

## JULY MEETINGS

### SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MEETING No. 5 SATURDAY, 3rd JULY, 1965

#### ALBURY

Details of this meeting were given in the June *Bulletin*. Tickets (members 8/6, visitors 9/6) may be obtained from Mrs. Chiles.

MEETING No. 6 SATURDAY, 17th JULY, 1965

#### WALK IN THE BOXHILL AREA

Organiser: K. W. E. Gravett, M.Sc.

10.20 a.m. Assemble at Boxhill and Westhumble Station. Cars should be left at the large car park by the Burford Bridge Hotel. (5 minutes walk to Boxhill Station). Parking at the Station itself is extremely limited and the lane is narrow. The return route will pass the car park. The route will include Westhumble Chapel, Mickleham Church (by the kindness of the Rector, Rev. J. N. Cornell, M.A.) and village, and several objects of interest will be pointed out en route. Members are advised to bring packed lunches which will be eaten near Mickleham. Tea will be taken at the café on the top of Boxhill, (to be paid for individually). The route has been chosen to avoid steep gradients and awkward stiles and will be approximately six miles long.

There will be no coach as Boxhill Station is easily accessible from all parts of Surrey.

Tickets: Members 3/-. Visitors 4/-.

Please apply for tickets to Mrs. R. K. Chiles, 38, Court Hill, Sanderstead, and NOT to Castle Arch.

## AUGUST MEETING

*There will be no S.A.S. meeting in August as two were arranged for July.*

### EXHIBITION OF CHURCHYARD ART

ALL HALLOWS ON THE WALL

TUESDAY, 20th JULY TO FRIDAY, 6th AUGUST

This collection of photographs, rubbings, prints and drawings of churchyard monuments has been organised by Frederick Burgess. After an initial London showing it will tour the provinces.

### THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES

#### SUMMER SCHOOL: MEDIAEVAL DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

A Summer School on "Mediaeval Domestic Architecture" will be held at the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, York, from 7th to 14th August, 1965. It will be fully residential. Accommodation will be provided at St. John's College Hostel, Heworth Green, York. Lectures, discussions etc. will be held at the Institute. There will be visits to outstanding examples and sites within reach of York.

The fee for the School (inclusive of tuition and visits) will be 18 guineas. Enquiries should be made to The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, York.

## SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

Number 7

## BULLETIN

July, 1965

### EXCAVATION NOTICES

#### RAPSLEY, EWHURST: ROMAN VILLA

(N.G.R.: TQ 08044152)

Director: THE VISCOUNTESS HANWORTH

Excavation will be continued at this site from 15th July to 15th August, 1965. All volunteers, including beginners, are welcomed.

Access to the site is via Coneyhurst Lane:  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of Ewhurst turn west down Coneyhurst Lane. Rapsley is the last house along the lane. Cars may be parked outside the site.

Enquiries to: Viscountess Hanworth, Folly Hill, Ewhurst, Cranleigh. (Telephone: Ewhurst 420).

#### ORCHARD HILL, CARSHALTON: MESOLITHIC SITE

(N.G.R.: TQ. 278643)

Excavations will continue every Saturday all day and on Sunday afternoons until August. Details were given in the May *Bulletin*.

Enquiries to: D. J. Turner, 14 Fairlawn Road, S.W.19. (Telephone: CHerrywood 3032).

#### SOUTHWARK: ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRAINING SCHOOL

The annual archaeological training school organised by the Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee will be held this year from Saturday, 31st July to Saturday, 14th August. Excavation will take place at a site in the Borough and there will be a formal lecture daily on theory or digging practice. The fee will be 10/-

Enquiries to: Hon. Sec., S.A.E.C., c/o Cuming Museum, Walworth Road, London, S.E.17.

#### GUY'S HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK

It is proposed to excavate a site near the new wing of Guy's Hospital between 21st August and 4th September. The site lies across the silted up "Guy's Channel" in which a Roman boat was discovered in 1958. Another Roman boat was discovered nearby in the nineteenth century.

Enquiries to: Hon. Sec., S.A.E.C., c/o Cuming Museum, Walworth Road, London, S.E.17.

*Brief contributions to the Bulletin are invited on topics and discoveries of interest to members. They should be sent to the Editors, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Turner, 14 Fairlawn Road, S.W.19. Queries should be sent to Mr. B. F. J. Pardoe, Green Lane Lodge, Chertsey.*

*Neither the Editors nor the Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society can be responsible for any statement or opinion expressed in the Bulletin, the authors of communications being alone accountable for the same.*



## NOTES AND QUERIES

### A new class of Roman-British pottery

During the past year three examples of a new class of pottery vessel have come to light. The descriptions which follow can best be understood if one looks at the mural crown around the brow of the famous Ribchester sports helmet figured in the *British Museum Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain*.

At Fishbourne Barry Cunliffe found a single large sherd in distinctive pink-buff pottery, depicting city walls with a double gateway whose arches are lined with voussoir blocks. It has a scar from which a bastion has broken away. The wall is free-standing and had been joined to its parent vessel at the base: it would represent the centre front of the crown.

At Rapsley over 60 fragments of varying size, mostly plain, of identical pink-buff fabric have been found. The diameter of the rim is 5½ inches and the narrow neck swells out to a shoulder of between 12 - 14 inches. It is difficult to be exact because of distortion when the crown was applied after throwing. The decorated sherds include one complete bastion springing from thick locks of hair which probably lay down the side of the cheek. There are several other locks, and wall fragments including two parts of gates, whose arches have moulded edges.

