



Registered Charity No: 272098

ISSN 0585-9980

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

Tel/ Fax: 01483 532454

E-mail: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Bulletin 398

January 2007



TIME TEAM AT GODSTONE. *David Hunt detecting in a newly opened trench. Phil Harding looks on.*

A ROMAN SITE NEAR GODSTONE: THE TIME TEAM APPROACH

David Williams, Finds Liaison Officer

For about fifteen years David Hunt of the West Kent Detector Club has been diligently searching fields on the edge of Godstone. The fields lie on the northern slopes of the Lower Greensand ridge and adjacent to Tilburstow Hill Road (which was assumed by Margary to be on the course of the Roman road which runs from London through Croydon and across the Weald towards the South Downs). It was clear early on that David had found a previously unrecognised Roman site. What made David's discovery all the more important is that he has diligently plotted all the coins and other finds he has made through metal detecting and has regularly produced large-scale maps which have given an excellent idea of the distribution of the finds and the consequent concentrations of activities on the site. To take into account the wishes of the landowner it has up until now not been possible to draw this site to wider attention.

The finds from the site have been dealt with on an annual basis; the coins by staff at the British Museum, and the other finds by Joanna Bird and latterly by myself as Finds Liaison Officer. With the exception of a small group of finds which remain in the possession of the landowner all the finds have been generously donated to the Society.

In 2003 a magnetometry survey was carried out following a request from the Portable Antiquities Scheme to English Heritage. A large sub-divided rectilinear enclosure was identified on part of the site together with other features which suggested a north-south road and other activity. No individual buildings were located. The survey report concluded that settlement remains could be found across much of the area surveyed. Fieldwalking took place in November 2004 under the direction of the writer and was confined mainly to the area surveyed on behalf of English Heritage. Pottery was relatively infrequent with seldom more than 5 or 6 Roman sherds being recovered from each 10m square, and little could be interpreted from the resulting plot. At the same time a dowsing survey (by Juliet Smith) took place in an area which corresponded with one of the coin concentrations; this appeared to locate a rectilinear structure.

Nearly 600 coins have now been recovered (many in poor condition) and these cover the whole of the Roman period but, unusually, with a heavy bias to coins deriving from the period AD 43-269, that is the earlier part of the Roman period. The coin loss pattern at Godstone is similar to a number of sites with ritual activity, though the pattern is not similar to that on temple sites. Pre-Roman coinage is confined to a most unusual gold half-stater which derives from Normandy (and which remains with the landowner), and a few Republican *denarii*. Saxon coinage is confined to a single 7/8th century sceatta. There is very little later material.

Most finds are of Roman date. These include nearly 60 brooches of 1st and 2nd century date, many of which are fragmentary, but a few are complete or nearly so. Also found are fragments of three silver finger rings; a small figurine of a cockerel; a steelyard weight in the form of the head of Mercury; 7 lead steelyard weights; about 7 lion-headed studs, from caskets or similar; a late Roman strap end of 'Amphora' type; keys and lock fittings; a silver-plated spoon handle; pins and bracelet fragments; and other mounts and fittings. Significantly also found was a cylindrical handle from a priestly sceptre similar to those found at Wanborough. A small number of the brooches and one or two other items may be of very late Iron Age date.

The pottery recovered from the fieldwalking, and earlier by David Hunt, comprises mainly 3rd and 4th century material together with earlier sherds. Notable are sherds of 1st century Gaulish samian; Oxfordshire mortaria and other 2nd-4th century Oxfordshire wares; a Verulamium flagon; Alice Holt sherds; Nene Valley mortaria; and three handle fragments from a southern Spanish Dressel 20 amphora made by

Scimnianus (cAD160-170). Roman tile is difficult to distinguish from a much greater amount of recent tile scattered across the site. However, small quantities of both *tegula* and *imbrex* as well as box flue tile have been identified.

As his finds accumulated David Hunt became understandably curious to know what the site represented. A number of interpretations were considered, taking into account the large amount of coinage, one of which was a ritual explanation. However, in view of the landowner's continued wishes that the site should remain little known, but also because of the large scale of the site, it was difficult to know how to proceed. Eventually, gauging a possible change in his attitude David and I approached the landowner towards the end of 2005 with the suggestion that Time Team be involved. To our surprise the landowner showed interest and I approached Time Team soon after. Those who do not wish to know the results of the dig before the broadcast should not read from hereon!

