

## GEORGIAN

AD 1700 - Restoration of Civil War & Protectorate  
AD 1703 - Start of Industrial Revolution

Historic England publications (many intro guides as online PDFs) -  
Historic England publications (many intro guides as online PDFs) -

Parrott, J. (1999) *Furniture*. Hidden Depths: an archaeological exploration of Surrey's Past

Hunt, R. (2002) *The History of Farnham Park*

Heads, P. (2009) *The Civil War and Commonwealth*

Spring, I., and D. Hall (2002) *Farnham in the Civil War and Commonwealth*

AD 1707 - Act of Union between England and Scotland

AD 1701 - War of Spanish Succession begins

AD 1666 - Great Fire of London

AD 1665 - The Great Plague, last of the major bubonic

plague epidemics, kills around 100,000 people

AD 1642-59 - Civil War and Commonwealth

AD 1611 - King James Bible is published

c. AD 1630 - Rise of Farnham Spa

AD 1605 - Gunpowder Plot

AD 1601 - Poor Law introduced

AD 1590-1650 - The Great Rebuilding of a number of rural buildings

AD 1559 - Act of Uniformity made Protestantism official faith in England and Elizabeth Supremacy Head of the Church

AD 1555 - Public burning of almost 300 Protestants begun

AD 1545 - The warship Mary Rose sinks in the Solent

Nonsuch begun

AD 1537 - Work on Henry VIII's palaces at Nonsuch and

AD 1536-39 - Dissolution of the Monasteries

the Church of England

AD 1534 - Act of Supremacy declared Henry VIII head of

Luther

AD 1517 - Protestant Reformation begun under Martin Luther

AD 1509 - Death of Henry VII at Richmond Palace

World, following its discovery by Columbus

AD 1496 - John Cabot given patent to find land in New

III by Henry Tudor

AD 1485 - Battle of Bosworth Field and defeat of Richard III by Henry Tudor

## Timeline

## The Early Modern Period

### Want to learn about



There are many exciting and significant events in 16th, 17th and early 18th century Britain – the Reformation, the Great Fire of London, the Civil War – making them important topics to cover in the National Curriculum for History. Many of the themes covered are complex, as are some of the key players (Protestant versus Catholic, Roundheads versus Cavaliers, etc). However, with religion, politics and education all relatable to current issues, looking at key events early on can help set the scene for children and develop their chronological understanding of British history, while at the same time introduce topics which they will look at in more depth later in their education (Key Stage 3). Depending on the activities chosen, lessons can also easily tie into Art, Drama and English work.

#### Suggested sources (a good internet search will result in more!)

**Historic England's educational resources** - historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education (includes teaching activities and classroom resources, such as an immersive interactive timeline)

**BBC Hands on history** - www.bbc.co.uk/history/handsonhistory/

**British Library** - www.bl.uk/the-middle-ages/teaching-resources

**The National Archives** - www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/sessions-and-resources/

**Historic Royal Palaces** - www.hrp.org.uk/schools/learning-resources/

**Young Archaeologists' Club** - www.yac-uk.org

**Local loans boxes are also available from the Museum, Surrey Archaeological Society and Surrey County Archaeological Unit**

#### Activity ideas:

Re-enact a Civil War battle discussing weapons and battle formations

Design a Tudor rose!

Create your own Tudor knot garden...using shrub and herb clippings

Recreate the Great Fire of London, with cereal boxes!



