



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

Bulletin

Number 287

October 1994

COUNCIL NEWS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Surrey Archaeological Society will be held at 2.30 pm on Sunday, 27th November, 1994 at Riverhouse Barn, Manor Road, Walton on Thames, Surrey (for directions and map, see below). The meeting will be preceded by guided tours of the Old Manor House, Walton — admittance is restricted and places on the tours must be booked in advance (details below, under Visits Committee).

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 28th November 1993.
3. To receive and consider the Annual Report, the Statement of Accounts, and the Auditor's Report for the year to 31st March 1994, and if approved, to accept them.
4. To elect the President for 1994-1995.
5. To elect Honorary Vice-Presidents for 1994-1995.
6. To elect Vice-Presidents for 1994-1995.
7. To elect Honorary Officers for 1994-1995.
8. To elect six Ordinary Members of Council to retire in 1998 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 Auditors for 1994-1995.
10. Any other business.

The Annual General Meeting will be followed by a talk on 'The Old Manor House, Walton, and its parallels' by Mr K W E Gravett, FSA, an Honorary Vice-President of the Society.

Tea will be served following the talk, at approx. 4.20 pm.

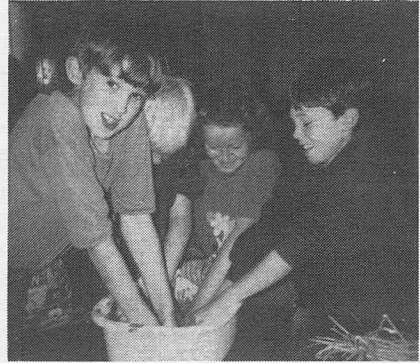
Directions to Riverhouse Barn — From South London: A3 to Cobham exit; follow signs to Weybridge; right at lights down Seven Hills Road; at second roundabout turn right to Walton; at next roundabout left over railway bridge towards Walton central; down Ashley Road; across traffic lights down Walton High Street; at next lights right down Church Street; first left down Manor Road; Riverhouse Barn on right immediately after 'Varian' offices just before 'Swan'.

From West London: A316 from Hogarth roundabout, to Richmond, Twickenham; do not go onto M3; take A308 to Staines; left at traffic lights, A244 Walton; over Walton Bridge in left hand lane; take left filter immediately after bridge; bear left then left again down Manor Road; 'Swan' pub on left and Riverhouse Barn immediately after.

From North: M25 to Staines, exit 13. A30, then A308 direction Kingston. Right down A244: direction Walton — then as above.

Young Archaeologists' Club News

Members enjoyed the recent session on Medieval buildings, when they studied houses in Quarry Street, as well as the Medieval gallery in the Museum. Following this they attempted to make wattle and daub panels, with messy but quite successful results.



On July 2nd, YACs also took part in the Surrey Country Life Day in Castle Cliffe Gardens. Some members came in Victorian Fancy Dress and were awarded prizes by Matthew Alexander. Others ran a successful cake stall, enjoyed wood-turning, rope making and other country crafts demonstrated on the day.

Sessions this Autumn will include a visit behind the scenes at the Museum of London, a look at farming methods in the past and a Victorian Christmas Party.

VISITS COMMITTEE

Visit to the Old Manor House, Walton on Thames

Sunday 27th November 1994

By kind permission of Mrs Susan Segal, two parties of members are to be allowed to visit this important timber-framed house on the morning of the AGM. Tours will start at 11 am and 12 noon and will be led by our Vice President, Kenneth Gravett, who is celebrating his half-century as a member of the Society and will be talking about the house and its parallels after the AGM.

Numbers will be strictly limited and by ticket. Proceeds will be donated to the Riverhouse Barn Project.

