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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

Tel/ Fax: 01483 532454

E-mail: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Bulletin 408

May/June 2008



GRANT BY FRITHUWOLD, SUB-KING OF SURREY, TO CHERTSEY (672-674)

In the name of the Lord Saviour Jesus Christ.

I, Frithuwold, concede this donation of my right for the liberty of every single thing. How often so ever we devote any thing to the members of Christ as an act of piety, we trust to benefit our soul, because we render to him his own property, and do not bestow ours.

Wherefore I, Frithuwold, of the province of the men of Surrey, sub-king of Wulfhere, king of the Mercians, of my own free will, being in sound mind and perfect understanding, from this day grant, concede, transfer and assign from my rightful possession into yours, land for increasing the monastery which was first constructed under King Egbert, 200 hides for strengthening the same monastery, which is called Chertsey, and five hides in the place called Thorpe. I not only give the land, but confirm and deliver myself and my only son in obedience to Abbot Eorcenwald. And the land is, taken together, 300 hides, and moreover by the river which is called the Thames, the whole along the bank of the river as far as the boundary which is called the ancient ditch, that is *Fullingadic*; again, in another part of the bank of the same river as far as the boundary of the next province, which is called Sonning. Of the same land, however, a separate part, of 10 hides, is by the port of London, where ships come to land, on the same river on the southern side by the public way. There are, however, diverse names for the above-mentioned land, namely Chertsey, Thorpe, Egham, Chobham, *Getinges*, Molesey, Woodham and *Hunewaldesham*, as far as the above-mentioned boundary. I grant it to you, Eorcenwald, and confirm it for the foundation of a monastery, that both you and your successors may be bound to intercede for the relief of my soul- along with fields, woods, meadows, pastures, and rivers and all things duly belonging to the monastery of St Peter, Prince of the Apostles, at Chertsey. Therefore all things round about, belonging to the aforesaid monastery, just as they have been granted, conceded and confirmed by me, you are to hold and possess, and both you and your successors are to have free licence to do whatever you wish with the same lands. Never, at any time, shall this charter of my donation be contravened by me or my heir. If anyone shall try to contravene this my donation and confirmation, may he be cut off from any Christian society and deprived of participation in the celestial kingdom; and in order that this charter of my donation and confirmation may be firm, stable and unshaken, I have asked witnesses to subscribe whose names are added below.

And I, Frithuwold, who am the donor, together with Abbot Eorcenwald, have formed the sign of the Holy Cross on account of my ignorance of letters.

Sign of the hand of Frithuric, witness.

Sign of the hand of Ebbe, witness.

Sign of the hand of Ecgwold, witness.

Sign of the hand of Baduwold, witness.

Sign of the hand of Ceadda, witness.

Likewise Bishop Hunfrith, asked by Abbot Eorcenwald, has subscribed with his own hand.

And these are the sub-kings who all have subscribed under their sign.

Sign of the hand of Frithuwold, witness.

Sign of the hand of Osríc, witness.

Sign of the hand of Wigheard, witness.

Sign of the hand of Aethelwold, witness.

And in order that this donation may be secure and the confirmation stable, this charter is confirmed by Wulfhere, king of the Mercians, for he both placed his hand on the altar in the residence which is called Thame and subscribed with the sign of the Holy Cross with his own hand.

These things are done at Frithuwold's vill, by the aforesaid ditch *Fullingadic* about the Kalends of March.

I thought that I would include in this Bulletin the above translated copy of the charter that is published in *English Historical Documents* (Vol 1, ed. D. Whitelock 1955), because it bears upon Rob Briggs note in the last issue and three further notes that appear below. It is preceded in EHD by the following comments: "This is one of the earliest of authentic charters. Though it is preserved only in a late Chertsey cartulary (B.L. Cott. Vitell. A. xiii), its formulae agree with those of early documents, and there seems no reason to reject it. In the cartulary it is followed by lengthy boundaries in the vernacular, certainly of much later date, which I have not included. It shows the relationship of Surrey to Mercia in early times. It is No. 987 in Kemble, No. 34 in Birch".

FULLINGADIC AND FRITHUWOLD (*Bulletin* 407): A RESPONSE

Dennis Turner

Egberht's kingdom of Kent must have included north-west Surrey down to 666 for the grant of lands by Frithuwold¹, *subregulus* of Surrey, to Chertsey (672x4: Gelling 1979, no. 309) recites that the *mynster* had been founded under Egberht. Frithuwold granted two hundred *manentes* plus five *mansae* in Thorpe 'for the strengthening of the *mynster*. There would seem to be little likelihood that the circumstantial detail in the charter would have been the invention of a 13th century scribe producing the copy that has come down to us and the authenticity of this document is not in doubt. The establishment of Woking and Bermondsey minsters as daughters of Peterborough (*Medeshamstede*) can be seen as an aspect of Mercian expansion under Wulfhere (657-74). A tradition emerges (somewhat belatedly) in the 12th century that the dependencies of Mercian Peterborough around 690 included minsters at Woking and Bermondsey while the Peterborough charters include a papal privilege of 708x15 addressed to Haedda, abbot of the monasteries founded in the name of St Peter at *Vermundesei* and *Wocchingas* (see Stenton 1970, 186-7).

