



SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX
Guildford 32454

Bulletin

Number 260

October 1991

COUNCIL NEWS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Surrey Archaeological Society will be held at 3.15 p.m. on Sunday 24th November, 1991 at Carew Manor School, Church Road, Wallington, Croydon, Surrey (see sketch map). The meeting will be preceded by guided tours of the building, commencing at 2 p.m.



Carew Manor is situated just north of St. Mary's Church, Church Road, Beddington, off the Croydon Road (A232), between Wallington Green and the Plough. It is marked as "School" on the accompanying map. Parking at the School.

Agenda for Annual General Meeting

1. Apologies for absence.
2. To read and, if appropriate to sign as correct, the minutes of the Annual General Meeting of 24th November 1990.
3. To receive and consider the Annual Report, the Statement of Accounts, and the Auditor's Report for the year to 31st March 1991, and if approved, to accept them.
4. To elect the President for 1991-1992.
5. To elect Honorary Vice-Presidents for 1991-1992.
6. To elect Vice-Presidents for 1991-1992.
7. To elect Honorary Officers for 1991-1992.

8. To elect six Ordinary Members of Council to retire in 1995 under Article 21a. (Nominations for election under items 4-8 should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries not less than seven days before the meeting. All nominations require a proposer and seconder, who must be members of the Incorporated Society, and nominations must be accompanied by a signed statement by the nominee of his or her willingness to stand for election. Institutional members are not eligible for election.)
9. To appoint the Honorary Auditors for 1991-1992.
10. Any other business.

The Annual General Meeting will be followed by a talk on the history of Carew Manor. Tea will be served following the talk, at approx. 4.40 pm.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

If any member of the Society would like the Archaeological Journal 1984-88 inclusive and/or the Magazine of the British Museum Society for a substantial period, would they please contact the Hon Librarian at Castle Arch.

We have an offer of these free, but they would have to be collected from Shepperton.

Recent Accessions to the Society's Library

GENERAL

- Barrett, John C & others, Landscape, Monuments and Society. CUP 1991
- Blair, John & Ramsay, Nigel (Joint eds), English Medieval industries, craftsmen, techniques, products. Hambledon 1991
- Blick, C R (Editor), Early metallurgical sites in Great Britain BC 2000-AD 1500. Inst of Metals 1991
- Bradley, Richard, The Passage of arms: an archaeological analysis of prehistoric hoards and votive deposits. CUP 1990
- Brandon, Peter, The Sussex landscape. Hodder & Stoughton 1974
- Chelsea Speleological Society. Adrian Pearce. Database of underground sites in SE England. Records Vol. 18. Chelsea S S 1990
- Gibson, Alex & Woods, Ann, Prehistoric pottery for the archaeologist. Leics UP 1990
- Good, G L & others, CBA Research Report no 74. Waterfront archaeology. Proceedings of 3rd International Conference, Bristol. CBA 1991
- Greenwood, John (Compiler), The Industrial archaeology and industrial history of South east England. A bibliography. Kewdale Press 1990
- Local History Series. A Handlist of medieval ecclesiastical terms. LHS no 9. Nat Counc of S S 1952
- Pounds, N J G, The Medieval castle in England and Wales. A Social and political history. CUP 1990
- Renfrew, Colin, Archaeology. Theories, methods and practice. Thames & Hudson 1991
- Schofield, A J (Editor), Interpreting artefact scatters. Contributions to ploughzone archaeology. Oxbow Monograph 4. Oxbow 1991
- Wetton, J L, Seventeenth century tradesmen's tokens. Minerva Numismatic Handbooks no 5. Corbett & Hunter 1969 Donation
- Wetton, N L (Compiler), The J L Wetton Library Catalogue of numismatic and other works relating to seventeenth century tradesmen's tokens. No 82 of 400 copies. Squirrel 1990 Donation

GENERAL — LOCAL

Gelling, Margaret, The Place names of Shropshire. EPNS Vol. LXII -LXVII Part I. The Major names of Shropshire. 1984/5 and 1985/6 EPNS 1990
O'Connor, T P, The Archaeology of York. 15/4 Bones from 46-54 Fishergate. CBA 1991

Whinney, Richard, The Story of the Brooks, Winchester. Archaeological excavations 1987-88. Winchester Mus Service 1990

VISITS COMMITTEE

The Committee Secretary is Mr Simon Weston, 5 Trindles Road, South Nutfield. Redhill RH1 4JL, to whom correspondence should be sent, including the Minutes from other committees.