TICKETS £2.50, from David Evans, 48 Guildford Park Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5NF (tel 0483 64079). Applications, stating preferred time, to be accompanied by sae. Acceptance will be on a first come basis and preferred time cannot be guaranteed.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Accessions

GENERAL — LOCAL

- Bidwell, Paul T, Exeter Archaeological Report I The Legionary bath-house and basilica and forum at Exeter. Exeter City Council & Exeter Univ. 1979
- Bland, Roger and Johns, Catherine, The Hoxne Treasure: an illustrated introduction. BMP 1993
- Hunting, Penelope, St Paul's Vista: a history commissioned by Lep Group Plc to mark the redevelopment of the Sunlight Wharfsite. Lep 1993
- Stroud, G *and* Kemp, RL (Joint authors), Cemeteries of the Church and Priory of St Andrew Fishergate. Arch of York Vol. 12 The Medieval cemeteries. CBA & York Arch 1993
- Swanson, Heather, Building craftsmen in late medieval York. Borthwick paper 63. Univ York 1983
- Webb, Cliff, A Guide to London, Middlesex genealogy and records. Research Aid 36. Reference copy and loan copy. WSFHS 1994
- Webb, Cliff, A Guide to Middlesex parish documents (now including Poor Law records). Research Aid 33. Reference copy and loan copy. WSFHS 1993
- Webb, Cliff, Genealogical research in late Victorian London (for use in conjunction with Research Aid no: 6). 3rd edition revised. Reference copy and loan copy. WSFHS 1994

SURREY — LOCAL

- Banstead History Research Group, Banstead — a history. How a village grew and changed. Banstead Hist Research Group 1993
- Barker, DM *and* JL, A Window on Weybridge, including St George's Hill and Oatlands. DM & JL Barker 1993
- Bruce, Penny *and* Mason, Simon, Merton Priory. MOLAS & LB Merton 1993
- Dyer, S *and* others, An arch assessment and evaluation at Furze Lane, near Binscombe, Godalming. SCAU 1993
- Dyer, S, An Archaeological evaluation at Armour Buildings, Bridge Street, Guildford. SCAU 1993
- Dyer, S, An Archaeological evaluation at The Paddocks, Brooklands. SCAU 1993
- Dyer, S, An Archaeological evaluation at Trevereux Manor, Limsfield Chart. SCAU 1993
- Dyer, S, An Archaeological watching brief at the Bourne Stream Bridge, Ripley. SCAU 1993
- Dyer, S, An Archaeological watching brief at the Colne Improvement Scheme, Pound Mill Defences, Staines. SCAU 1993
- King, Gillian, Lancaster Mews, Richmond Hill. LB of Richmond upon Thames. Pamphlet. MOLAS 1994
- Lindsay, WS, Shepperton by WS Lindsay, Lord of the Manor. Sunbury & Shepperton LHS 1994
- Nail, Martin, Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, City posts (coal posts) in Epsom & Ewell & Banstead. No: 19. Nonsuch AS Reprint 1992
- Nonsuch Antiquarian Society-Documentary Group, Ewell village shops. Occasional paper 21. Nonsuch AS 1993
- Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, Excavations at Ewell Grove School, St Mary's Churchyard and Grove Cottage No: 18, Pamphlet. Nonsuch AS 1991

- Norman-Smith, Douglas *and* Beatrice, *The Grange, Wimbledon: a centenary portrait*. KAF Brewin Books 1984
- Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, Abdy, Charles, *Archaeological finds in Glyn House Pond*. Occasional paper 20. Nonsuch AS 1992
- Potter, Geoff, *Queen's Road Depot, Wimbledon SW19. An archaeological evaluation*. MOLAS 1994
- Poulton, Rob, *Guildford Castle and Royal Palace. The excavations 1993 and a review of the project 1990-3*. Reference copy and loan copy. GBC, SAS & SCC 1993
- Poulton, Rob, *Guildford Castle and Royal Palace. The excavations in 1992 and a review of the project 1990-92*. GBC, SAS & SCC 1993
- Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, *Supplementary Planning Guidance. Planning and archaeology. 2nd list of archaeological sites*. Includes maps. R&BBC 1993
- Shearman, Philip, *A Philip Shearman miscellany*. Occasional paper 22. Nonsuch AS 1993
- Tadd, Malcolm, *A Guide to the industrial history of Tandridge*. SIHG & SCC 1994