The filming took place from 3rd-5th November. The dig was luckily blessed with reasonable weather save for heavy rain during the afternoon of the third day. As well as Tony Robinson, presenters included Guy de la Bedoyere and Helen Geake; Mick Aston was not present as this is not his period! Neil Holbrook took charge of the excavation and Mark Corney was also on hand to discuss the pottery. Both Roger Bland and Richard Reece discussed the coins, while I did a particularly dopey piece (or so it seemed) with Time Team's Brigitte involving a coin recently discovered. A number of other detectorists from David's club were also present and considerably increased the number of coins and other artefacts found over the three days. Six trenches were excavated, together with an extended magnetometer survey (which corrected some inaccuracies found in the plot from the previous survey). A north-south road was discovered whose ditches appear to meander uphill to the south and bifurcate. This road runs along the east side of the enclosures identified earlier and presumably therefore the present road is not on the line of its Roman predecessor. At one point a cremation was located, possibly in a roadside ditch. Although there was much debris, mainly in the form of pottery, but also quern fragments, there was virtually no roof tile nor foundations and it would seem that any buildings were of fairly light construction. One trench, dug to investigate a large anomaly, encountered, at a depth of over a metre, a substantial deposit of Roman pottery and other material which covered the remains of a small rectangular kiln of stone and tile, possibly a corn drier. Another trench, opened in the area of the original dowsing survey, encountered a band of natural sandstone just below the ploughsoil and into which had been cut three pits. One of these was a metre or so deep and contained 1st century material; a second had been cut over 3m into solid sandstone and contained mainly 4th century material including large parts of a pair of horse skulls. The third pit remains unexcavated. This trench also yielded four 1st century brooches. My provisional thoughts (and I have not had access to the complete survey results) are that the site seems to be that of a roadside settlement of long standing which probably had a ritual aspect. I am not sure that the work tackled adequately problems relating to the purpose or date of the enclosures nor did it really shed light on the coin concentrations.

Whatever one's views on this approach the route seemed the easiest, speediest and most effective solution for an evaluation on a site of this scale, and at no cost to either the landowner or to ourselves. A trench report is being prepared by Wessex Archaeology and it is hoped that this can form the basis of a wider report which will take into account all the work done so far and all the finds from the site. From the view of the Portable Antiquities Scheme it is also hoped that by giving greater publicity to David Hunt's work the benefits of responsible metal detecting will be made clear and that others will follow his example.

It is expected that the programme will be broadcast in March or April.

FARNHAM PARK SAWPIT

David Graham

Farnham Cricket Club was recently given permission to construct an additional practice net which will involve extending the Club's boundary slightly into the Park. The area concerned lies c100m or so to the north-east of the postern gate of Farnham Castle and accordingly Waverley Borough Council required an archaeological investigation of the area before the work commenced.

Three trial trenches were excavated, one of which uncovered the brick walling of a previously unrecorded structure (SU 8381 4739). The trench was expanded and revealed a rectangular structure, c4m x 1.5m, constructed at least at this level of bricks that probably date to the late 17th century. The interior of the structure had been backfilled with a mix of soil, tile and the occasional pot sherd. The latest pottery contained within the fill was creamware of late 18th century date.



Sawpit under excavation

At this stage of the excavation we were completely baffled as to the purpose of this odd construction, as the only other feature associated with it was an external laid gravel surface, which extended several metres in all directions. It was therefore decided to attempt to remove a small area of the fill at one end of the structure in order to investigate the depth of the feature and to identify the presence of any flooring. In the event, a floor was finally reached at a depth of ca 1.6m, indicating that the structure was actually a deep rectangular pit.

The sides turned out to consist of an upper layer of four courses of brickwork set on walls of mortared re-used medieval tooled clunch blocks. Built into the walls were a series of recessed footholds, presumably to allow access to and from the pit. Also within the wall on the south side was an arched recess (see photograph) of unknown function, but possibly to hold a drink or tobacco. Finally, we noticed that carved on one of the clunch blocks were the initials 'RM' and the date 'July 21 1764'.

It therefore seems most likely that the structure is an unusually well-built sawpit, albeit slightly smaller and shallower than might be expected. The size of the bricks and the fact that the walls largely consist of re-used medieval masonry, points to a construction date in the late 17th century – perhaps during the period when Bishop Morley was repairing the Castle which had been badly damaged during the Civil War. The pit itself must have been in use for a considerable period as the creamware pottery found in the infill indicates a terminal date in the late 18th century. In any event, the pit was certainly still open in 1764.

