short Guide to Guildford Museum (Guildford Corporation, 1/6d, postage 3d.) Third edition, published 1967.

The Walton and Weybridge Historical Society have produced a series of transcripts many of which are of more than local interest. For copyright reasons they are not available to the general public, but a list is given here.