PUBLICATIONS

Merton Priory: Award for Publication

E N Montague

One of the annual Alan Ball Local History Awards, administered by the Library Services Trust, has been won this year by the booklet on Merton Priory produced jointly by the Libraries and Heritage Services of the London Borough of Merton and the Museum of London. The object of the award is to encourage Local Authorities to produce local history publications of a high standard, and throughout the country only five awards are made each year. The presentation took place on the 19th July, appropriately enough in what remains of the Chapter House, preserved beneath Merantun Way, Merton Abbey Mills. Congratulations are due not only to Merton Libraries for their initiative, but also to Penny Bruce and Simon Mason, the joint authors, whose contribution to what is a very readable and attractive booklet was also recognised.

NOTES

Recently Reported Finds from the Thames Foreshore

D J Turner

A number of finds from close to the Thames on the Surrey side have recently been fully published with information about parallels, etc, by Jonathan Cotton and Nick Merriman (1994) in an article dealing with material brought in to the Museum of London for identification. All finds are from the Thames foreshore except where noted. Apparently all but one of the finds remain with the finders.

Mesolithic axe or adze found at Wandsworth (TQ 2485 7540) in September 1990 (*op cit*, 38, fig 4).

Slender mesolithic axe found at St Mary Overie Dock, Southwark (TQ 3264 8042), in 1985 (*op cit*, 38-9, fig 6).

Broken mesolithic axe or adze found on the Pepys estate (formerly Navy Victualling yard), Deptford (TQ 375 774), in 1984 (*op cit*, 39-41, fig 6).

Neolithic ground stone axe found at Deptford Strand (TQ 3684 7864) in 1989 (*op cit*, 41, fig 6).

Neolithic chipped axe found upstream of Chelsea Bridge (TQ 2837 7767) in February 1990 (*op cit*, 43, fig 7).

Sherd of late neolithic Mortlake ware found between Bermondsey and Rotherhithe (TQ 348 798) in 1989 (*op cit*, 43, fig 7).

Early bronze age copper alloy cast-flanged axe found upstream of Vauxhall Bridge (TQ 3005 7790) in 1984 (*op cit*, 45, fig 7).

Middle bronze age copper alloy palstave found at Battersea Park 'directly in front of the pagoda' (TQ 279 775) in November 1990 (*op cit*, 45-6, fig 7).

Small, probably middle bronze age, socketed spearhead found at Dockhead, St Saviour's Wharf, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey (TQ 339 798), in March 1988 (*op cit*, 48 fig 9).

Short, stumpy late bronze age copper alloy socketed spearhead found at Mortlake, just upstream of Barnes railway bridge (TQ 213 763), in early 1992 (*op cit*, 49, fig 10).

Late bronze age/early iron age copper alloy roll-beaded pin found at Wandsworth (TQ 2451 7557) in May 1992 (*op cit*, 51, fig 10).

Early iron age copper alloy bow brooch found just downstream of the BP jetties at Wandsworth (TQ 2430 7538) in August 1989 (*op cit*, 51-2, fig 10).

Late iron age copper alloy strap union found in Southwark (TQ 324 805) in 1971 (MoL 92, 143; *op cit*, 52-3, fig 10).

Cotton, J and Merriman, N 1994 Some recent prehistoric finds from Greater London, *Trans London and Middlesex Archaeological Soc*, 42 (1991), 33-58.

Some Newly Discovered Walls of Reigate Priory **Phil Jones** **Surrey County Archaeological Unit**

In August 1993 David Williams and the author were informed that the buried remains of a wall had been uncovered in the car park of Reigate Priory School. The site was immediately visited, and a massive fragment of mortared stone foundations observed in a contractor's trench was thought likely to have been part of a building that had belonged to the medieval Priory complex. Over the next few days both sections of the trench, which had been dug to redirect electricity cables ahead of a much larger scheme of storm drain realignment, were recorded by David Williams. Meanwhile, the County Archaeologist, David Bird, negotiated funding and access for the excavation of a more substantial length of the wall that was to be destroyed by the impending groundworks. Thanks are due to Reigate and Banstead Borough Council and Thames Water Authority for enabling two weeks of excavation and recording and the monitoring of the rest of the drainage works through the car park and Reigate Priory Park.