As Briggs notes, the details of the Chertsey charter have been made available by Whitelock (1979, 54: Latin transcription) and Blair (1988, 97-8: English translation). They imply that the Chertsey *mynster* was founded in or after 664 and by 666 (not necessarily *in* 666, as is frequently stated, but the distinction is trivial). They also firmly imply that part, at least, of Surrey became Mercian between 666 and 674, probably not until the premature death of Egberht I between 672 and 674. His death had left his sons Eadric and Wihtrud still children, so offering a pretext or opportunity for intervention to both Wessex and Mercia (Witney 1982, 3). Frithuwold's grant increased the size of the monastic estate from one hundred hides to three but does not suggest, imply or demand that this grant amounted to the whole of the Surrey lands subject to Frithuwold's control.

The lands granted by Frithuwold were bounded on the east by the 'fossatum' called *Fullingadic*, Blair (1991, 7, 14, 16) uncertainly identified this with the linear earthwork in the vicinity of St George's Hill and further argued (1988, 97; 1991, 7-8), partly on place-name evidence that Frithuwold's overlordship of Surrey² extended only as far as the line of the linear earthwork, hypothetically extended to run south from the River Thames at Weybridge to the county boundary. The late Conway Walker (1973) had earlier located *Fullingadic* further east. It can be argued, however, that the evidence suggests Frithuwold's overlordship extended as far as Southwark in the east: as Briggs pointed out (2008, 2), two out of eight places named in the grant to Chertsey (Molesey and Eaton in Cobham) are beyond the *Fullingadic* as identified by Blair. The charter also granted ten hides 'opposite the port of London', which are referred to as 'a detached portion'. This must mean that they were detached from other land

granted to Chertsey, but not necessarily that they isolated or detached from other lands controlled by Frithuwold. We have the tradition of a Mercian minster in Bermondsey, but (*pace* Briggs 2008, 3) there is no reason to assume that land was taken from Chertsey to accommodate this, or, equally, that at Woking. Archaeology indicates that the 'port' of London was a mile or so upstream of Bermondsey at this date. Either way, it seems implied by the charter, that land both east and west of the *Fullingadic* as identified by Blair was Mercian by 674 and had probably been Kentish before the Mercian expansion.

Briggs (*op cit*) attempts to resolve matters by re-identifying *Fullingadic* with a frequently hypothesised but not yet discovered Roman road running from near Guildford and passing close to Kingston to join Stane Street in the vicinity of Clapham. There are clear difficulties in reconciling a Roman road with a *fossatum*, notwithstanding proposed derivations for the names Ackling Dyke and Fosse Way quoted by Briggs. Moreover, Molesey and Eaton might have been mentioned by name because they, too, were 'detached' from the other lands granted to Chertsey. Later charter evidence that cannot be wholly disregarded (Rumble 1976) shows that Chertsey held lands well beyond both interpretations of *Fullingadic*, albeit not necessarily in the 7th century.

If the views of Bede (II, 2), Stenton (1971, 293) and Yorke (2000, 82-6) concerning *regions* and the nature of early Surrey are accepted and taken into account, the implication of the crumbs of information concealed within the charters would imply that Frithuwold or *Frithewald* was *subregulus* of the whole of what Bede knew as Surrey, which had been a *region* of Kent and by 674 had become a *region* of Mercia. There is little, if any, evidence, however, that what Bede knew as Surrey extended southwards over all of what we now call 'historic Surrey'.

There was a general collapse of Mercian supremacy after the death of Wulfhere (Stenton, 1971, 51). The crisis in Kent that had arisen at the death of Egberht was finally overcome by the resolution of the people, the fighting qualities of Egberht's brother Hlothere, and, after his death in battle and a further period of anarchy, the sagacity of the young Wihtrud, who restored the ruling line and strengthened the compact with Canterbury (Witney 1982, 3). There followed another seventy years of tranquillity, the last the nation of Kent was to enjoy.

Caedwalha came to power in Wessex in 685 and his charter granting Farnham to Winchester [685x7: Gelling 1979, no. 312] shows that his rule extended over south-west Surrey. Whether or not more of Surrey came under Wessex or whether north Surrey ('Bede's Surrey') remained Mercian is unclear. According to one account, Mercia took Surrey again in the 730s, and then in 777 took Kent as well. But another version (Witney 1982, 3) says that it was in 762 that the security of Kent vanished and the kingdom was overwhelmed by Mercia under Offa (757-96), then at the height of its powers. Cenwulf became king of Mercia in 796 and Kent was ravaged by the Mercians in 798 (*ibid*). The see of Winchester seems to have retained Farnham throughout.