Sort the different religious ideas held by Catholics and Protestants in the Elizabethan period

## STUARTS

## TUDORS

AD 1485 - Dissolution of monasteries Great rebuilding

AD 1538 - Civil War & Protectorate

AD 1603 - Jacobean era

AD 1642 - Charles I & Protectorate

AD 1660 - Charles II & Commonwealth

AD 1714 - Queen Anne & Restoration

AD 1750 - George III & Georgian



16th-17th century cloth-worker's shears (left) and 16th century cloth-finishing tools of his trade (right)  
carved bench end from St Margaret's, Spaxton, Somerset which shows a cloth-worker's shears (left) and 16th century homes of the weavers  
was undertaken from the cases the clothmaking  
and kept their own sheep, and in many  
thickens. The wealthier men in the trade were clothiers,  
and then pounding the cloth to cause it to shrink and  
which was undertaken by scouring it to remove dirt and oil  
operating the fulling mills and processing the heavy cloth,  
Water-power was important to the clothmaking trade for  
brickwork of Farnham's market house by John Holland © Surrey History Centre  
and has had its rear range demolished to 1452 (right)  
Gates Head - in Farnham, which is thought to be the home of a cloth merchant  
Produced by permission of SHC (left), and 40 The Borough - formerly the  
Watercourse of Farnham's market house by John Holland © Surrey History Centre  
and built in 1485, and stone quarrying. The Civil War also led to a  
battle as Parliamentarian fortresses - and the required gun-powder resulted in powder mills such as Chilworth near  
pulled down, while others such as Farnham played a key role  
change in the castle landscape - with ones such as Reigate  
Farnham. This was a time when the population rise in London  
battes which included Alton, Chertsey and of course  
such events as the gunpowder plot, religious feuding, the  
industries in the country side in the surviving  
distring this period also flourished, with houses and shops  
building of the country's grand houses and gardens. Towns  
country manors as at Loseley, just part of the subsequent  
stones removed and used for the building of the new great  
monasteries. Great houses such as Avebury Abbey had their  
break with Rome, which led to the dissolution of the  
particularly significant impact on the country side through his  
the powerful Tudor State. His son, Henry VII, had a  
of Bosworth in 1485, and Henry VII soon laid the grounds of  
The medieval period officially came to an end with the Battle  
the end of the Middle Ages to the Age of Industrialisation.  
first half of the 18th century, or the transition period from  
The Early Modern era is generally seen as the 16th, 17th and

Artwork by Victor Ambrus



Guildford beginning their monopoly on its manufacturing.  
powder resulted in powder mills such as Chilworth near  
in battle as Parliamentarian fortresses - and the required gun-powder  
pulled down, while others such as Farnham played a key role  
change in the castle landscape - with ones such as Reigate  
Farnham. This was a time when the population rise in London  
battes which included Alton, Chertsey and of course  
such events as the gunpowder plot, religious feuding, the  
industries in the country side in the surviving  
distring this period also flourished, with houses and shops  
building of the country's grand houses and gardens. Towns  
country manors as at Loseley, just part of the subsequent  
stones removed and used for the building of the new great  
monasteries. Great houses such as Avebury Abbey had their  
break with Rome, which led to the dissolution of the  
particularly significant impact on the country side through his  
the powerful Tudor State. His son, Henry VII, had a  
of Bosworth in 1485, and Henry VII soon laid the grounds of  
The medieval period officially came to an end with the Battle  
the end of the Middle Ages to the Age of Industrialisation.  
first half of the 18th century, or the transition period from  
The Early Modern era is generally seen as the 16th, 17th and

## Clothmaking & Trading

### Find out more about Farnham's unique past



The Museum of Farnham is an accredited and award-winning museum situated within the Georgian Grade I-listed Willmer House. Within its local studies library and stores it holds the largest collection of archives from the area, and it runs temporary exhibitions and events throughout the year, including the regular lecture series organised by the Museum Society.

[www.farnhammaltings.com/museum](http://www.farnhammaltings.com/museum)



Much of what we know about Farnham's early past comes from the work of local archaeologists in the Surrey Archaeological Society, who run fieldwork and heritage outreach projects in the Farnham area, including the community dig Finding Farnham.