A 3m length of the wall foundations, lying roughly parallel with Bell Street and c28m west from it, was excavated. It was 1.3m wide and constructed of irregular, roughly squared Upper Greensand blocks bonded with a lime mortar, as was part of another wall which was found to spring from it leading towards the Bell Street frontage. (David Williams informs me that he observed another part of this E-W wall foundation when alterations were made to the rear of no: 38 Bell Street in 1992). A square buttress of equally massive foundations was also uncovered, projecting from the western side of the N-S wall, directly opposite to the springing of the E-W wall.

The wall foundations had been dug through c90cms of a deeply-lying river-borne clay. Pottery sherds from the upper parts of this layer, and from the construction deposits of the building, are of the late 12th and early 13th century ware types. No occupation

layers or floor levels had survived the demolition of the building, which, on the basis of sherds recovered from the rubble (including part of a Raeren stoneware mug with a finger-impressed base), seems to have occurred during the early part of the 16th century. Demolition had been total, and even the foundations were extremely 'quarried' for stone that could be used elsewhere. A few fragments of ashlar masonry that were retrieved from the rubble, however, including some small column drums, indicate that the standing structure had probably been a particularly fine Gothic-style stone building in appearance.

There can be little doubt that these foundations are of a building that formed part of the Priory complex. Reigate Priory was founded in the late 12th or early 13th century just outside of what is assumed to have been the limits of the medieval town, and served as a hospital for the first century or more of its use, before it became more of a closed house of Augustinian Monks (I am grateful to Audrey Ward for this information).

It was previously thought that most of the Priory buildings lie buried below, or are incorporated within, the Georgian mansion that stands c100m to the south-west of the new discoveries, and it is only the immediate area around this building that is scheduled as the site of the ancient monument. The recent work indicates otherwise, and suggests that at least part of the conventual range of buildings lay closer to Bell Street, and remains buried below The Priory School public car park.

A full report of the excavation and of the monitoring of the other parts of the storm drain realignment is to be prepared for the Surrey Archaeological Collections.

Possible Mill Site at Coxlands, Ewhurst

Judie English

The Weald is normally thought of as a wooded area but this heavy land has been used for grain production, particularly wheat, whenever the market price has made the proposition an economic one. The present dearth of ploughed land results from a decline during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries which is still continuing. Work by Shave shows that in c.1840, 56% of the clay area grew grain but by c.1939 this figure had fallen to 8%.

Heavy loads like grain were difficult to transport on unsurfaced roads; any means of decreasing the weight and increasing the value of goods prior to transport was welcome. Much grain was ground locally, using either wind or water power and the deserted mill sites can be located either by fieldwork or by documentary research.

One probable mill site was located during a winter stroll on Coxlands, Ewhurst (TQ 09563804). The surviving earthworks consist of the remains of a dam, now breached, across a small stream and are sketched in figure 1.

Documentary research for this site has not been completed but a map of the area drawn in 1808 (GMR 82/17C) shows what appears to be a considerably longer dam and the field name *Mill Garden* downstream of the dam suggests the identification as a mill site (figure 2). The building shown seems to have been a barn at that date. The will of Thomas Ryde dated 1705 (GMR 82/1) divides his considerable landholding in Ewhurst between six of his daughters. Of these, Margaret received part of Coxlands including fields called Pond Platt, Pond Taile, Middle Pond Mead and Millpond Mead, but any mill had presumably been demolished by this date.