Notes

- 1 Gelling gives *Frithewald*. Blair (1991, 7) explains that Frithuwold was not a native of Surrey but a member of a Mercian dynasty: his dates appear to be unknown. For the complex distinctions between *rex*, *regales*, *subreguli* and *princepes*. see Yorke 2000, 69-76 and c.f. Dumville 1977.
- 2 Frithuwold's possibly wide ranging province within the Mercian homeland is briefly discussed by Blair (1991, 7 with refs.).

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FINDING THE FULLINGADIC

Ian Davidson

Having, for local historical purposes, spent the last few years studying Chertsey Abbey's charters, I was particularly interested in Rob Brigg's fascinating paper on the above subject that appeared in *Bulletin* 407.

In Frithwald's second charter (Birch 39, Sawyer 1181), he describes the grants he makes as being '*ultra aquam dicitur Waie*', beyond the River Wey. All but three of these 27 grants lie to the east and south of the Wey. The exceptions are Byfleet with Weybridge, Winchfield with Elfteham and 'Waltham'. Byfleet was on both sides of the Wey until the boundary was changed in modern times. Weybridge is and always was on the east side of the Wey. Winchfield with Elfteham is beyond the Blackwater in Hampshire. 'Waltham' has been shown to refer to White Waltham in Berkshire. These dispositions lead to the conclusion that, by 'beyond the River Wey', Frithwald meant 'to the east and south of it' and imply that his first charter concerned principally land between the west bank of the Wey and the south bank of the Thames.

This argues for John Blair's alignment of the *Fullingadic*, which is supported by the admittedly post-Conquest descriptions of the bounds appended to Frithwald's first charter and in the charter attributed to King Alfred (Birch 563; Sawyer 353). Both of these start the bounds at the mouth of the River Wey, which is about where the *Fullingadic* would go if on the Blair alignment. Both sets of bounds go south from there and both stay to the west of the Wey, to begin with on its west bank.

Blair in *Early Medieval Surrey* indicates that some of the *Fullingadic* remains on St George's Hill. Enough to give its orientation? Be worth taking a look. Might clinch the matter.

SOME FURTHER THOUGHTS BY THE EDITOR

Phil Jones

My thanks to Rob Briggs for his stimulating note on the possible whereabouts of the *Fullingadic*, and to Dennis Turner and Ian Davidson for their responses. All three refer to the roughly north-south linear earthworks along the western flanks of St George's Hill as being part of the *fossatum fullingadic*, and Blair, himself, even went so far as to suggest that the hillfort may have been the site of the *vill* of the sub-king (1991, Fig 6).

There are two comments I would like to make about such matters; the first of which is that there have been many archaeological interventions within the interior of the hillfort and along its ramparts (quite often in advance of the construction of ever larger

garages and swimming pools!), and no real evidence of Iron Age occupation has ever been brought to light, let alone that of the Saxon period. There is, however, a rash of Iron Age settlements that have been discovered by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit and others along the valley floor of the lower Wey below the hillfort; a cluster that was first revealed by Hanworth and Tomalin's Brooklands site, followed by two more settlements found within the racing circuit itself (Brooklands 2 and 3) and another further north within the Wey Manor Farm gravel pit. Evidence of iron-working was found at Brooklands 1, as also at most of the other sites, and it is strongly suspected that this density of settlement along a river terrace that must have been as poor as the adjacent Tertiary plateau from whence most of its sands and gravels derived, was because of the availability of a source of iron ore. This comes in the form of limonite nodules found towards the base of the Bracklesham Beds across large parts of north-west Surrey. The closest outcrop is along the flanks of St George's Hill, and I believe that the linear 'ditches' thought to be part of the *fullingadic* are, instead, a series of shallow workings for such nodules.

Now to fly the kite. I have long pondered why no-one has suggested that Frithuwold's *vill* had been at Kingston, especially since Blair himself asserted that, from an early period, it 'can reasonably be interpreted as the primary centre of the *regio*' (*ibid*, 20). This would not have fitted with his interpretation of the St George's Hill earthworks, however, since the concluding sentence of the Chertsey charter asserts that the *vill* was 'by the aforesaid ditch *fullingadic*' (see above). Wherever the ditch was, therefore, it must have been close to the sub-kings' palace. The first mention of Kingston is as *Cyninges tun* in 838, but Blair notes that this is the same year as an earlier royal house, the '*villa regali nomine Freoricburna ... in regione Suthregeona*' is last mentioned and he suggests that they might have been synonymous. This lost palace of *Freoricburna* is also mentioned in an earlier charter of Offa of Mercia, and it is intriguing that it took its name from a watercourse. As well as being the site of a minster church, at least five kings were crowned at Kingston during the 10th century for reasons that are not readily apparent. Is it possible that a tradition of coronation became established because it was known that there had been a royal house there since the heyday of Mercia?

