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

Bulletin

Number 275

June 1993

COUNCIL NEWS

Guildford Castle Excavation

The fourth season of excavation will take place in the Castle Cliffe Gardens (opposite the Museum side entrance) from 5th-25th July. There will be a special guided tour for members of the Society on Sunday 18th, starting at 2.30 pm at the excavation site.

'Young Archaeologists' Club

"Roman Invaders' Day". The YAC and Guildford Museum are planning to hold a Roman Invaders' Day on the 3rd July in Castle Cliffe Gardens, Guildford. Craftsmen and women will demonstrate Roman crafts and a group of "Roman" soldiers will demonstrate their skills under the supervision of Matthew Alexander. Admission by programme available on the day or in advance from Guildford Museum.

Volunteers are needed and also help with refreshments. Telephone Sue Roggero on 0483-444752 for details.



YACs in the Muniment Room. In March 1993 YAC members took part in a session in the Guildford Muniment Room at Guildford Museum. They looked at documents relevant to the village of Compton, which they will visit on April 17th.

New Members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members to the Society:

Adams, J M, 6 Austen Road, Guildford, GU1 3NP
Axton, Mr & Mrs A R, 14 Cherry Tree Avenue, Ashenden Estate, Guildford, GU2 5XB
Borrett, S P, 12 Belmont Rise, Cheam, Sutton, SM2 6EQ
Brayne, N M, 63 Spencer Road, Caterham, CR3 5LF
Burns, E M, 6 The Gallop, Sutton, SM2 5RU
Butcher, Miss J D, 17 Walnut Tree Close, Guildford, GU1 4UL
Coles, Mr & Mrs H A, 13 Downhurst Road, Ewhurst, Cranleigh, GU6 7QB
Davies, E M, 7 Orchard Way, Hurst Green, Oxted, RH8 9DJ
Elvidge, Mrs J, The White House, 29 Guildown Road, Guildford, GU2 5EU
Ford-Robbins, Mr & Mrs G, Upper House Farm, Upper House Lane, Shamley Green, Guildford, GU5 0SX
Griffiths, G H, 4 The Shambles, High Street, Guildford, GU1 3EX
Gill, Miss E C, 108 Foxley Lane, Purley, CR8 3NB
Lutyens-Humfrey, Mrs R M, 89 College Road, Epsom, KT17 4HH
Marriage, C C, 52 George Road, Farncombe, Godalming, GU7 3LU
Marsh, W J, Nowhelan, The Common, Wonersh, Guildford, GU5 0PH
Martin, Miss J, The White House, Epsom College, College Road, Epsom, KT17 4JQ
Perry, J G, 19 Richmond Avenue, Merton Park, London SW20 8LA
Price, J G, 19 Crondall Lane, Farnham, GU9 7BG
Savage, M J, 24 Silverstone Close, Redhill, RH1 2HQ
Voice, Mrs C, Clinton, New Road, Gomshall, GU5 9LZ
Wakefield, P W, 139 Francis Close, Ewell, Epsom, KT19 0JT
Williams, T L, 40 Heathervale Caravan Park, New Haw, Addlestone, KT15 3AR

VISITS COMMITTEE

SAS VISIT TO WOTTON AND ABINGER

Thursday August 5th 1993

Arranged by Joyce Banks

- 10.00 am Meet at Wotton Hatch Hotel on A25 3 miles west of Dorking, for coffee.
- 10.30 am Visit Wotton Church by permission of the Rector. We shall be guided by Mr Philip Case. Evelyn monuments within and without, 1975 excavations revealed Saxon origins. The church is approached by a cul-de-sac leading from A25 on the north side, almost directly opposite the hotel.
- 12.00 noon See mesolithic site (excavated by Dr L S B Leakey and Edward Beddington Behrens 1950) also Norman Motte (excavated by Brian Hope-Taylor 1939) at Abinger Manor, Abinger Common, by kind permission of Mrs Clarke. Turn right on to A25, take second turning on left, in a quarter of a mile keep left, for site turn right just beyond St James's Church, Abinger Manor gateway short distance on right. If able-bodied, please park in public car park (just before the church, right hand side) or at Abinger Hatch, left hand side, if lunching there and take footpath in front of church. Parking very limited at the Manor.
- 1.00 pm Lunch. List of pubs and some menus available from organiser. Frog Island vegetarian restaurant at Abinger Hammer. Space for picnics. Time to see St James's Church: features from the 12th century, but

severely damaged by flying bomb in 1944 and by lightning in 1964. Stocks remain outside.