Bookings for visits still go to Mr David Evans, 48 Guildford Park Road, Guildford GU2 5NF. Members who wish to enquire about the details of the arrangements, should contact the organiser of the visit.

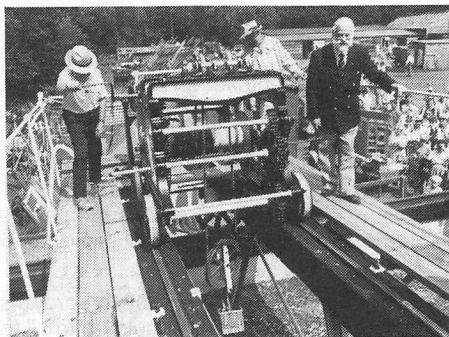
Would some member agree to act as our Committee Treasurer as Captain Wilson would like to retire from the office? Captain Wilson has served the Committee for many years, both as Chairman and Treasurer, and we are grateful to him. Please, may we have an offer of help?

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

Industrial History and Alcoholic Drink

A glorious day on 28th July was the setting for "Rustic Sunday" at the Old Kiln Museum when a large crowd collected in front of the gantry crane to watch the commissioning ceremony performed by Bob Symes. Bob had the traditional bottle of champagne but rather than breaking it on the crane it was transported by the crane to be drunk by the SIHG working party and their guests among whom we were pleased to see Dennis Turner and Sue and John Janaway.

The crane ceremony and all the other activities on the day were greatly successful and the SAS president even won two bottles of wine in the raffle which were greatly enjoyed at the next SIHG committee meeting!



Tony Stevens (Working party leader) operates the crane with its 'load' of champagne. Bob Symes is on the right and Henry Jackson of the Old Kiln Museum at the back.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS' DAY

David Bird

The Surrey Young Archaeologists' Club organised a very successful day at Guildford Castle to mark National Archaeologists Day on 10 August. A general medieval theme was followed and many interesting events were arranged. The weather was very kind and the public's response was excellent. It seems clear that many people were properly introduced to archaeology for the first time.

The attractions included medieval minstrels, armour, pottery making, tile making, metalworking, spinning and weaving, a herb stall, a refreshment stall with appropriate refreshments, displays of real archaeological finds especially pottery and bones and demonstrations of practical archaeological work such as surveying and finds illustration. There was a constant stream of visitors throughout the day, enjoying the opportunity to make tiles, rings, etc, handle archaeological material and talk to archaeologists about the displays and archaeological work in general.



It was interesting that although the Day was originally conceived as an event for children, it actually proved to be enjoyable for all the family, and judging by the crowds and the reaction of the public most of the attractions could work for people of all ages. The many children present thoroughly enjoyed themselves, particularly with the practical work, while the adults appreciated the chance to find out what archaeology was about. It is clear that this aspect of the Day as an event for everyone should be taken into account next year, and all the Society's Committees should take part. Obviously there is very strong general public interest in archaeology and local history and a great desire to learn more.

The hard work put in by everyone on the day and by the organisers therefore proved to be very well worthwhile. Our grateful thanks should go to all these people but there were too many to thank individually; I should however single out Sue Roggero and Kathleen Needham who were responsible for most of the arrangements.

NOTES

The Water Mill at Yeoveney

Mary Saaler

As a postscript to the report of the excavations at Yeoveney in the Surrey Archaeological Collections vol. 80, a little more light can be thrown on the history of the water mill by a study of the accounts of the Westminster Abbey estates.

The mill first appears in the accounts in 1275, but since it was in need of repairs at that date, it had clearly been in operation beforehand.

Until about 1300, it was run as a demesne mill, with the products and profits going directly to the upkeep of the Abbey estates but, like all mills, it was expensive to maintain and the accounts contain long lists of new equipment, including two new water-wheels in 1294.