If Kingston/*Freoricburna* was host to Frithuwold's palace, then the close-by *fullingadic* could have been the Hogsmill River. The watercourse certainly had a more distinguished past than is evident from its present, rather prosaic, name. Its lower course originally bifurcated to define the southern and eastern sides of the island upon which the town and minster stood (Hawkins 1998, Fig 1), and in one of its braided streams by Eden Street, so many late Roman coins, items of jewellery and rolled lead strips were found that they were interpreted as votive deposits. These and other finds from the channel indicates at least one substantial Roman building lay in the vicinity and a Roman altar found nearby suggests that it might have been a religious site (Hawkins 1996, 51).

Furthermore, the main stream of the watercourse rises in Ewell, with its eponymous name, where a similar array of Roman coins and artefacts recovered from the spring ponds suggest another sacred site. *Fullingadic* is described as an ancient *fossatum* in the charter, and, although this might simply mean 'ditch', according to Elkwall the word may allude to a canalised stream. It is conceivable that the Roman Hogsmill River had been so engineered, perhaps to control the flow of sacred waters from the source shrine(s) to those that might have existed on the then Kingston island. As for its boundary function, the Hogsmill River runs from the Thames to the Downs and would have ideally served to delineate the eastern end of Frithuwold's Chertsey estate. It would also have encompassed *Getinges* (Eaton) and Molesley, unlike the line suggested by Blair.

Now you can shoot me down.

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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Saturday 4th October 2008

The Dixon Hall, Leatherhead Institute, Leatherhead

This Conference, the second to be held following the publication of the Surrey Archaeological Framework in 2006, will we hope be the second in an annual series studying aspects of the Framework document and debating some of the issues identified.

In carrying the SARF process forward, the prime purpose will be to focus on new thinking, as well as re-evaluation of traditional wisdom, and how researchers might target their work to validate (or otherwise) these ideas in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and historical research.

The morning will be led by the Prehistoric Group and we are delighted to announce that **Dr David Field** has agreed to make the keynote address.

The afternoon will be devoted to presentations on the theme of farmsteads, less spectacular than monuments and great buildings but of great importance to all communities and their social structure.

Full details and a booking form will be included in the next *Bulletin* and will also feature on the website.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM & VILLAGE STUDIES GROUP

JOINT MEETING AT BAGSHOT IN MARCH 2008

Richard Savage

Peter Tipton of the Yateley Society opened the day with a presentation on the value of documentary research by local historians in driving forward a better understanding of the important local Borderware pottery industry and its connections with the London market in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His work has admirably backed up Jacqui Pearce's Borderware researches in showing the influence of German émigré potters and the inter-connection of local potter families. Phil Stevens then gave a presentation on the development of Bagshot Park and village through the centuries, from the time of the Forest Law following the Norman Conquest through to the coming of the turnpikes and beyond. Bagshot has the rare distinction of being one of the places shown on the fourteenth century Gough map, essentially the first 'road map' of Britain. The manorial links between Bagshot with Woking and Brookwood, both lying on the southern fringes of Windsor Forest, were mentioned in the discussion session. These presentations were followed first by a tour of the Archaeology Centre of the Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust, including the museum, library and processing rooms (all located in the early 20th century Police Station – its three cells now provide storage for archaeological material) and then by a tour of the more important medieval timber-framed buildings in the centre of Bagshot, including a visit to see the rare wall-paintings dated to 1537-47AD at 44 High Street. The day finished with a presentation by Peter Tipton on the development and use of the interactive HeathHist website of the Berkshire

Hampshire Surrey Heathlands Local History and Archaeology Research Forum. All members with an interest in any aspect of the history and archaeology of the Surrey Heaths are warmly invited to register their interest at <http://heathhist.pbwiki.com>
Many thanks to Phil Stevens, Peter Tipton and Gary James for hosting the joint meeting.

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

*Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking
5th-27th June*

A free exhibition, as part of Architecture Month, on the sources for studying the history of your house.

BETCHWORTH CASTLE

*Surrey History Centre
5th June*

An illustrated talk by Martin Higgins. Tickets: £3; booking essential.

ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES AND COLLECTORS

*Surrey History Centre
19th June*

A talk by Julian Pooley on illustrations collected by Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking c1800-1832. Tickets: £3; booking essential.

EARTH, AIR, FIRE AND WATER: INDUSTRIES IN THE ELEMENTS

*Rural Life Centre, Reeds Road, Tilford
14th and 15th June; 10am-5pm*

A weekend showing off Surrey's industries past and present, with demonstrations and displays including wood-turning, brick-firing, iron furnace and many more; all from a landscape thought to be used primarily for agriculture and leisure.

Adults: £6; over 60's £5; children £4; family £18 (two adults, two children).

For further details of the above events and booking information phone the Surrey History Centre (01483 518737) or email www.surreycc.gov.uk/surreyhistorycentre.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

SUMMER MEETING AT SEND AND RIPLEY

Sunday 20th July 2008 (not last year as flagged on the flyer in the last Bulletin!)