The third example comes from hitherto unpublished pottery from Chiddingfold Villa, excavated at the end of the 19th Century by the Rev. T. S. Cooper. It is a bastion, identical to the Rapsley one except for the treatment of the roof. At Chiddingfold it is a smooth steep cone, at Rapsley there are runnels for rainwater to drain off.

The strip of clay from which the Chiddingfold bastion is made is folded back on itself, so again it comes from the end of a crown, presumably over the ears. No features have yet been found for these pots.

The three vessels are obviously the work of the same potter and are close copies of the style of the Ribchester crown, which differs from other representations from this Province in that it is lighter and more detailed. The purpose of the vessels is not certain.

(Viscountess Hanworth).

### The site of Elmbridge.

(See *Bulletin* No. 4). If the editors of *The Place-Names of Surrey* English Place Names Society, Vol. XI, 1934, pp. 86-87) are correct in concluding that the bridge is "that by which the road from London to Chertsey crosses the Mole or *Emele* on its way west", then the original bridge would have been on the road between Esher and Hersham, a considerable distance to the north of Cobham.

(J. H. Harvey).

### The Glass Industry in the Weald.

It is very probable that more glasshouse sites will come to light and it may be useful to suggest what to expect. Before describing the sites there are three points which may be mentioned.

1. The glass industry was largely confined to the Weald Clay area and its fringes in the heavily wooded S.W. corner of the County in the parishes of Alfold, Chiddingfold, Ewhurst and Hambledon and in four adjoining parishes in Sussex.

2. The minimum evidence found broadly useful is a nearby field or copse name with the prefix Glasshouse plus a concentration of fragments of the unmistakable crucible. There is no other pottery like it: very hard, off-white in colour, often over an inch thick with glass sticking to it, and sometimes with a glaze inside and out. It is always found on glass working sites in the Weald. Glass alone can be misleading because the latest Wealden glass (post 1567) is not always easy to distinguish from modern bottle glass. Thinly glazed brick or stone is even more misleading because it occurs at any farm lime kiln, of which there were a few hundreds in this district, or at any brick kiln. It does occur at glass furnace sites

but, by itself, is almost useless. Brick or stone with a heavy coating, perhaps ¼ in. thick, of once molten glass is another story and probably originated at a glass furnace.

3. The dispersal distance is surmise, but observation in the glass-making district has suggested that the crucible seldom strays more than half a mile and may be fairly common within quarter of a mile.

When a furnace site is found it is usually disappointing and one is lucky to get, in addition to the essential crucible fragments, a handful of insignificant pieces of glass and traces of a burnt patch. The reasons are simple, waste glass, an important ingredient, was carefully husbanded for the next batch.

In Surrey, the best survivals are likely to be found within a mile or so of the Greensand ridge where stone was plentiful. Further south, in the almost stoneless Weald Clay, stones and bricks were valuable for hole and rut filling. Traces of structural remains of any significance are rare for this reason and because these tiny kilns, like most contemporary dwellings on the heavy clay, usually had no foundations. At the site of a glasshouse, if it is in what has persisted as woodland, there may occasionally be a slight mound of roughly 25 ft. by 15 ft. enclosed by faint traces of ditches, with some fragments of crucible lying around. Inside this mound was a small kiln. In what are now arable fields, a burnt patch may show with fragments of crucible and glass thrown up by the plough. The sites were usually easily accessible for fuel carting and not on hilltops.

These generalisations are based on experience of all the known glasshouse sites in Surrey and Sussex. There are and no doubt will be exceptions. It is hoped to cover the 25 certain, 9 probable and 7 possible sites in a projected book on the Glass Industry in the Weald.

When a site is found it is important to record it precisely at once on a 6 in. O.S. map and to report it to the county archaeological society who can decide if it is a new site and if it is worth further examination.

(G. H. Kenyon).

### Cheam : Whitehall (TQ 243638)

Further to the note in the February *Bulletin*, it is a pleasure to see that repairs are being carried out to this important house. Two early windows were revealed when the plaster was stripped from the north wall and some early Victorian wall-paper found inside. The care being taken with this house by Mr. F. Otten of the Architect's Department of the London Borough of Sutton deserves to be praised and placed on record.

(K. W. E. Gravett).

### Egham : Mesolithic material (TQ 005709).

It is regretted that, due to a double error, an incorrect grid reference was given when this discovery was reported in the May *Bulletin*.

### Morden : Stane Street (TQ 24936744).

Two deep drainage trenches, cut at Morden Park in connection with the construction of a new swimming pool, failed to produce conclusive evidence. The trenches crossed the line of Stane Street established by recent excavations (*London Naturalist* No. 39) and a bed of orange gravel 18 ft. wide and up to two feet thick was observed on the line in one trench. The second trench, about five yards away and running parallel, showed no similar layer but the ground level here was markedly lower. Other excavations between this point and the Morden Park Club-house showed several pockets of similar gravel, thus confirming the record of a nearby sewer trench (MSS note on a map at the Geological Museum). The gravel may be the remains of the Boyne Hill Terrace. In the circumstances the gravel exposed in the drainage trench cannot be taken as confirmatory evidence for the line of Stane Street. The spot was close to areas of considerable disturbance resulting no doubt from landscaping when the park was laid out (c. 1770) or from previous farming.

(D. J. Turner).