[www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk)

#### Other links

**Farnham & District Museum Society** - www.farnhammuseumociety.org.uk

**The Farnham Society** - farnhamsociety.org.uk

**Farnham Castle** - www.farnhamcastle.com

**Surrey History Centre** - www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre

**Surrey Heritage (Exploring Surrey's Past)** - www.exploringsurreyspast.org.uk

**Wrecclesham History project** - wreccleshamhistory.wordpress.com

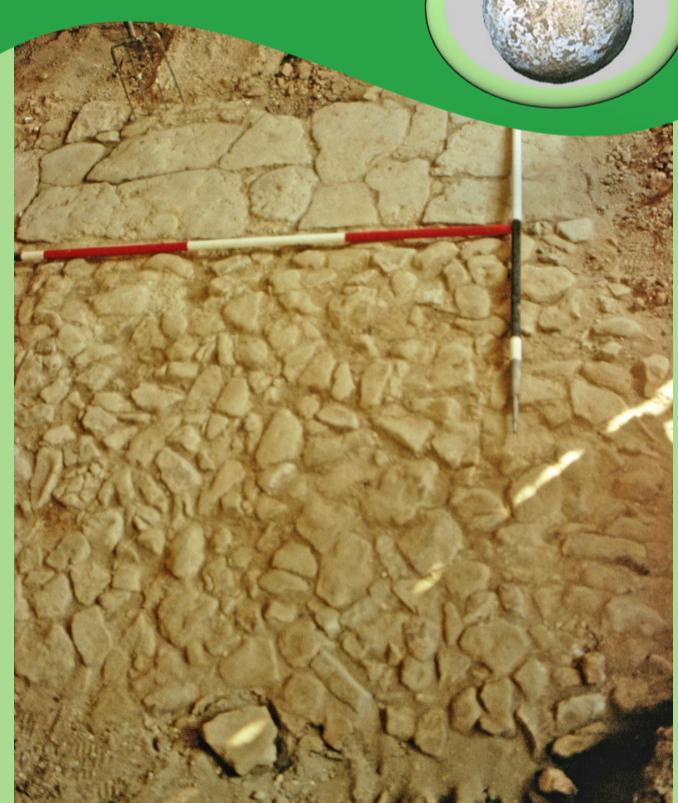
**Hale History project** - www.halehistoryproject.co.uk

**Rural Life Centre** - rural-life.org.uk

**Guildford Museum** - guildford.gov.uk/museum

**Curtis & Aldershot Military Museum** - www.hampshireculture.org.uk

## Early Modern Farnham



## Hidden Heritage

A local archaeological & heritage guide to Farnham's buried past



Farnham & District Museum Society

Surrey Archaeological Society

FARNHAM INSTITUTE CHARITY

For more information, images and pdfs of leaflets visit  
[www.farnham.gov.uk/hiddenheritage](http://www.farnham.gov.uk/hiddenheritage)



farnhamofficial

Published by Farnham Town Council  
and devised and designed by Anne Sassin © 2019

# Early Modern Farnham

## Metal Detecting

If undertaken responsibly, detecting can make important contributions to our archaeological knowledge. Detectorists are reminded that it is illegal to trespass – remember all land has an owner! – and to record finds with the Portable Antiquities Scheme and their local Finds Liaison Officer (FLIO). For more on the Code of Practice, see [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk).



### Growth of Tudor Farnham

Finds such as pottery and building remains – including along Church Lane and West Street which fell outside of the medieval town ditch – indicate the extent of 16th century settlement in Farnham. Although many of the frontages are Georgian in date – such as Willmer House – excavations of the foundations or dendro-dates of the timbers indicate Tudor origins for many of the structures.