- 11am Coffee at the Manor House, Send Marsh Green
- 11.30 Guided Tour around Send Marsh Green
- 12.45 Ripley (using own transport; pub lunch or picnic; visit send and Ripley Society's museum in the grounds of Ripley Village Hall; antiques fair in Village Hall
- 2.15 Guided Tour around Ripley
- 3.45 Tea at a pub in the village
- 4.30 Disperse

Tickets: £5 on the day, to include tea/coffee. Please contact Alan Crocker by July 13th if you are coming: 6, Burwood Close, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2SB; Tel: 01483

LIBRARY NEWS

THANK YOU

Sheila Ashcroft

I would like to thank members of the Society for the very generous gift of garden centre tokens, flowers and picture of Guildford Castle, presented to me on the occasion of my retirement after nearly thirteen years as Assistant Librarian.



I am deeply touched by the many kind words and good wishes for the future from so many of you.

I will miss working at Castle Arch, but hope to keep in touch and wish the Society and the Library all the very best for the future.

RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Excavations and evaluations carried out by units working within the County, which are reported periodically elsewhere in the *Bulletin*, are omitted here. Each entry includes the author, title, publisher and date of publication, followed by the four-digit accession number, and classification number indicating the shelf location of the book.

GENERAL

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To be continued

MISCELLANY

SURREY PLACE-NAMES: A RESPONSE

Jeremy Harte

Gavin Smith's insightful letter in *Bulletin* 406 shows the importance of place-names in the study of early medieval Surrey, and reminds us that this discipline has much to tell us about the creation of an English identity. Whether, on closer inspection, it will tell us what Gavin thinks it does is not yet settled, and different scholars have been advancing radically different views on the Saxon-British question ever since the days of Seebohm and Vinogradoff. The least we can hope for, if investigation into place-names is to be given equal weight with archaeology and history evidence, is a proper understanding of how it works. Not everyone is familiar with this.

Toponymy, the study of place-names, is a linguistic discipline. The elements of names come out of the ordinary stock of language, used in much the same semantic ways that language is used, and subject to the same phonological changes. Thus, to suggest that OE *tun* derives from British *dunon*, or that endings in *-ingas* are 'a Germanic formula derived from East Anglia' and not an ordinary adjectival ending, is to make claims about the Old English language itself, not about Surrey place-names in particular. These positions could only be supported by linguistics, not by topography.

Similarly the question of whether the generics *-ford* and *-leah* are English or British in origin can't be solved by a visit to Guildford or Horley. The British words were different, and developed differently, from English ones, which means that a phonological analysis of later forms should give a conclusive judgement on their original progenitor. Discussion of place-names in Surrey has so far taken it for granted that almost all of them were Old English, given by people for whom that language was a mother tongue. This isn't a thoughtless assumption made from a careless reading of Bede, but the measured opinion of scholars who could read and think in Old English of all dialects and periods, and who knew how the language worked.

Formal analysis of place-names requires a formidable level of expertise. Most of us will never attain to that, and we are naturally tempted to find a backstairs way of analysing place-names; history or geography seem much friendlier than all that fuss about i-mutation. And amateurs like Gavin and myself can make a real contribution when it comes to the semantics and functions of names. But toponymy is still linguistic, for all that, and if we are to claim that names in *-ham* or *-ingas* were given deliberately by Mercian overlords, then we will have to show that the naming of settlements was carried out in this deliberate way in Old English, or indeed in any other language of the time. Were the settlements of early medieval Surrey really named intentionally, like Georgia and Virginia? Or is it simply the case that Balham, Cobham and the rest were given names which made sense to the people who lived within a mile or two of them?

It's important to have a model of place-name formation, but that model must by definition be based on language, not history. Whatever the Mercians, or the Church, or the British, or the *foederati* may have done, Surrey place-names are the product of people talking and naming in the way that seemed natural to them in the time. A detailed re-examination of the language used in the county's names might shed new light on the *adventus* and after, but to approach these questions with an overtly historical model is to start in the wrong place.

ASHTEAD ROMAN VILLA : ARTEFACT PHOTOGRAPHY PROJECT

Alan Hall & Margaret Broomfield

As part of the five year plan to reappraise the work carried out on the Ashtead Roman Villa site, we have recently undertaken a project to maximise the information we can obtain from the artefacts using digital photography. All artefacts have a story to tell and it is important to extract as much information as we can from our photographic images (see frontispiece and accompanying figure of a roller-stamped box flue tile).

Equipment

We have been able to use Alan's camera which is a Canon EOS 30D with an EF-S 18-55mm lens. It is "tethered" to a Dell Inspiron laptop using Canon dedicated software to capture "Raw" images which are easier to manipulate before saving as JPEGs.

An object stand is used with a vertical column fitted and an adjustable horizontal arm to hold the camera. Two lighting arms were used fitted with Tungsten bulbs. This enables longer exposures and thereby a corresponding reduction in aperture to produce a greater depth of focus than would be available from a hand-held camera. Tungsten lighting has proved to be the most effective light source for photographing the artefacts. Its direction and intensity can be carefully controlled and the effect can be seen before the photograph is taken, which is not the case with a flash. Where necessary the light can be diffused to produce a softer tone.