2.30 pm Visit Goddards, Lutyens house and garden, 1899. From Abinger Manor turn left and next right. From other parking, straight on. Entrance to the house about a half mile on the right, opposite well.

4.00 pm Leave Goddards for Abinger Hammer. Road goes past Abinger Manor, joins B2126 at T-junction, where go right. On reaching Abinger Hammer green and A25, turn left and almost immediately right (just before the Abinger Arms) to Hackhurst Farm TQ 098480. This is an early 17th century central chimney house with interesting farm buildings. By kind permission of Mrs Broughell, who will also provide a cup of tea and cake.

Party will be limited to 25.

TICKETS: Members (OAP) £9.20, non OAP £10.70. Non-members (OAP) £10.20, non OAP £11.70, Students £7.50. To include coffee, tea, donations and admissions.

Please send SAE with cheque to SAS Visits Committee, Mr David Evans, 48 Guildford Park Road, Guildford GU2 5NF.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

Adopt a Trig Pillar

One of our members has suggested that SIHG through relevant members, should adopt Ordnance Survey Triangulation pillars which are redundant to Ordnance Survey's requirements.

Hundreds of the 4,904 pillars available for adoption have already been allocated but we have obtained details of those in Surrey which are still up for adoption. These are listed below-

<i>OS Pillar Name</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Alt</i>	<i>Co-ordinates</i>
<i>Landranger Sheet 187</i>			
Broomhall Copse	T7	94	TQ 077 344
Clarks Green Farm	T11	107	TQ 176 399
Froggetts Farm	T15	95	TQ 115 381
Furzefield	T186	161	TQ 138 477
Nower Wood	T196	186	TQ 201 549
Redlands Wood	T184	226	TQ 158 454
Rose Hill	31	162	TQ 257 595
<i>Landranger Sheet 186</i>			
Hydons Ball	10	178	SU 977 375
Rodborough Hill	T50	91	SU 934 414

Not a lot is involved, basically one has to ensure that the pillar is in good repair so that it looks tidy in the environment in which it is sited and that the pillar is not in a dangerous condition and does not present a potential hazard to persons or livestock.

Access arrangements on to private land would be made by Ordnance Survey.

If anyone is interested in taking part in this they are invited to contact Peter Tarplee (Tel: 0372-452301) who has full details of the scheme and would put helpers in touch with each other. Please state in which pillars you would be interested.

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE YEAR

experience
THE MAKING



OF BRITAIN
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE '93

June

Saturday 5th. Railton Owners Club 60th Anniversary. Brooklands Museum, normal admission prices and times.

Sunday 13th. Start of Greenwood Brooklands-Brighton Run. Post-war Classic Cars. Brooklands Museum, normal admission prices and times.

Saturday 19th. "Fire Brigade Spectacular". Fire Brigades Museum, 70 Wray Common Road, Reigate. Ring 0737 242444 for details.

Sunday 20th, 1100-1600. Gantry Crane Demonstration. Rural Life Centre, Tilford.

Sunday 20th. Cycling Day. Brooklands Museum, normal admission prices and times.

Sunday 27th, 1430 Underground Reigate. Meet in Reigate Castle grounds for a tour led by Malcolm Tadd to the Baron's Cave and Reigate Tunnels.

Sunday 27th. Brooklands Society Reunion. Brooklands Museum, normal admission prices and times.

July

Sunday 4th. American Wheels Day. Brooklands Museum, normal admission prices and times.

CONSERVATION ISSUES

Spot Listings in Surrey January 1992 — March 1993 Nigel Barker

The period January 1992-March 1993 has been a busy one for amendments and spotlistings in Surrey. In this time 29 new items have been added to the lists, ranging from a viaduct and summerhouse through to various timber framed houses and nineteenth century farm buildings. All of the new buildings have been put on the lists at grade II, but there have been four upgradings in the last year.