Reference

Shave, D W in Stamp, L D & Willatts, E C, *The Land of Britain. The Report of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain. Pt 81, Surrey, 1941.*

Fig. 1. Field Survey - 1993

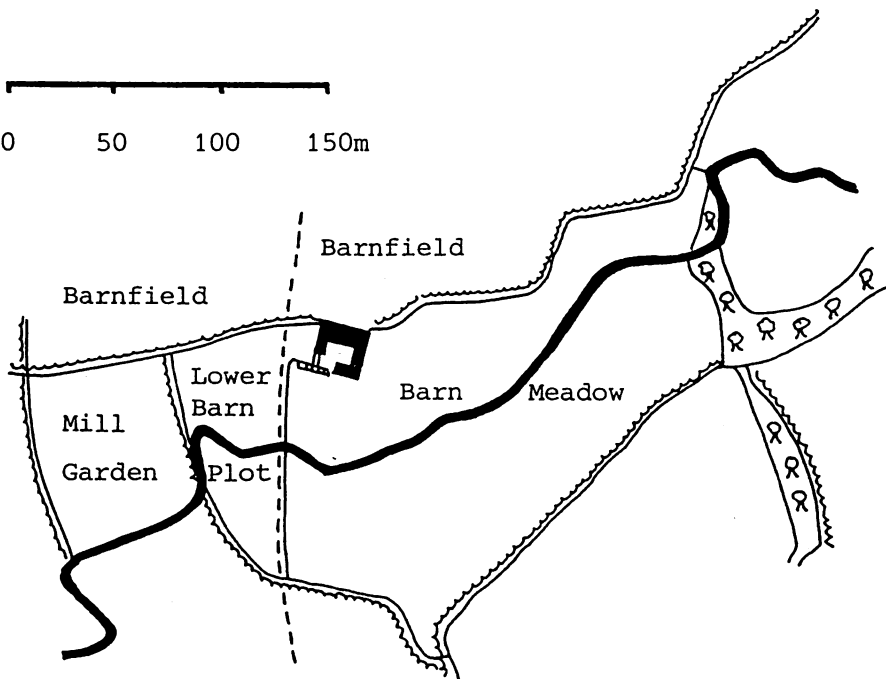
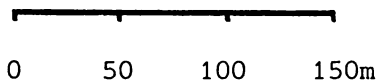
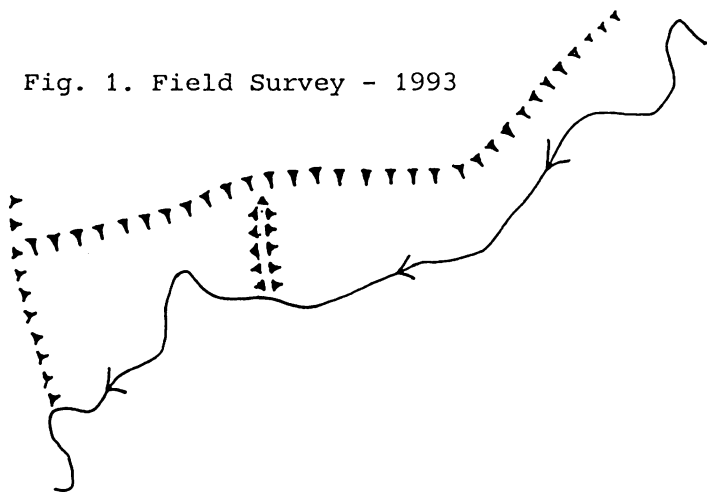


Fig. 2. Part of Coxlands Farm - 1808.

Tolworth Court Farm

Since Easter, survey work has started at this site, consisting of an earthwork survey of the fields adjacent to the derelict farm and moat, and an auger survey of the moat and pond. Later in the year, the Lower Mole Conservation Project intends to start work on the site, clearing up the rubble, rubbish and wire, clearing scrub and cleaning out the water-filled areas. The intention is to preserve the site, currently owned by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, as a natural and archaeological area of special interest.