As often happened when the running costs of mills became excessive, the Abbey officials tried to lease them out to millers for a guaranteed annual sum and, in 1303-4, Yeoveney mill was leased for 66s 8d per year. Although the Abbey estates paid for repairs and upkeep, millers too, found that there was very little profit to be made and, as a result, it was difficult for the officials to find tenants and by 1319 they were forced to take the mill back into direct management. In that year their accounts included the costs for clearing out the mill pond and the nearby fishpond.

In 1325 the running of the mill was affected by extremes of weather — the profit was reduced because of dry weather when the water level was too low to run the mill and payment had to be made for cutting down the weeds growing in the mill watercourse. That same year, the water-wheels had to be repaired because they had been damaged by ice in the winter. The products of the mill are given as wheat, barley, malt and 'mill grut' which is probably a coarse form of grain.

The account of 1336-7 records another transfer from demesne management to leasing, with money being spent on repairs prior to the transfer. In 1377-7 it was leased to John Cowse and about half the income from the lease was spent on extensive repairs which included a new water-wheel, a new cog wheel and a new bridge — suggesting that the mill was expected to continue in operation for a few more years at least. After 1378 there are no references to the mill in the accounts but the accounts for Staines show that grain from Yeoveney was being sent there.

Sources: Westminster Abbey Accounts. WAM 16822-16906.

The Roman Road — Colchester to Silchester through Windsor Park

The actual route of the Roman road from Colchester to Silchester was not known on the south side of the Thames, except for a stretch through Egham to the foot of Egham Hill, until it gets to Sunningdale, where it is already marked on the Ordnance Survey map as far as Silchester. The main alignment point has always claimed to be under Bakeham House at the top of Egham Hill, but the detailed route wasn't known.

A fortunate combination of events has confirmed the existence of a gravel road, buried, and on exactly this alignment, through Windsor Park near the main A30 trunk road. After the 1987 hurricane, which uprooted many trees in this part of Surrey, signs of gravel were noted in the roots of a tree on this alignment. Nearby, in May this year, clear signs of a gravel road, approximately 2' below the surface were noted in a hole being dug by park workers. Plotting this on the map confirmed it to be on an alignment joining the Sunningdale road to the north end of Bakeham House.

Mr Steven Dyer (SCC Archaeological Unit) was notified and another hole was excavated on the same alignment, again revealing the gravel road.

A further layer of gravel, similar to the above, is visible in the side of Virginia Water Lake. This section is to the south of the main alignment, but this could be explained by a small deviation of the road to avoid the low (and possibly swampy) land that was later covered by the Lake.

The wood in which the holes cut through the road is at SU 987695 on the map. Just to the north east of this wood, a very clear agger can be seen running up to the A30. This is near the second gate into the Park (from Egham) on the A30 — in fact the path from Wick corner, roughly parallel to the main road, cuts through this agger: the path then turns sharply to the west and cuts through the agger again, and then runs alongside the wood (with the buried road) on its south side. Another sighting of this road can be seen in a gravel bank in the north east side of Cow Pond on the other side of the A30 and also in this main alignment.

These findings seem to indicate that a Roman road ran on or close to the alignment through Bakeham House.

(Abridged from notes prepared by Mr Brian Garner of Englefield Green and lodged at Castle Arch)

The Royal Park of Guildford — A Preliminary Archaeological Survey

Helen Davies

The Royal Park of Guildford represents a much neglected aspect of Guildford's history and with the exception of brief references to the historical past as a deer park by Manning and Bray, Thomas Russell and the Victoria County History, there is a significant lack of published sources of historical and archaeological material. A manuscript map by John Norden of 1607 remains the only known evidence of the Park's boundaries and features.

Using Norden's map as a work of reference, together with other documentary evidence in the Guildford Muniment Room, the boundaries of the park have been examined as far as is possible either in the flow of road systems, as traces of landmarks, and as visible landmarks in the form of banks and ditches. Some hedges within the Park, known to have been in existence when the Tithe Map of 1839-42 was prepared, have been studied in an attempt to ascertain their ages and relationship to the development of the Park. The evolution of the Park's lodges and royal manor house, and establishment of subsequent farmsteads has been examined.

The Royal Park of Guildford was emparked by Henry II shortly after he came to the throne in 1154. Norden describes it as containing 1620 acres of "reasonably good ground" enclosed with a pale with a circuit of seven and a half miles and holding 600 fallow deer. Within the park there were three lodges, a royal manor house, a number of entrance/exit gates around the perimeter and water courses in the form of streams and ponds.