In January 1992 number 13 Quarry Street Guildford was upgraded to II* in recognition of the unusually fine and complete black and white wall painting discovered in a first floor room. In April 1992, the Church of St Simon and St Jude at Englefield Green was upgraded from II to II*, in addition to which the paired mausolea in the churchyard were also upgraded. The mausolea, dating from 1860 and designed by the architect E B Lamb were built for the Fitzroy Somerset family and are an attractive pair of limestone and brick rectangular buildings under patterned tiled roofs. They have recently been restored with grant assistance from the county council among others. The other building to be upgraded to II* is The White House in Grayswood, near Haslemere. This is an early house by the modern movement architect Amyas Connell and was built in 1930. It was internationally famous and is also subject of a major restoration scheme to remedy concrete defects — not the usual conservation problem experienced with Surrey buildings!

Spotlistings during the last year have been scattered throughout the county but with concentrations in the Boroughs of Waverley, Reigate and Banstead, Guildford and Elmbridge. New additions in Guildford Borough include another Lovelace Bridge in

East Horsley, The Lodge in Effingham (a nineteenth century house in the Italianate style with interior paintings and fittings) and St Marks Church in Peaslake, 1889 by Ewan Christian. The eighteenth century summerhouse at Bradstone Brook has been added to the list and timber framed buildings now listed include Anchor Cottage Shere, Frog Grove Farm Worplesdon, The Little Cottage Dawney Hill (all C17) as well as the King William IV Public House in Albury, dating from the early C16.

Reigate and Banstead has also been the subject of some amendments including a C19 Dutch barn at Hartswood Farm and two separate large C19 houses, one at Quarry Hill built in 1865 and the other at Radstock Way, built in the Gothic Style in the following year. Two C18 structures have also been listed, the kitchen wall gardens at Gatton Park and the viaduct, or dry bridge in the park — possibly one of the improvements carried out by Capability Brown in the 1760's. Earlier buildings include a single pile lobby entry house dating from the C17 in Victoria Road Horley, and a late C16 two-bay timber framed house in Picketts Lane Salfords.

Surprisingly Elmbridge Borough has also seen some additions to their list, with the Waterworks at Seething Wells being listed earlier this year. In addition to the fine engine and pump houses, the railings fronting the Portsmouth Road have also been listed. The Department of National Heritage have also just listed St Matthews Church of England First School at Downside, misleadingly described as Art Nouveau; it is in fact a solid Old English style building donated in 1901 by Sophia Dawson, and has attractive windows and crowning spire.

There has been less activity at Waverley these last few months with only three buildings added to the lists; one C16 cottage at Elstead, the remains of a C17 cottage at Cranleigh and the large barn at Cranleigh School dating from the C17 and C18. Apart from two spot listings in Mole Valley, Carpoles at Ockley (C17 timber frame cottage with surviving C19 stable) and Danehurst a C16 lobby entry house at Westcott, three other Surrey Districts have another building to add to their lists: Runnymede have Sutherland House at Egham Hill, dating from the early C19 with some interior fitting surviving. Spelthorne: the engine house and its adjoining building at Staines have been added, dating from 1896, and finally Tandridge District, where the Dept of National Heritage have finally listed Hop Garden Cottage near Godstone — an early eighteenth century house.

Sadly, there have also been a number of de-listings, fortunately limited to only four. Bron-y-de in Churt Place has finally been removed from the lists following a fire some years ago, and a warehouse in Middle Church Lane, Farnham has also been de-listed as a result of extensive alterations. The other two de-listings were in the northern part of the county. In Spelthorne, Thorpe Lea Guest House has been de-listed and in Runnymede, the Colbrook Bridge (largely rebuilt in 1968) and associated Boundary Marker have also been de-listed. It is hoped that the boundary marker will be re-listed when it is refurbished and replaced following improvement works to the bridge.