Documentary work so far has indicated that Tolworth Court is probably the site mentioned in Domesday as Taleorde, held in 1086 by Picot from Richard of Tonbridge. In 1066 Alwin held it from King Edward. It was assessed at 5 hides, with land for 3 ploughs. There were 7 villagers, 8 smallholders and 7 slaves, a mill and meadowland. It was valued at 60s before 1066 and again by 1086, but had been acquired for only 20s. The Picot family seem to have held the land up to about 1186, when it was in the hands of the de Planez family until about 1314. Herbert de Borhunte was lord of the manor from 1314 until Thomas Corbett took over, and Corbett granted the manor to Hugh le Despencer in 1321. Hugh was executed for treason in the Civil War of 1325-6, and in 1327 an Inquisition Post Mortem of Hugh's lands gives us an important record of Tolworth Court. Talworth, as it was then known, has a capital messuage compassed with a moat containing two halls, a chapel, six chambers, a kitchen and chamber, a bakehouse, a brewhouse, a gate and drawbridge; with outside the moat are two barns, two ox-houses, one cart-house, a stable and a sheep-fold. There was no advowson of a church and no pigeon-house. Also in the vicinity was a mill called Brayest Mulne.

Subsequent owners included Edmund Woodstock, Earl of Kent, who was executed for treason in 1330. The property passed to Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, who married Thomas de Holland in 1352. Thomas became Earl of Kent in 1360, the year of his death. In 1361 Joan remarried, this time to the Black Prince, and gave birth to a son, later Richard II. The property stayed in the hands of the de Holland family until 1408, when it was inherited by Elizabeth, who married Sir John de Neville. John's son Ralph became the second Earl of Westmorland. Ralph was killed fighting for the Lancastrians at the battle of Towton in 1461 and the Crown confiscated his properties. His widow, Anne, petitioned the king begging to be allowed to live at a poor property she had within 12 miles of the City of London. There is no proof that this was Tolworth Court, but it is a possibility. In 1472 the Westmorelands' estates were returned to them, and they held Tolworth until 1559 when it was given to Sir Ambrose Cave, a well-known courtier. In 1564 Cave sold it to George Evelyn, grandfather of John the diarist, and the man credited with the introduction of gunpowder manufacture to England. Gunpowder mills were built in the neighbourhood of the manor. After the Evelyns' tenure, the Glynnnes acquired ownership in 1692 and it was sold off in 1724, since which time it has passed through a number of hands.

In 1538 work began on the building of the nearby Nonsuch Palace, and it is recorded that materials were taken from Tolworth Court for this purpose. In 1605 Nonsuch Great Park was enlarged, taking in areas of land previously belonging to Tolworth Court. These were returned in 1750.

In recent years the site has suffered badly from neglect. The farm buildings have been demolished and the fields neglected. The water features are badly silted and full of rubbish. It is the aim of the conservationists and the archaeologists to work together to restore and preserve the site as much as possible.

So far, results of the survey show a bewildering richness of earthworks, some of which may represent a holloway and house platforms, as well as a number of filled in water courses. Preliminary impressions from the auger survey suggest at least 2m of silt deposits in the water filled features; a number of substantial man-made banks have been noted and a silted-up arm of the moat has possibly been identified.

Work will continue for some weeks on the auger survey, and then volunteers will be needed to help with the conservation work — clearance, pruning, etc — for the Lower Mole Conservation Project. At a slightly later date, it is hoped to begin a landscape survey of the fields to the south of the manor site, to record the medieval agricultural evidence as well as investigate for features of other periods.

In particular, we would like to hear from anyone who could take on some of the documentary research for this site, which is unusual in having a particularly rich survival in documentary material.

Further information from: Julie Wileman (081 399 3924 — evenings), Steve Dyer (081 541 8091 — day) or Pat McKenna (0932 872973 — evenings).

Reprinted from Surrey Historic Landscape Studies Newsletter No. 5.

8000 Years of Occupation in Tooley Street, Southwark John Dillon

The site of 283 Tooley Street lies on the west side of St Saviour's Dock. It is hard to imagine now that in prehistoric and Roman times it lay on the eastern edge of a small tidal island — referred to by today's archaeologists as the 'Horsleydown Eyot' (1). To the north, as today, lay the main channel of the Thames: to the south was an area regularly flooded by the tidal river. There were a number of these islands of more or less dry ground in north Southwark and they were attractive to prehistoric settlers. They were adjacent to the river which was important for trade and communication and the light sandy soils would have been good for agriculture.