However, from references to Domesday it would seem that a park already existed in this area in 1086. Some 35 parks were recorded in Domesday, a number being on royal holdings, and 'parcus regis' is specifically mentioned in the entry for Stoke [-by-Guildford] where the extent appears to comprise some 2056 acres. It is thus conceivable that the area emparked by Henry II in 1154 comprised the portion of the existing royal park that could most conveniently be enclosed.

By the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) the stock of deer and other animals was considerable and several writs directed the Keeper of the Park to supply venison,

rabbits and oxen to the Royal Household. The warren of Guildford Park provides the first reference to native rabbits in England. The rabbit is not a native species of the British Isles but was imported from northern and central Europe. There is no Celtic or Anglo-Saxon word recorded for the rabbit and no mentions of rabbit warrens in Domesday. The first written reference to native rabbits on the English mainland occurs during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) namely a Writ issued by him to the Keeper of Guildford Park to supply "...between 20-40 rabbits...according to the size of the warren, for the King's larder" in February 1226. In 1235 he made a gift of 10 live rabbits from Guildford Park, and in 1241 ordered hay to be taken from his 'cuningera' at Guildford. This would imply that rabbits were introduced to the British Isles not by the Normans but by the Plantagenet kings.

In 1276 Edward I (1272-1307) granted the Dominicans of Guildford Friary access to a narrow stretch of ground on the east boundary of the Park beside the river Wey, where they apparently planted an enclosed area of walnut trees. By the 15th century many parks were becoming less economical to maintain and subject to enclosure and leasing for agricultural purposes, and Norden's map of 1607 shows the southern area of the Park as 'plowed groundes' with clear evidence of field systems; indeed a document of 1493 refers to fifteenths and tenths of land enclosed in Guildford Park. In 1624 the first Lord Annandale, then King's Keeper of the Park, purchased the entire Park and Guildford Friary buildings for £5000. Documentation of c1650 refers to rental of the disparked lands to several tenants where it appears just over 1000 acres were leased. In 1709 the Guildford Park estate was sold to the Hon Thomas Onslow who divided it into three farms, leasing them to tenant farmers. It would seem that from the time Lord Annandale purchased the Park systematic enclosure and commercial exploitation of the Park lands proceeded apace.

Today only Manor Farm, adjacent to the site of the Royal Manor House remains as a working arable farm, in the ownership of the University of Surrey, and also Wilderness Farmhouse (once the site of Palmers Lodge), which survives as two semi-detached houses. Hedgerow investigations were carried out on the University of Surrey campus and adjacent to the Cathedral of some five stretches of hedgerows shown on the Tithe Map of 1839-42. These would appear to have been constructed under the ownership of the Lords Annandale between c1624-1709, in the Tudor manner of two-species quicksets using interspersed hawthorn and blackthorn, and have been interpreted as forming hedged paddocks directed towards sheep ranching activities. It is likely that the Lords Annandale turned over the Park lands to sheep ranching as well as arable farming whilst for some time at least retaining a deer farm.

Firm evidence of the location of the southern and western boundaries of the Park has been established. The southern boundary can be followed along its entire course, up the hill of 'The Mount' and along the Hog's Back trackway. At the point where 'The Mount' ends and the trackway begins is a gate set within the Park boundary, believed to be the site of the 'deer leap', referred to on Norden's map as 'Deere Leap Stile'.

The profile of the Park's bank-and-ditch boundary is clearly evident along the greater part from Henley Grove to the junction of the Hog's Back with the Farnham Road, the banking often evident to a height of some 3-4ft. Along the extent of the trackway there is evidence of intensive ash and hazel coppicing. Of particular interest is the fact that the trackway is banked on both sides, with the banking on its northern side forming the Park boundary. There is also what is interpreted as an additional parallel central bank forming a narrow strip of coppiced land along the southern side of the trackway from Henley Grove onwards. Definition of the eastern boundary does pose something of a problem because the close proximity of the river Wey could be expected to form a natural boundary along the length of the eastern section of the Park. However, it is

suggested as more likely that the boundary followed what is now the railway line. A section of banking is clearly evident for some 100 yds bordering the car park and approaching the University campus, while other possible evidence of banking may be evident bordering Guildford Park Road. Of particular interest is the once grandiose elm-lined road from the site of the Chief Lodge (later Lodge Farm and subsequently Guildford Park Farm) to Walnut Tree Close which crosses the suggested section of eastern boundary.