The "tethering" software permits adjustment of camera settings (i.e. exposure and



aperture), firing the camera and viewing the resulting image on screen. Unsatisfactory images can be rejected and replaced in a matter of seconds and one knows that the retained images are of the quality desired.

Why use digital?

For our purposes digital was the most obvious choice for several reasons. We are undertaking photographic recording of a large assemblage of artefacts, therefore speed is a factor. We work as a team; one placing, lighting and picturing the artefact, the other processing the image immediately on the laptop. The technology is user friendly and allows manipulation of the image to achieve exceptional results. Furthermore, modern archiving practice encourages use of digital images although this can be expensive and should be used selectively.

Although the longevity of present-day storage media is an unknown quantity, it is well known that photographic prints also deteriorate over time.

Manipulation of images

All forms of lighting create a colour cast – in the case of tungsten light this is a warm yellow; flash light imparts a pale blue cast. The software enables these casts to be removed thereby producing a faithful representation. The brightness of the image and colour balance and density can also be adjusted, if necessary and as required, without the need for a replacement exposure.

Future work

Continuing work on the site archive will include a visit to the British Museum to photograph their artefacts from Ashted and also to photographically record the small finds housed in Guildford Museum.

ABBEY GARDENS, CHERTSEY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Compass Archaeology between 25th and 29th February 2008 during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to 16 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey (TQ 0449 6712). The work was in response to a scheduled monument consent condition imposed because the property lies within the scheduled area immediately east of the abbey.

Natural silts were reached in the trenches but no structures were found. A series of demolition deposits overlying the silts were recorded. Finds included a sixpence of James I and VI (in poor condition), two fragments of cast lead window ventilator; and fifteen fragments of encaustic tile. Two fragments of the tile were plain; two could not be matched; but the remainder were identified with seven patterns in the British Museum Chertsey published by Elizabeth Eames (1980, patterns 596, 864 Or 866, 2172, 2650, 2656, 2715, 2755).

A full report on the work has been produced by Katie Johnson of Compass Archaeology and a copy kindly lodged in the Society's library.

Dennis Turner

Reames, E S 1980 *Catalogue of Medieval Lead Glazed Earthenware Tile in the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum.*

GREAT TANGLEY MANOR: Extension wins Award

The Surrey Historic Buildings Trust 2007 Award was given for an extension to Great Tangley Manor, Wonersh. The extension was described by the judges as a bold

departure from the more common approach to extensions to historic buildings, which reflect the architecture of the original building. It makes an imaginative use of glass both architecturally and structurally to fit well within the context of the small courtyard at the rear of the property. In accordance with good conservation practice it has also been constructed in a manner that has caused minimum disturbance to the historic fabric. Importantly, it answers all the needs of the client who is very satisfied with the function and appearance of the extension.

The award was given at a ceremony held, as has become usual, in February at Riverside Barn, Walton-on-Thames.

Dennis Turner

LONDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIZE 2008

After the success of the 2006 London Archaeological Prize, SCOLA and LONDON ARCHAEOLOGIST have again agreed to sponsor an award for publications that appeared in 2006 and 2007. The award, of £250 plus a certificate, will be presented in a ceremony in the autumn of 2008. If there are sufficient entries there will also be a second prize of £100 plus certificate. The publication must be in letterpress or digital form; broadcasts and the like will not be eligible. It must be related to the archaeology of Greater London. Any type of publication will be eligible – it may be a book, a journal article or the proceedings of a conference. It may be a professional, commercial or amateur publication. There is no restriction on the target audience – scholars, the general public, or children. The judges will be looking for quality and excellence; they will want to know how well the publication succeeds in its aims.

Judging

Entries will be assessed by a panel of judges appointed by the Executive Committee of the Standing Conference on London Archaeology in conjunction with the Publications Committee of London Archaeologist.

Procedure

We want as many nominations as possible. Anyone whether or not associated with the publication may make a nomination. The nominator(s) should name the publication and give a brief explanation why they believe it is worthy of the prize. It would be helpful, but not essential, to use the standard nomination form. There is no need to provide copies of the publication at this stage. The judges will select a short list from those nominated, and will then ask the publisher for copies of the publication; these copies will be returnable on request.

Nominations

Nomination forms are available from Peter Pickering, and should be returned to him: Peter Pickering, Secretary, Standing Conference on London Archaeology, 3 Westbury Road, London, N12 7NY; tel. 020 8445 2807; email: pe.pickering@virgin.net

Closing Date for receipt of nominations: **19th May 2008.**

EXCAVATIONS

DOWNSIDE MILL, COBHAM

SCC/SyAS Training Excavation
2nd-10th August

The Society and the Heritage Team at Surrey County Council are jointly sponsoring

a training excavation this summer as part of our Community Archaeology and Outreach programmes.

The training excavation will take place at Downside Mill in Cobham, where it is intended to uncover part of the remains of a watermill included within Alexander Raby's late 18th century Iron and Copper Works and also to locate and excavate part of the foundations of the house built for and occupied by Mr Raby and his family.