1 Tudor wall from Middle Church Lane (Photo by D Graham)

2 Tudor brick wall from Badshot Lea Manor House, which replaced a medieval house destroyed by fire (Photo I Dormer)

3 Lion and Lamb Inn in the Borough (dendro-dated to 1471/2), taken pre-1921 modifications © J Parratt

4 Royal Oak, Wrecclesham, one of the village's oldest buildings dated by the Surrey Dendrochronological Project to 1607/09

5 Old Cottage, Frensham (dendro-dated to 1471/2)

6 Woolmead site along East Street where 'Tudor greenware' was produced.

7 Tudor Green' ointment pot from Surrey-Hants border, typical of the local ware

8 Wasters of mould-produced bricks were also found in rubbish pits during excavations at Park Row – although a kiln itself was not found – and brick production became a key industry in the town during this period, with brick-built monuments such as Waynflete's Tower at the Castle attesting to the scale of its use even in the late Middle Ages.

## Markets and industry

Although it is the medieval pottery industry for which the town is better known, local kilns continued into the Tudor period, which can be seen with the Woolmead site along East Street where 'Tudor greenware' was produced.

In 1566 Farnham received a charter which gave the people responsibility for their own trade and behaviour, and two bailiffs and twelve burgesses held court every three weeks at the Market House which was built that year at the bottom of Castle Street.

11 17th century 'driving stock' fulling mill (from Böckler's 1661 *Theatrum Machinarum Novarum*), which would have been used to soak the cloth until it was thick enough to be worked

12 Gold and sapphire Tudor rose hat pin just over an inch in diameter found in 1992 in North Farnham by a detectorist and similar to those seen in portraits of Henry VIII, which was sadly later stolen from the Museum (Photo D Graham)

13 The blue silk embroidered morning cap given by Charles I to Sir Henry Vernon as payment for his hospitality given (Photo by A Sassin, with kind permission from the Vernon family)

14 Model of Farnham's Market House (© Museum of Farnham) and awarded by the Heritage Lottery Fund

## Farnham in the Civil War

Farnham Castle was of great strategic significance during the Civil War, due to nearby resources such as gunpowder production. It also served to block the route between London and Royalist bases in the West Country.

The castle changed hands many times during the course of the war, starting with the Parliamentarian Captain George Withier who controlled the castle in 1642 up to the point that reports of Royalist forces heading into Surrey led him to evacuate. After this, the castle was occupied by Royalists until Parliament was called to send men to attack and regain it. On the 16th of November 1643, the Battle of Farnham took place, and three hours into the battle, Colonel William Waller blew up the central gate, allowing the Parliamentary soldiers to fight their way in. Despite many Royalist attempts to regain the castle, it remained in Parliamentary hands until the end of the war.

In 1648 Parliament ordered that the castle's defences be 'slighted' to ensure that the castle was entirely indefensible.

The Museum holds hundreds of musket balls which were collected by detectorists in a survey of the Park. The aim was to try and pin-point the exact location of the shot and therefore the two skirmish lines firing against each other.

## 17th and early 18th century changes

Although Farnham was a cloth town in the Middle Ages, by the end of the 17th century it developed into one of the largest corn markets in the country. Despite a short decline during the Civil War, its economy recovered, and by 1664 the Hearth Tax Returns listed it as the second largest town in Surrey. Much of today's town centre is Georgian in character, largely as a result of the wealth derived from the thriving corn and hop industries, although many of the buildings – particularly along Castle Street, The Borough and West Street – are of earlier construction with Georgian facades. Some, such as the Windsor Almshouses – which was built in 1719 for 'the habitation and relief of eight poor honest old impotent persons' – retain their Georgian character. Others, such as the timber-framed barn at Harts Yard to the rear of 116 West Street, had 17th and 18th century material revealed during renovation work, leaving sealed archaeological deposits undisturbed by later development, which is rare for this section of town.

## Royal links

Farnham Castle was a well-known stopping-off point with royal visitors, including Henry VIII, who would have possibly taken part in hunting in the surrounding Parkland. Other royals who stayed over en route included Mary Tudor – who was on her way to wed Philip of Spain in Winchester Cathedral – and Elizabeth I, who made at least six visits including the entire summer of 1573.

Funding raised by The National Lottery and awarded by the Heritage Lottery Fund

Farnham Town Council