NOTES

14 London Road, Reigate

David Williams

In 1989 the remains of a building were observed eroding out of a vertical section some 10m behind the street frontage and on the western slope of the castle. The section was recorded then and the building was concluded to be of 17th century date and to have been demolished in the 18th century (SyAS Bulletin 234). It is now known that the greater portion of the remains which had survived up until 1989 was used by Council contractors to fill the underlying caverns. Over the Christmas period the

opportunity was taken to excavate the site, which was under threat of redevelopment, because the remains were continuing to erode and because the area under threat was of limited extent and probably contained the entire remaining portion of the building. Over a metre of garden soil and demolition rubble was removed by hand. As expected the building was found to have been sectioned diagonally; what survived was the north-east corner together with 3.3m of the north wall and about 4m of the east wall together with parts of the two rooms. The general chronology concluded from the earlier observation of the section was retained although a number of stratigraphical interpretations were amended during excavation, which consequently became an interesting and enlightening exercise.

There were two main structural periods.

The building had been constructed using clay-bonded stone during the first half of the 17th century. A group of three postholes may be contemporary with the construction. Parts of two rooms survived at slightly different levels along with the stone base of a partition which incorporated a connecting doorway. There were various superimposed floor levels, culminating in a chalk floor, and associated deposits in one of which were clear traces of strewn plant material. The southern room incorporated a truncated brick foundation, which may be a hearth. Two smoothed stones mortared into the chalk surface may have been potstands.

Reconstruction, probably in the 18th century, involved the rebuilding of the north wall at a different angle to the earlier wall and used the chalk floor for a foundation. Part of the east wall was also rebuilt using brick. Dumped material associated with this phase included part of a 16th century mullion and transom window, possibly from the Priory. The building's early demolition may be due to its being undermined by sand caverns, the roof of one lying about 2 metres below floor level. Later features were associated with horticulture and rubbish disposal.

Finds recovery was aided greatly with the use of metal detectors. Associated with the building were a number of coins from Charles I onwards, a 1658 token of William Shorter of 'MESTHAM', a cloth seal from an Augsburg fustian and many pins recovered from floor levels. Of special note were a fragment of diamond quarry bearing an inscription which appears to read '..astage' and, from a disturbance running along the inside face of the east wall, a complete wine bottle of c1690, still corked and half full of liquid, presumably wine.

The almost complete lack of material dating from a period earlier than the early 17th century strongly suggests a lack of occupation on London Road before that date. The building had been terraced into deposits of sand some of which must represent upcast from digging the adjacent castle ditch. These deposits were traced almost to the street frontage and included a distinct line of charcoal which may represent land clearance. The few tile fragments recovered from beneath this suggest that the episode did not occur until the 13th century at the earliest.

FIELDWALKING

David Montgomery

Wotton Estate

Following tree clearance and replanting, two adjacent areas of greensand plateau spur totalling 2.7 hectares were systematically walked. For the duration (April '91 – April '92) most of the area was clear of ground cover and subject to weathering.

183 pieces of widely scattered struck flint were found, of which 30 were unused secondary flakes; 15 were blades or blade parts; and 9 were scrapers. Additionally a few widely scattered sherds of Surrey Whiteware were found.

(The landowner has requested that the exact location should be available to the SAS rather than published in this bulletin.)

Albury — Greensand plateau spur centred on TQ063475

In the course of fieldwalking (March '92) 6 hectares of cleared and replanted woodland, prior to regrowth of vegetation, the following finds were made.

Out of 235 pieces of struck flint, 72 were unused secondary flakes, 3 were flake cores, 23 were blades or blade parts, 10 were microlith blades, 1 was a scraper, and 1 small piece of Neolithic polished axe which had been re-used as a nosed scraper. Only one concentration was noted, being at TQ06304745.

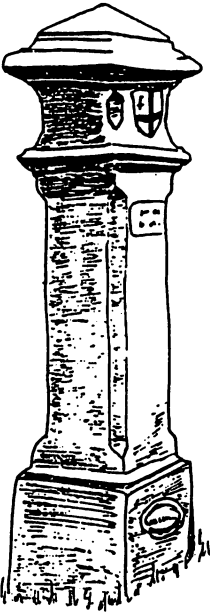
Henley Fort Fields — SU 982489, and Deeply Dug adjacent allotments SU 983492

Levelling of ground on the allotments (digging to 18" deep) revealed a number of crudely struck flints with thick patination. Walking the perimeters of adjacent fields produced similar finds. Of over 200 pieces collected only two show retouch working — one a heavy scraper. Finds have been grouped as 58 Primary Flakes; 145 Secondary Flakes; 2 or 3 crude cores. Amongst the secondary flakes around twenty are thin, and some are blade like being almost twice as long as wide. A high proportion of the above may be accidental, the ground being naturally flinty.