It was this high archaeological potential which led to a one-week archaeological evaluation of the site in August 1993, as proposals had been submitted for a residential development. The evaluation revealed prehistoric and Roman pottery and a great concentration of 17th and 18th century activity. The threat to these remains from the foundations for the proposed new buildings was substantial and a three week excavation was organised in advance of the redevelopment (noted in *SyAS Bulletin* 284). As the excavation progressed, it became apparent that the site had been a favoured location for the past 8000 years.

A total of 31 flints were recovered from the deepest sandy levels and they included parts of an axe, blades and a scraper. The flints are thought to suggest habitation on, or near, the site about 6000 BC. A layer of waterlain clay sealed the flints, which in turn was sealed by a layer containing 1st century Roman pottery and a large iron age loom weight.

Further excavation uncovered evidence for late iron age timber buildings, fences and a ditch, which suggests that this was part of a settlement. The exciting aspect of this is that it is proof that there were residents in Southwark at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain in 43 AD. At present we can only speculate at the impact that an invading Roman army had on the native British settlers.

In the late Roman period the river level rose, flooding the island which was then abandoned for about 1200 years (2). The next phase of activity was the digging of drainage channels in the 16th and 17th centuries (3) and the land was raised in the early 18th century by the dumping of domestic refuse, some of it in cess pits. One of the cess pits contained five pewter tankards. More substantial buildings soon followed and by the early 19th century a cooperage was in production on the site. This was replaced early in this century by the current building which is now to be converted to residential use.

This one site reflects the importance of the River Thames in the development of this area. It initially acted as a lure to the hunters and fishers of the mesolithic, then as a trade and communication link to the iron age and Roman farmers. The rise in the river level then made the land uninhabitable for 1200 years until river embankments and the raising of the land by dumping once again enabled the site to be resettled. The security of this area of Southwark was only finally confirmed with the building of the Thames Barrier (completed 1982) which now controls the destructive flooding of the river.

Reprinted from *Archaeology in Southwark 1993*.

1. The presence of an island here was hinted at by Thomas Codrington in 1915 (London South of the Thames, *SyAC*, 127) — DJT.
2. For an account of the medieval buildings between London Bridge and Horsley Down see G R Corner 1858, *On the History of Horsleydown*, *SyAC*, 1, 156-79 — DJT.
3. Stow's *Survey of London* (1598) describes the bank of the river downstream from London Bridge as having 'a continual building of tenements about half a mile in length' — DJT.

MISCELLANY

Guildford Museum — Appeal for Volunteers

Guildford Museum urgently requires volunteers with keyboard skills to work on its archaeological computer cataloguing project.

Volunteers would receive expenses and other volunteer benefits, as well as the opportunity to obtain some behind-the-scenes experience of museum work. Full training will be given.

For further information please contact Sue Roggero or Andrea Selley at Guildford Museum on 0483 444752.

TRAINING WORKSHOPS

30th October. "Post Medieval pottery and other ceramics". Adult technical training workshop organised by Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust at The Archaeology Centre, 4-10 London Road, Bagshot, Surrey GU19 5HN. Tuition fee £10. Details obtained by writing to the Director of Technical Training at the Archaeology Centre.

CONFERENCES

8th October. "The South-east in the Anglo-Saxon period". CBA South-East Autumn Conference at Maidstone Grammar School, Barton Road, Maidstone, Kent 10.15 am – 5.30 pm. Details circulated with Bulletin no: 286. For further details and registration contact Delia Lindsey — Telephone: 0273-680335.

Council for Kentish Archaeology

“Major Archaeological Discoveries in SE England”

Saturday 12th November 1994
(2.15 – 5.30 pm)

Christ Church College
North Holmes Road, Canterbury

Opening Guest Speaker	Cllr Derrick Molock Kent County Council)
‘Excavations at the London Amphitheatre Site’	Nicholas Bateman (MOLAS)
‘A First Century Funerary Site at Verulamium’	Rosalind Niblett (St Albans Museum)
‘Recent Discoveries at the Roman Town at Springhead	Brian Philp (KARU)

With bookstalls, graphic displays and light refreshments

TICKETS: Price £2 (payable CKA) from 5 Harvest Bank Road, West Wickham, Kent BR4 9DL (sae please).