The northern boundary can be traced in the road system of the Woodbridge and Aldershot Roads; any real evidence in archaeological terms of the boundary itself has vanished beneath modern construction works.

Future work will include fuller investigation of the southern boundary along the Hog's Back and Henley Grove, field-walking the lands of Manor Farm, and an analysis of the trackway systems that traversed the Park.

In this regard, should any readers have any information, documentation, old photographs, ideas etc relating to the former Royal Park and its immediate environs that may help towards a fuller understanding of its evolution, the writer would be delighted to hear from them.

BUS SHELTER SURVEY

In 1935, a local benefactor, Anglophile and ardent Royalist Charles Strologo, of Woodside, Shamley Green announced that to mark the Silver Jubilee of King George Vth and Queen Mary he was donating a rustic bus shelter to every village in Surrey. Over the following two or three years around 100 of these traditional oak framed and cedar shingle roofed shelters were supplied by Astolats of Peasmarsh. Each bore a copper plaque with the words:

1910-1935

In commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George Vth this shelter was presented by C. D. Strologo of Woodhill, Shamley Green, Surrey, for the convenience of the people of (Name of Village).

According to his grandson, Major Eric Strologo of Mayes Green, near Ockley, coming from warmer climes (Italy and Egypt) Charles Strologo pitied those who had to wait in the cold and wet for buses. Hence his imaginative gift to the people of Surrey.

Where are these shelters today and what is their condition? This is the question being posed by the Surrey Society (the Surrey branch of CPRE) following the successful restoration of the Walton on Thames Silver Jubilee shelter by one of its 130 member organisations, the Walton Society.

It is known that many of the plaques were removed in the war as an anti-invasion measure and not replaced. It is also believed that some of the shelters have either been destroyed or replaced as time and weather have taken their toll. However as the work at Walton has shown, these shelters were sturdily built and it is quite possible for a small band of volunteers with limited funds from a local authority to restore them.

The Surrey Society believe that the 60th anniversary of the Silver Jubilee could form a useful target for completion of a programme of voluntary restoration of those notable features of the Surrey scene. As a first step the society, in conjunction with the Rural Community Council for Surrey and the Surrey Industrial History Group, is establishing a register of the location and condition of the remaining Strologo shelters. If you have any information to offer please contact the Vice Chairman of the Surrey Society, Gordon Chubb at 32, Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9JL (0932 220634).

It is mentioned above that the SIHG is involved in this survey. It has not arisen in Committee, but if members would find this type of project of interest, they are invited to contact the above address. (From SIHG Newsletter)

PUBLICATIONS

Blechingley Village and Parish by Peter Gray. This book, described as “an exploration of the visible history” has just been published. It is illustrated by maps and sketches and covers the origins of the village and parish, the buildings, roads and other things which can be seen in the parish. Copies may be obtained price £3.40 (post free) from the author at Doggetts, Blackberry Lane, Lingfield, Surrey RH7 6NH.

“The Howard Vault, St Nicolas Church, Great Bookham” by S E D Fortescue and E A Crossland, published by the Leatherhead & District Local History Society. There is no reference in Aubrey’s Surrey, Manning & Bray or VCH to the Vault and the report gives a detailed account of the investigation undertaken in 1990, following its discovery during the laying of a gas pipe in 1985. 12 pp including photos and drawings. Price £2 + postage from Jack Stuttard, 6 Orchard Leigh, St Nicholas Hill, Leatherhead.

“Croydon at Work” by Bill Sparkes and Paula MacInnes, published by the Croydon Society together with the Croydon Chamber of Commerce and Industry to celebrate the latter’s centenary year. Of interest to the historian and the general public. Price £4.75, available in local bookshops.