With the exception of the piece of polished Neolithic axe, all of the above finds have been deposited with the Society.

CORPORATION OF LONDON COAL POSTS

Compiled from a paper by Martin Nail and a document based on a lecture by Maurice Bawtree.



Visitors to Ashted Common will probably have noticed several cast iron marker posts along the boundary of the Common adjacent to Rushetts Farm. Two of these posts have recently been repainted white, with the cross of St George and the sword of St Paul in red and the inscription "24 and 25 Vict. Cap. 42" in black and may have wondered what they were, and their significance. They are 'City Posts' or 'Coal Posts' and they mark the point at which duty became payable on coal coming into London — the revenue being used for a variety of public works. There are hundreds dotted around London at a distance of about 20 miles from the City and were set up under the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Act of the 22nd July 1861, where any canal, inland navigation, railway, turnpike or public road first entered or came within the Metropolitan Police District, which was the area within which the duties were payable. The duties consisted of four shillings per ton on wine and two separate duties of tweldepence and one penny per ton on coal, culm and cinders brought into the above-mentioned area.

Since medieval time the City had exercised the right of metage (ie measuring) of coal and other commodities coming into the City — these rights were confirmed by two Charters of James I. When the City Corporation took stock of its affairs after the Great Fire of London of 1666, it found itself very much in debt, with a net deficiency of about £240,000. It therefore appealed to Parliament for help and probably suggested a tax on coal as a suitable means for helping to put its finances in order, especially as coal was widely used and in view of its bulk, a commodity on which the evasion of tax was difficult.

In 1667, after a great deal of haggling, the first Rebuilding Act was passed, authorising the Corporation to levy a duty of one shilling per chaldron on all coal brought into the Port of London. The money was to be used for widening streets, rebuilding, wharves, prisons, etc. This was only a very small portion of the City's needs and a further appeal was made to Parliament. Funds for the rebuilding of just over half of the churches, St Paul's Cathedral, Guildhall, the city's markets and Newgate Prison were provided by the Second Rebuilding Act of 1670 which authorised an additional tax of two shillings and extended the combined duties to 1687.

Though the Fire had worsened the situation, the City was in deep financial trouble and sought assistance from Parliament — granted in 1694 by an Act "for the Relief of the Orphans and other Creditors of the City of London". The money raised was used to pay off various creditors, notably to the funds which they held on trust for the orphans of City Freemen. This Act was the ancestor of that which set up the posts which still exist. When the debts had been paid off the coal duties were then used to finance public works.

Several further Acts passed during the reigns of William III and Mary II, Anne, George I and II provided more funds for the suburbs of London and Westminster which were built to cater for the growing population.

From 1767 onwards the duties were used for making a number of improvements in and around London, including the rebuilding of Blackfriars Bridge and paving many streets in London, Westminster and Southwark. Improvements were also made at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, including Holborn Viaduct and building the new Coal Exchange which was opened on 30 October 1849.

After the City's debt had been paid off in 1834, the Coal Duties were applied under various Acts of Parliament for improving London. Moorgate, Princes Street and King William Street were constructed to form new approaches to London Bridge, while other streets were widened, including Cheapside, Aldersgate and Farringdon Street. In 1862 the duties, with the exception of a fourpenny metage duty, were transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works which built the Victoria, Chelsea and Albert Embankments, Northumberland Avenue, Hyde Park Corner and the northern and southern outfall sewers. These drainage improvements were very largely responsible for stamping out cholera.

Coal was originally brought to London by sea, but owing to the growth of other means of transport, such as canals and railways, collecting points for the taxes had to be set up outside London in the 19C. The boundaries were at first set at twenty-five miles from the General Post Office in London, but the distance was reduced in 1845 to 20 miles. The area for the collection of the duties was again reduced by the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Act of 1861 to include only those places lying within the Metropolitan Police District. The duties were further extended by two more Acts, to expire on 5 July 1889. The proceeds were to be used to liquidate any outstanding

obligations on the Holborn Valley improvements scheme and the Kew and other Bridges Acts of 1869 and 1874. Many of the bridges over the Thames in the London District were repaired or rebuilt and all of them as far as Staines were freed from tolls as a result of these Acts.