DAY SCHOOLS

“Approaches to Local History”. 15th October at Fishbourne Roman Palace, Chichester 10.00 am — 5.00 pm. Tutor: Annabelle Hughes. Fee £15.

“The Archaeology of London”. 22nd October at the Education Development Building, University of Sussex 10.00 am – 5.00 pm. Tutor: Peter Marsden. Fee £15.

These courses are organised by the CCE, University of Sussex. Telephone: 0273 678527 for further details.

MEETINGS

4th October

“The Extractive Industries of Surrey”. A lecture by Gordon Knowles to KuTAS in the Lower Hall, Friends Meeting House. Kingston upon Thames at 8.00 pm.

4th October

“Road to the Workhouse — Respect and Disrespect for the Working Class”. A lecture by Dorothy Davis to the Addlestone Historical Society at the Addlestone Community Centre at 8.00 pm.

5th October

“The lost farms of Ewell”. A lecture by Charles Abdy to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8.00 pm.

7th October

“Ashtead Pottery 1923-1935”. A lecture by Joy Hallam, author of a book on the pottery, to Leatherhead & District LHS as part of the Mole Valley Festival of Arts, at the Ashtead Pearce Memorial Hall at 7.30 for 8.00 pm Tickets £2.50.

11th October

“Restoring and Exploring: the recent history of Honeywood”. An illustrated talk on the rebirth of the Honeywood Heritage Centre by John Phillips and Doug Cluett at the Heritage Centre, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton at 7.30 pm. Tickets £2.

15th October

“The Creation of Virginia Water — the Men who Dug the Lake”. A lecture by Mrs Dorothy Davis of Egham by Runnymede History Society to the Walton & Weybridge LHS at the Elmgrove Meeting Room, Walton at 3.00 pm.

17th October

“Made in Runnymede”. A lecture by John Mills to the Egham by Runnymede LHS at Egham Museum at 8.00 pm. Admission: members £1.50, non-members £2.00.

20th October

“The City of London and the Livery Companies”. A lecture by Miss Susan Hare FSA to the Barnes & Mortlake History Society in the Main Hall, Sheen Lane Centre at 8.00 pm.

21st October

“Tudor Palaces of Surrey”. The Dallaway lecture by Dr Simon Thurley, Curator of the Historic Royal Palaces, to the Leatherhead and District LHS as part of the Mole Valley Festival of Arts, at the Leatherhead Institute at 7.30 pm for 8.00 pm. Tickets £2.50.

28th October

“Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee”. An illustrated talk by Mr R Burgess to the Esher District LHS at the United Reformed Church Hall, Speer Road, Thames Ditton at 7.30 pm.

31st October

“Colonel Challenor’s Wentworth”. A lecture by Ron Davis to the Egham by Runnymede LHS at Egham Museum at 8.00 pm. Members £1.50, non-members £2.00.

1st November

“Cobham”. A lecture by David Taylor to KuTAS at the Lower Hall, Friends Meeting House, Kingston upon Thames at 8.00 pm.

1st November

“History of Bushy Park”. A lecture by Mrs Cathy White to the Addlestone Historical Society at the Addlestone Community Centre at 8.00 pm.

2nd November

“From Damascus to the Euphrates: a look at some historical sites in Syria” A lecture to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society by Richard Butler at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8.00 pm.

FUTURE EVENTS**5th November**

Local History Council Annual Symposium. “Surrey in Picture Postcards”.

19th November

Domestic Buildings Research Group Annual Lecture “Crown Posts — the beginning and the end”. See Bulletin 285 for details.

27th November

The Society’s Annual General Meeting at Riverside Barn, Walton on Thames.

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

Next issue: Copy required by 24th September for November issue.