“Wealden Buildings — a Tribute to Reg T Mason” John Warren (ed) Hardback 232 pp. pub. by Coach Publishing, Horsham 1990. ISBN 0 902608 06 1. £15.00. Professor A G Crocker writes: In the early 1970s I bought two books by R T Mason: ‘Framed Buildings of the Weald’ and ‘Framed Buildings of England’. At the time, the newly formed University of Surrey Archaeological Society was excavating the Royal Manor House in Guildford Park, and the books encouraged me to interact with members of the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey). They helped me by recording and interpreting several buildings in the Park. Later I became more involved in Industrial Archaeology and have been delighted that DBRG and others interested in vernacular buildings have also been willing to apply their expertise to buildings associated with local industries. Good examples are Catteshall Grange at Godalming, the home of the owners of Catteshall Mills, a cottage at Chilworth converted from a former papermakers drying loft and a house in Mint Street, Godalming which was previously a knitting frameshop.

I therefore have a long standing interest in local buildings and have enjoyed reading this new book, which is a tribute to the work of R T Mason. It consists of sixteen chapters written by members of the Wealden Buildings Study Group, the Introduction for example, which summarises Mason’s approach to recording buildings, is co-authored by Jim Oliver of Send. This is followed by a chapter on the Geographical and Historic Background by Peter Brandon, who gave the introductory lecture to the AIA Conference last September. Later chapters are by Joan Harding of DBRG on 16th Century Timber Framed Buildings in Surrey and by Ken Gravett of the Surrey Local History Council on Mason’s Published Writings.

Of special interest is the long chapter on Material Terms and Terminology, which discusses for example structural timbers, trussing, bracing, jointing, thatch, stone roofing slabs, slates, tiles and shingles. There are also chapters on Dating Buildings and Brick and Tile in the Weald. The book is packed with drawings, distribution maps and photographs. It is certain that if Reg Mason were still alive he would be delighted

that his work was being continued by such an able and devoted band of followers and this book will certainly enthuse others to become involved.'

CONFERENCE

Council for Kentish Archaeology

“DISCOVERING AND RECONSTRUCTING THE PAST IN KENT”

on

SATURDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 1991

(2.15 — 5.30 pm)

at

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, NORTH HOLMES ROAD, CANTERBURY

An afternoon of talks illustrated by colour slides and displays

The Cemeteries at Alkham, Northbourne and Eastry:
discovery, excavation and the finds

Brian Philp
(K.A.R.U.)

Finding Faces from Northbourne and Eastry

Wendy Williams
(D.R.P.H.T.)

Recent Developments at the Historic Dockyard,
Chatham: the creation of a living museum

Richard Holdsworth
(Curator, Chatham Dockyard)

Crabble Corn Mill, Dover: Victorian Technology
put back to work

Andrew Denyer
(Crabble Corn Mill Trust)

Displays, bookstalls and light refreshments

TICKETS: Price £1 (payable CKA) from: 5 Harvest Bank Road, West Wickham, Kent,
BR4 9DL (sae please).

COURSES : DAY SCHOOLS

Tuesday 1st October: The Surrey Landscape

And subsequent Tuesdays, 10 am-noon. LBA course at Chertsey Meads Centre,
Addlestone, tutor D J Turner.

Tuesday 1st October: Dorking and the Tillingbourne Valley from Alfred to the Stuarts

And subsequent Tuesdays, 7.30-9.30. WEA course at St Martin's Christian Centre,
Dorking, tutor D J Turner.

2nd-4th October: Building Conservation

Three day workshop on timber-framed building conservation to be held at the Weald
and Downland Open Air Museum. Further information from the Department of
Tourism and Heritage Conservation, Bournemouth Polytechnic, Dorset House, Talbot
Campus, Fern Barrow, Poole, Dorset, BH12 5BB (0202 524111).

19th October: Tracing the History of your House

A Dayschool organised by Sussex Archaeological Society and the Centre for
Continuing Education at the East Sussex Record Office, the Maltings, Lewes. Tutor

Christopher Whittick. Participants will study records relating to a particularly well-documented house to learn how to exploit sources to construct a history of ownership of houses and estates. For further details contact CCE, University of Sussex, telephone Brighton 678040.

18th (evening) to 20th October: Landscape Investigation

Weekend course arranged by the Surrey Archaeological Society and the Field Studies Council. Residential and non-residential places at the Juniper Hall Field Centre. Tutor: Mr Steve Dyer. Information from Juniper Hall Field Centre, Mickleham, Surrey, RH5 6DA.