Under the London Coal Duties Abolition Act of 9 July 1889, all the duties were cancelled, except for a 4d metage duty, which was continued for one year to 5 July 1890, to liquidate any debts still outstanding on the schemes. The rights of the Corporation of London to collect metage or other tolls on coal and to act as weighers or measurers of coal were also cancelled by this Act.

The coalposts no longer serve the purpose for which they were erected, but are reminders of the times when coal purchasers in and around London helped to pay for the cost of building St Paul's Cathedral and many other fine buildings in London. (Reprinted from Esher District Local History Society "Local History News" No. 93 Winter)

LECTURES

Roman Day Lecture Series

A series of lectures on the Roman Day will be held at the Guildford Institute, Ward Street, Guildford, each commencing at 7.30 pm.

1st July	"Life in Roman Surrey"	Rosamond Hanworth
8th July	"Religion and burial in Roman Surrey"	Dr David Bird
15th July	"Roman Villas in Surrey"	Dr John Gower

SURREY MUSEUMS

Peter Tarplee

Both Surrey Archaeological Society and Surrey Industrial History Group are members of the Surrey Museums Group and this is an attempt to update members of recent activities and happenings in the museums of the county.

First of all a closure. The WRAC Museum at Guildford has closed following the disbanding of the Corps but the museum collection has been transferred to the National Army Museum.

Incidentally the previous Assistant Curator at the WRAC Museum, Tina Pittock, will still be editor of the GMG Newsletter and so this excellent publication will continue to provide museum news for the county.

Next an enlargement. Reigate Priory Museum was founded 20 years ago as part of the Priory School and, as well as being used by schools, has been open to the public one afternoon a week and one Saturday a month. From being entirely voluntarily run the museum is working towards trust status with a paid organiser. The museum is being established in the refurbished Palladian library and plans to open three afternoons a week.

In order to assist in the development of this improved museum service, individuals and corporate bodies are invited to become Friends of the Priory Museum. details from the Treasurer, Reigate Priory Museum, Bell Street, Reigate RH2 7RL.

Help has already been provided by the County and Borough Councils and the Surrey Museums Consultative Committee.

Other museums with improved facilities, both of which were closed for some time last year for refurbishment, are Egham and Farnham. Egham reopened last May and since then its visitor figures have more than doubled. The Museum of Farnham opened on 31 October 1992 after spending nearly half a million pounds and the new museum is certainly worth a visit.

This year the Old Kiln Museum at Tilford celebrates its 20th anniversary, for it was in 1973 that Henry Jackson opened his collection of farm implements to the public for the first time. Since then the collection has grown, the museum has become a charitable trust and is open from April to September Wednesdays to Sundays. The really "not to be missed day" is Rustic Sunday which this year is on 25 July.

Two special exhibitions are taking place at the museum this year, "Life during the 1930s and the Second World War" and "20 Years of the Old Kiln". As well as the collections there is a steam railway, an arboretum containing over 100 species of tree and a restored gantry crane from the statue foundry at Thames Ditton.

Leatherhead Museum now opens on Thursday afternoons as well as Friday mornings and all day Saturday, and a new and enthusiastic Honorary Curator — Janet Goldsmith — is now organising the operations there.

Another military museum in the county has seen great changes. The old RAOC Museum at Blackdown Barracks, Deepcut has been enlarged and become the Regimental Museum of the Royal Logistic Corps. The Royal Army Ordnance Corps was disbanded this year and the new museum features collections from the museums of the Royal Army Corps of Transport, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Army Catering Corps and Royal Engineers Postal and Courier Services.

Brooklands Museum is to open daily (except Mondays) until October and then at weekends only during the winter. A number of special events are arranged, most of which are listed in the leaflet for Industrial Heritage Year.

Bourne Hall Museum went through an uncertain period last year and SAS and SIHG were among the many organisations which approached Epsom and Ewell Borough Council about this and we are pleased to note that the museum remains open providing the normal service.