In November 1998 the Surrey Industrial History Group organised a one-day conference on this mill, and in 2000 published the proceedings in a book, edited by Glenys Crocker, and entitled *Alexander Raby, Ironmaster*. Raby occupied the mill from 1770 to 1806. Previously it had been a corn mill and a paper mill, and after Raby left it became a flock mill and then a saw mill. In the 1890s it was used for generating electricity, by about 1925 for storage and in the 1990s the surviving buildings were converted into offices. The cover of the book is a reproduction of a detailed, coloured plan of the mill, watercourses and neighbouring buildings, which has been dated to about 1798. It shows five waterwheels, three at a complex of buildings labelled '2 Forge, Tilt, Iron Foundry, Cutting House, Break House and Women's Shop' and two at a second complex labelled 'Mill and Copper Foundry'. The first complex survives, but the second has been demolished and this will be the site of the excavation.

During the first season of excavations it is likely that only the foundations of the later buildings on the site will be investigated, but it is anticipated that the excavation will be continued for several years, which should enable information to be deduced about earlier structures including, perhaps, the corn mill and paper mill.

The excavation will be directed by Tony Howe of the SCC Heritage Team with Richard Savage of the Society acting as the project manager. Trainees will be on site from Saturday 2nd August to Sunday 10th August with an Open Weekend for members of the public to visit on 9/10th August.

The training excavation was announced at the ARC Symposium on 23rd February, when sufficient experienced volunteers came forward for us not only to be able to run the training excavation but also to plan a simultaneous research evaluation on a presumed medieval toft in a nearby field. The first priority for our experienced volunteers will be to staff the training excavation and mentor the trainees.

Publicity will shortly commence to advertise the training excavation to members of the general public. Members of the Society who wish to learn more about the techniques of excavation and of site and finds recording are also invited to apply for a place on this training programme. It is expected that the training will be divided into a 4 day module and a 5 day module with the possibility of trainees attending for all 9 days if they wish.

To register interest in taking part, either as a trainee or as an experienced volunteer, please contact Richard Savage:-

by email at medforum@hotmail.co.uk,

or telephone 01483 768875

or by post to Burford House Hockering Road Woking GU22 7HJ.

Please specify whether you are registering for a place on the training programme or as an experienced volunteer/mentor.

ST CROSS HOSPITAL, WINCHESTER

August 2008

Winchester Archaeological Research Group will be continuing its excavations on land to the south of St Cross Hospital, Winchester between Saturday August 2nd and Sunday August 17th.

Surrey Archaeological Society members are invited to take part in the dig, but it will

be necessary (for insurance purposes) to be a member of WARG, cost £10 per annum or £18 for two people living at the same address. Membership runs from April 1st to March 31st. The daily dig cost will be £10 per person and tea/coffee will be included in this cost.

Further details and registration form may be obtained from Julia Sandison, 22 Clifton Road, Winchester SO22 5BP; Julia@ntcom.co.uk

COURSE

An Introduction to Archaeological Conservation

Revised dates: Monday 14th-Friday 18th July 2008

A five-day summer school based mainly at the University of Sussex, Falmer, but including a day on site at Barcombe. Learn techniques to excavate and lift fragile objects from archaeological sites, understand why materials decay in different ways in different burial environments, and how to best look after your objects once they are out of the ground. Practical sessions will be a big focus of this course.

Tutor: Brigid Gallagher (of Time Team fame).

Credits: 18 at Level 1.

To enrol: T 01273 678527; E si-enquiries@sussex.ac.uk; www.sussex.ac/cce

CONFERENCES

LIFE IN FRAGMENTS

Hampton Court Palace

17th and 18th May 2008

The Finds Research Group is holding this two-day conference looking at excavated and collected assemblages from the palace.

Saturday

- 10am coffee
- 10.45 Introduction by Marc Meltonville, project co-ordinator Historic Kitchens, Hampton Court
- 11 Talks followed by discussion
- 12.30 lunch
- 2pm Talk
- 2.45 Questions and gather outside the Clore Centre
- 3 The Re-colourisation of the Henrician Tapestries of Hampton Court, led by a Royal Palace conservator. A live demonstration in the Great Hall on the work being done to bring the tapestries back to their former glory
- 3.45 free time to explore the palace and gardens

Sunday

- 10am coffee
- 10.45 Welcome by Marc Meltonville
- 11 Talks followed by discussion
- 12.30 lunch
- 2pm Tour of the palace archaeological stores with a member of the curators department
- 3pm tea and final comments

Participants will then be free to explore the palace for the remainder of the afternoon. Some of the Historic Kitchens team will be on hand in the Tudor kitchens should anyone wish to ask them questions.

To book a place send a cheque for £5 (made out to the Finds Research Group AD 700-1700) for each person attending, to Jane Cowgill, 25 Main Street, South Rauceby, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 8QG (you will be contacted only in the event of cancellation).