Saturday 26th October: History Now: recording for the Future

Day School at Oxford Department for Continuing Education, Rewley House, Wellington Sq, OX1 2JA. £22.30.

1st (evening)-3rd November: Local Saints and Local Churches

Course at Oxford Dept for Continuing Education, Rewley House, Wellington Sq, OX1 2JA. £28.35 — £95.15.

MEETINGS 1991

2nd October

"Hoards and deposits recovered from the Thames" by Rob Poulton to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, Surrey at 8 pm.

2nd October

Archaeology and Planning in Kent. Lecture to Orpington & District Arch Soc by John Williams (Kent County Archaeologist). 8 pm at Bromley Museum, Orpington Priory.

3rd October

The Wanborough Roman Site. A talk by Dr David Bird to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group in the Debenham Room in the Old Town Hall, Staines at 8 pm.

12th October

SAS Visit to Warnham. (See Bulletin 259 for details)

17th October

"The Countryside as Culture". An illustrated talk to the Reigate and Banstead branch of the Surrey Society by Dr David Bird at St Mark's Hall, Alma Road, Reigate at 8 pm. All welcome.

You may have read Tony Greeves' article under the head "Archaeology and the Green Movement" in the December 1989 issue of Antiquity. David Bird takes up the theme and illustrates it with slides of our archaeological heritage.

17th October

"Duels on Putney Heath". A talk by Mr Tony Shaw to the Barnes and Mortlake History Society in the Main Hall at the Sheen Lane Centre at 8 pm.

17th October

"Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester and Patron of the arts". A talk by Nicholas Riall to the Farnham and District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

18th October

"Ashtead: Village to Suburb" — The Dallaway Lecture given by Alan Jackson FRSA in the Dixon Hall, Leatherhead Institute at 7.30 pm for 8 pm. Entry 20p for members; 50p for non-members.

19th October

“The Recovery of the Loch Ness Wellington Bomber”. A talk by Mr Norman Boorer to the Walton & Weybridge LHS in the Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm.

27th October

A Walk. From the Bronze Age to the 20th Century. Join members of the Surrey Society at the Flanchford Road car park, Reigate Heath at 2.30 for a two hour ramble over historic countryside (wellington boots advised unless it has been exceptionally dry). A small charge will be levied from those coming for the benefit of branch funds.

31st October

The Inaugural Desmond Mills Memorial Lecture by Jill Williams to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Literary Institute, Egham at 8 pm.

2nd November

CBA Group 11 (SE) Inaugural Meeting: Speaker Barry Cunliffe on “Changing Perceptions of Archaeology of the South East 1944-1991”. To be held in Judd School, Brook Street, Tonbridge at 2 pm.

2nd November

“Britain’s World War Two Defences”. A symposium hosted by the Surrey Industrial Group at the University of Surrey (see under SIHG, Bulletin 259 for further details).

2nd November

“Recent archaeological work in Carshalton”. A talk by Andrew Skelton to the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society at Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3 pm.

6th November

“South-east England in Roman times” — An account of the impact of Roman occupation of south-east England illustrated by photographs of Roman remains by Charles Abdy to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8 pm.

6th November

“The Rediscovery of Saxon London” Lecture to the Orpington & District Archaeological Society by Gustav Milne (Museum of London) at Orpington Priory at 8 pm.

7th November

“Recent work on the Surrey Historic Landscape Project”. A talk by Steve Dyer to the Farnham and District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

8th November

“Romanesque Sculpture in Sussex”. A lecture by Kathryn Morrison to the Sussex Archaeological Society based on her work in Sussex for the British Academy project, the Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in the British Isles. To be held at the Worthing Adult Education Centre Union Place, Worthing at 7.30 pm. Donations accepted.

9th November

Surrey Local History Council’s Symposium at the University of Surrey. Subject: Food and drink.

16th November

DBRG Annual Lecture at Oxshott Village Centre (see Bulletin 259 for details).

Editor: Audrey Monk, Bryony Bank, Beech Hill, Hambledon, Nr Godalming GU8 4HL.

Next Issue: Copy to the Editor required by 28th September for November issue.