Other museums in the county are also going through difficult times either through lack of money or staff and local authorities in particular should be encouraged not to see the museum service as an easy means of saving money by not appointing or replacing qualified staff.

This is not a comprehensive picture of all the activities within the museums in Surrey but hopefully it has provided an update for members on many of them. Full details of all museums in the county are given in the Surrey Visitors Guide available at all libraries, TICs, local authority offices and, of course, all museums in Surrey.

MISCELLANY

Country Life Index. The magazine Country Life has made available a cumulative index listing all the published articles on houses and gardens since 1897. The cost of the index is £10, including postage and packing. Details are available from King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London, SE1 9LS.

Current Archaeology. Volumes 2 – 7 (complete) for sale, also Vol. 1 and 8 (part). Telephone: Anne Knee, Guildford (0483) 62673.

PUBLICATIONS

“A Chertsey Camera”. An attractive volume of historical photographs by D M and J L Barker of Chertsey, Ottershaw, Lyne and Longcross. The booklet, consisting of 64 A4-size pages is obtainable from Chertsey and Elmbridge Museums, price £5.95.

“The Guildford Guy Riots” by Gavin Morgan. The story of the violent riots which occurred each year on the 5th November in the 19th century, and their eventual suppression. Published by Northside Books, price £4.95.

“The Great Fire at Hampton Court” by Michael Fishlock. Mr Fishlock was the Project Manager for the restoration of Hampton Court Palace after the fire of 1986. The book includes photographs of the craftsmen at work and details many of the treasures uncovered by the restoration work. Published by the Herbert Press, price £10.95.

EXCAVATIONS

Bignor Roman Villa, 1993, Archaeology Training Courses

During July and August the Field Archaeology Unit of the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, will be running a number of archaeology training courses at Bignor Roman Villa, West Sussex (SU987146). There will be three types of courses: An Introduction to Excavation Techniques; Archaeological Surveying; and An Introduction to Geophysical Prospecting Methods in Archaeology (Tutor: Tony Clark). Each course will last five days. Price per course: £90. For further details and an application form please write to : Christine Crickmore, FAU, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PY.

N.B. These courses are available either for beginners or for those with some experience. They are also suitable for those undertaking the London University Extramural Diploma and Certificate Courses in Archaeology.

DAY SCHOOLS : SUMMER SCHOOL : STUDY TOUR

5th June. Bronze Age Sussex. Lecturer: Peter Drewett, to include visit to sites on the Downs between Lewes and Alfriston. University of Sussex. Fee £15.

19th June. Historic Churches of the Sussex Weald. A coach tour led by Graham Mayhew. Fee, to include coach travel £23.50.

26th July – 30th July. Archaeology by Experiment. Lecturers: Tristan Bareham and Christabel Shelley. Summer school at Michelham Priory. Fee £96.

16th – 27th September. Medieval and Renaissance Poland. An exciting twelve day tour by train and boat with Graham Mayhew visiting Berlin, Torun, Krakow, Lublin and Poznan. Cost: approx £650.

The above are organised by the CCE, University of Sussex, in co-operation with Sussex Archaeological Society. For full details contact University of Sussex, Brighton. Telephone: 0273 678537.

MEETINGS

15th June

"How to grow a Jekyll Garden". A talk by Michael Edwards to the Friends of Godalming Museum, commencing 7.00 with refreshment in the Jekyll Garden at the Museum. Tickets available from the Museum £3.50 each.

16th June

Walking tour of Chertsey led by Mr Bernard Pardoe for the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society. Meet at 7.00 pm in front of St Peter's Church, Chertsey.

25th June

AGM of the Wandsworth Historical Society, followed by a talk "Collecting local history" at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

5th July

"Heritage — are we selling ourself short?". A lecture by Dr David Bird to the Mayford & Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall at 8.00 pm.

6th July

"The Gunpowder industry in Surrey". A talk by Gerry Moss to KuTAS at the Lower Hall, Friends' Meeting House, Kingston upon Thames.

FUTURE EVENTS

13th November

Annual Symposium of the Surrey Local History Council "1000 Years of Royalty in Surrey".

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

Next Issue: Copy to the Editor required by 12th June 1993 for July/August issue.