The pit, which is of an extremely rare type, is interesting in that it indicates that the area of the Park to the east of the postern gate was used as a timber yard for a century or more. The Weald and Downland Museum very kindly commented on the find but were initially dubious that it was a sawpit because of the relative shallowness of the



Arched recess in south wall

pit (most sawpits are in excess of 2m deep). Eventually, however, they found an illustration of an 18th century sawpit showing the timber being cut resting on wooden trestles set above the pit. This probably explains how the Farnham sawpit was used.

Currently the Rural Life Museum at Tilford is trying to raise funds to allow the sawpit to be lifted in its entirety and moved to the Museum. If this bid is unsuccessful, the pit will be left *in situ* but covered with a layer of sand so that it will remain undisturbed beneath the new practice nets.

FIELDWORK ON WHITMOOR COMMON

Judie English

Survey work on Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon, near Guildford, has resulted in the identification of a field system which would appear, from its coaxial morphology, to be prehistoric, probably Bronze Age in date (English submitted). Comparison of the trace element ratios in palaeosoils from beneath one of the barrows and one of the bank boundaries of the field system has suggested that the earthworks were coeval, and phosphate analysis of a sunken feature which appears to be integral to the field system and known in 1562 as the *Grymes Dich* identified this feature as having been used as a drove way (Dolan *et al* 2004).

Given the belief that heathland results from inappropriate agricultural exploitation of light, but fragile, brown earths where destruction of the soil structure facilitates podzol formation (Dimbleby 1962), and the rarity of a field system surviving as standing earthworks in an acid environment in the lowland zone, radiocarbon dates and pollen analysis were considered relevant.

In summer 2006 sections were cut across four of the banks, one from what appears to be an earlier phase than the main field system, two from that main phase, and a fourth bank which was considered to represent a possible later conversion of sub-rectangular to strip fields. Samples were taken from each of the palaeosoils and submitted to Rafter in New Zealand for radiocarbon dating of the bulk soils. A further sample was taken from a probable stake hole driven into the palaeosoil beneath the putative early bank. One sample from the main field system came from an area observed to have been used for military activity was found to be contaminated with 'an oily substance' and gave an early date considered to be erroneous (4687-4486BC) – all radiocarbon dates are calibrated and given as a range at 2σ . The remaining dates were: 'early' phase (trench 4) – 1522-1415BC, main phase (trench 1) – 1297-1199BC, possible adaptation (trench 2) – 1317-1123BC and the stake hole (trench 4) – 1373-1339BC.

Although these dates from the soil surface beneath the banks provide a *terminus post quem* rather than an absolute date for their construction, combination with the multi-element analysis and the morphology of the field system renders a Middle Bronze Age genesis for the system highly likely. Previous analysis of pollen samples taken from Whitmoor Common indicate that the field system was constructed on an area of already deteriorating soil structure, dominant non-arboreal vegetation including *Calluna*, *Erica* and *Pteridium* (Ellis 1996; English submitted). The nature of the activity which initiated the process of podzol formation is uncertain but on similar Bagshot Series soils at Ashley Farm, Windlesham the first appearance of *Calluna* has been dated to 1610-1430BC (Jon Groves, pers comm.).

A full report on these findings will appear when all the results are to hand.

Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to all those who have taken part in fieldwork on Whitmoor Common, to Mark Havler, the Ranger, for facilitating that work, and to CBA, CBA South-East and this Society for providing grants for the analyses.

References

- Dimbleby, GW, 1962. The development of British heathlands and their soils, *Oxford Forestry Memoir* 23.
- Dolan, C, Entwistle, JA and English, J, 2004. The use of multi-elemental analysis of acid-heathland and buried podzolic soils to investigate former landuse activity at Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon, Surrey, *Seesoil*, 15, pp. 38-71.
- Ellis, I, 1996. The pollen stratigraphy of buried soil horizons of a barrow and associated field boundaries at Whitmoor Common, Surrey. Unpublished Research Dissertation, Royal Holloway, University of London, Department of Geography. GG370
- English, J (submitted to *Landscape History*), A probable prehistoric field system on Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon, Surrey.

THE BUSINESS OF KEEPING RABBITS IN WARRENS

Helen Davies

In my quest to learn more about rabbit warrens, particularly the reasons for situating them on north facing slopes, and with the warren at Guildford Park in mind, I delved into a huge tome entitled “*A complete system of improved livestock and cattle management, or practical guide*” by RW Dickson, MD printed in 1824, which includes a lengthy discourse on the keeping of rabbits (ch.IX, pp 338-362).