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OF ESSEX: FROM EARLIEST HUMANS TO THE 20TH CENTURY

Essex Record Office, Chelmsford

19th-21st September 2008-04-29

The first conference on the archaeology of Essex was held in 1978 and published in 1980 as *The Archaeology of Essex to AD 1500* (ed D. Buckley), fifteen years later a second conference was held in 1993 and published in 1996 as *The Archaeology of Essex; proceedings of the Writtle Conference* (ed O. Bedwin). A third conference is now planned for later this year, with a provisional programme as follows:

Friday

- 2.15 Welcome
2.30 Introduction *Nigel Brown*
2.50 **Developing a Framework for the Essex Palaeolithic and Pleistocene**
Danielle Schreve, David Bridgland and Peter Allen
3.20 **Archaeology of the Coastal Zone** *Peter Murphy and Ellen Heppell*
3.50 Refreshments
4.20 Discussion
5pm close
5.10 Wine Reception

Saturday

- 9.30 Introduction *Dave Buckley*
9.40 **Neolithic in Essex** *Frances Healy*
10.10 **Bronze Age Essex and the English Channel/North Sea Cultural Region**
Dave Yates
10.40 **Iron Age Essex** *Paul Sealy*
11.10 Refreshments
11.40 Discussion
12.10 lunch (buffet provided)
1.15 Romans: Introduction *Nick Wickenden*
1.20 **Mucking 30 Years On; Historiography and Fieldwork** *Chris Evans*
1.50 **Colchester: The Last Fifteen Years** *Philip Crummy*
2.20 **Aspects of Roman Settlement and Landscape in Essex** *Maria Medlycott and Mark Atkinson*
2.50 Refreshments
3.20 **The Historic Environment Record: Progress and Potential** *Paul Gilman*
3.50 Discussion
4.30 Close
7.30 Conference Dinner at the Waterfront Restaurant

Sunday

- 9.30 Introduction *Paul Gilman*

- 9.40 **A Review of the East Saxons up to the Norman Conquest** *Martin Welch*
- 10.10 **The Medieval Landscape of Essex** *Adrian Gascoyne*
- 10.40 Refreshments
- 11.10 **Woodland and Champion: The Origins of Regional Variation in Landscape Character across Essex and East Anglia** *Steve Rippon*
- 11.40 Discussion
- 12.10 Lunch (buffet provided)
- 1.15 Introduction *Chris Thornton*
- 1.20 **The Buildings of Essex** *Barry Shaw*
- 1.50 **Is There Anything East of the River Lea: Exploring our Industrial Past**
David Morgans and Adam Garwood
- 2.20 **From the Thames to the Orwell: Trends in Defensive Policy 1539-1945**
Paul Pattison
- 2.50 Refreshments
- 3.20 **Essex and the New World** *Stuart Warburton*
- 3.50 Discussion
- 4.30 Closing Remarks *Owen Bedwin*

Tickets: £88 for the whole conference, including dinner; £70 excluding dinner; £42 for day tickets to include tea/coffee, lunch and Friday night wine reception. Available from Frances Van Keulen, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 3YQ; Tel: 01376 331431.

LECTURE MEETINGS

16th May

“The Homewood, Esher” by Andrew King to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall of the Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. Members £1, non-members £2.

19th May

AGM followed by “The Golden Age of British Flying Boats” by Maurice Blackburn to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at the Grove Hall, Walton at 3 pm.

25th May

“Nonsuch Palace” by Jeremy Harte to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends’ Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite the Town Hall) at 8 pm.

2nd June

“Francis Frith and the Picture Postcard” by David Edney to Woking History Society at The lightbox, Woking at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

3rd June

“Magic for the Dead” by Roberta Gilchrist, part of the Institute of Archaeology-British Museum Seminar at the Institute of Archaeology, Room 612 at 5.30 pm.

3rd June

“The Heath Family of Anstie Grange, Kitlands and Moorhurst” by JJ Heath Caldwell to the Dorking Local History Group at the Friends Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking at 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

3rd June

AGM/Members’ Evening, including DVD presentation on Replica Vimy Aircraft (visitors welcome). Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road at 8 pm. Visitors £2.

4th June

“John Evelyn the Diarist” by Beryl Saich to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology

Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

9th June

"Roman Roads – recent work by the Roman Studies Group" a group meeting of Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Classroom at Guildford Museum at 7.30 pm.

12th June

"The Survey at Newark Priory" by Jeanette Hicks to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Upper Hall, United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

17th June

"Recording Kingston: the history of the Brill Collection" by Anne McCormack to the Friends of Kingston Museum and Heritage Service in Kingston Museum Art Gallery, Wheatfield Way, Kingston at 7 for 7.30 pm. Voluntary donation of £1.50 suggested to cover costs.

29th June

AGM followed by "The 25th London Regiment (Cyclist Battalion" by Keith Whitehouse to Wandsworth Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite the Town Hall) at 8 pm.

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The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

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Editor: Phil Jones, 5, Hampton Road, Newbury, Berks RG14 6DB. Tel: 01635 581182 and email: crocpot@ukonline.co.uk