This splendid book answered my questions about soil and location, as follows: “*In general, the sort of land which is the most suitable for warren enclosures is that which is of the poor and more short, close grass kind. The sorts of soil ... are those which are of the somewhat sandy, gravelly, light chalky, rubbly or limestone rock qualities, in which the animals can readily and easily form their retreats and fix their colonies, and from which having a proper degree of dryness and warmth, are pleasant and suitable for raising their young. It is commonly the case that rabbits raised on light, level sandy lands are less valuable in skin and carcass than those which are reared on high grounds of the loose chalky kinds. This has been strikingly exemplified in a warren ... where a part in the lower portion was a light blowing sand, the other parts of which extended to the top of a very high chalk hill that faced north in a direct manner. The furrier in this case ... declared that those which were produced on the high chalky hill were nearly twice the value of the others which were raised on the sand ... and were capable of being easily distinguished among the different parcels of skins.*”

Clearly, certain sorts of poor, barren land of little value for other purposes, are well suited for use as rabbit enclosures. Rabbits were found to have been in warrens “*where lands are constituted somewhat regularly on hill and dale*” exposed to the sun in the morning or early part of the day. Any stream flowing through or beside a warren needed to be securely fenced off, as rabbits easily swim across streams. Warren walls were constructed of stone, sod, or sod and stone. The recommended method was for sods to be cut to 14-16 inches in length and 12-14 inches in breadth, and laid in the same way as bricks, two sods or more in thickness, to a height of about 5 ft, topped with blackthorn or furze extending out 10-12 inches over the face of the bank inside the warren as a barrier to the rabbits. A wall constructed in this manner would last some seven years or more before repairs were needed.

Wild rabbits live to the age of eight or nine years, and “*the skin forms a substance of very considerable value, utility and benefit, in the manufacturing of felts and other such articles. The rabbit was seen to be “abundant here to the most extent, probably, in the counties of Lincoln, Norfolk and Cambridge, but is found in plenty in many other districts”.* The common wild rabbit, brownish grey or ash colour, “*has a fine white flesh which is held in high esteem as food ... the common grey is the variety which is most generally esteemed and the most used as stock almost everywhere*”.

In first stocking a warren, it may be necessary to create artificial burrows to encourage the rabbits to make burrows for themselves. In general one male to 6 or 7 females at most was recommended, as “*it is in the nature of males to kill the young*

whenever the proportional number of females is too great". Suggested practice was to maintain 3-6 pairs to the acre, and allow 8-10 pairs to be killed per acre in the course of each season. The females breed two or three times a year, producing up to four young each time. The warrener would choose breeding females about two weeks before the end of the season, marking them by cutting off the top of one ear. In winter, food should be provided, which could include hay and turnips, ash tree boughs, shrubby plants, tree bark, bran, oats and grain.

To make the best use of the land, it was good practice to divide the warren into suitable portions. Each portion should be put under a careful system of management, such a limited paring and burning of the surface and planting one or two turnip crops, then a suitable grain crop, followed by sowing with "good grasses" such as parsley, sow-thistle, dandelion, groundsel and sainfoin, before reintroducing the rabbits to that portion of land. The advantage of this system was that the ground would give two or three times the quantity of rabbit stock in top quality condition. Those portions of the warren which were incapable of tillage were to be sown occasionally with fresh grasses as the feed became worn out. It was essential to guard the warren by day and night against predators such as fowmarts, polecats, weasels, badgers, foxes, hawks, ravens ... and poachers.

Rabbits were killed during the ten weeks between late October and late December. Trapping was done by tipes or tipping: digging out a pit five to six feet deep in or near the wall of the warren, lining the sides and bottom with stone or brick to prevent the rabbits burrowing, the top covered by timber with a trap door through which the rabbits fell. Another method was to use fold nets some four feet wide and between 60-100 yards long, which were spread between the burrows and feeding grounds to catch the rabbits as they came out for their evening feed.

Ideally a warren needed to be situated near a town where carcasses and skins could be sent for sale. The value of skins varied from 20 shillings a pound weight for skin from the back part of the rabbit to 12 shillings a pound in weight for the tail skin. The skins could be cured by the warren farmer in a drying room with a small charcoal fireplace, where they were hung up to cure for about five weeks, then stored until the end of the season, to be sold in packs for processing.

Annual estimated expenditure given for a thousand acre warren when the Practical Guide was written included rental of the land, rates, fencing, warrener, extra labour, nets, traps, charcoal, horses, winter food, powder, shot, etc amounted to £184.11s.10d. The sale of meat and skins could bring in £275.0s.0d, giving a profit of £90.8s.2d. His profit could be exceeded if greater numbers of rabbits were killed in a season, thus making the creation of warrens on appropriate marginal soils a profitable business.

Reprinted from Guildford Archaeology Group's Annual Review No. 26, 1998, with many thanks.

COUNCIL NEWS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Peter Youngs, Honorary Secretary

The Society's AGM was held on Saturday 25th November 2006 at Reigate Priory School by kind permission of the headteacher and in the presence of Mrs Sarah Goad, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey and the Society's Patron.

Before the President's report the meeting stood in silence in memory of members who had died: Mr E Crossland, Dr R Chrystall, Mr R Davis, Mr C Currie and Mr G Hayes. Introducing her report to the meeting, which will be recorded in more detail in the minutes, the President thanked Mrs Goad for her help in enabling the Society to

lease The Granary at Bletchingley now used by Artefacts and Archives Research Group (AARG) and for the storage of publications. The President then drew attention to some highlights in the Society's Annual Report. The 5 Year Rolling Strategy provided an overview of the Society's activities and allowed priorities to be set for the future; three areas in particular were identified.

Firstly, membership and publicity: in the light of a static membership a small team had been set up to review membership recruitment and publicity. The Local Secretary network, which could play a key role, would be built on and strengthened; Mr C Taylor had agreed to co-ordinate this and a Newsletter for Local Secretaries was planned. Particular mention was made of Mr J Price's work in setting up displays of the Society's activities at numerous events across the county; members were asked to provide Mr Price with photographs and other material that could be used in these displays.

Secondly, research: the *Surrey Archaeological Research Framework* (SARF), edited by Dr Bird, had been published in association with Surrey County Council. A conference, which Professor Barry Cunliffe had agreed to chair, would be held on 6th October 2007 to review progress in this area. AARG was congratulated on its success in obtaining funding for the preparation for publication of the material from the Weston Wood excavation. Another success was the *Surrey Dendrochronological Project* for the dating of timber-framed buildings, undertaken jointly with the Domestic Buildings Research Group and partly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund; the report of the project was expected during 2007/2008. A decision was awaited on an application to the Fund for a grant for the proposed *Three Parks Project*; this would enable a survey to be undertaken of the historical development of a large area of countryside south of Godstone.

Thirdly, accommodation: The President said that the present accommodation at Castle Arch was inadequate. Guildford Borough Council's Lottery application for a proposed extension of the Museum buildings could not now be submitted until late 2008 with the implication that, assuming the application was successful, work could not be completed until 2013/2014; meanwhile there could be no clarity or certainty as to the Society's future at Castle Arch. With Council's approval, consideration was therefore being given to the options open to the Society; costs would inevitably increase whatever the outcome and independent advice on the effect on the Society's finances was being obtained. Any proposal for the Society's long-term future accommodation would be referred to members of the Society before a decision was taken.

Finally, the President thanked the retiring Members of Council, the Honorary Officers and the staff at Castle Arch for all their work for the Society.

Miss Audrey Monk then retired as President at the end of her term of office. Mr David Graham was elected President for the forthcoming year. The existing Honorary Vice-Presidents were re-elected and Mr J Hampton and Mr D Combe were elected Honorary Vice-Presidents. Miss Monk and Dr David Bird were elected Vice-Presidents and the serving Vice-Presidents were re-elected. The Honorary Officers were re-elected but it was noted that the Office of Honorary Librarian was vacant. Mrs J Balchin, Miss E Corke, Mr P Harp, Mr A Norris and Mr R Savage were elected as Ordinary Members of Council to serve until 2010. (The names of the Vice-Presidents and Officers who were re-elected are contained in the Annual Report.)

Mr Graham and others paid tribute to Miss Monk's untiring work for the Society as President, and formerly as Honorary Secretary. Mr Graham presented Miss Monk with a copy of a Hassell painting.

Mr Sargent, the Honorary Treasurer, presented the Annual Accounts that, because of special circumstances, showed a substantial surplus. He welcomed the fact that the activities of the various Groups of the Society had all shown a surplus and

emphasised the need for this to continue in the future. The Society's investment portfolio was now managed by the HSBC bank; on 31st March 2006 the investments were valued, in round figures, at a record £1.75 million with a further £440,000 invested with the Charities Aid Foundation, generating a projected total investment income for the year of £55,000.

After the formal business of the AGM, Mrs Goad briefly described the history of Reigate Priory and introduced Mr J McNally who spoke about his researches into the origins of the important murals that could be seen on the staircase at the end of the room in which the meeting was held.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Saturday 24th February 2007

Ashted Peace Memorial Hall, Woodfield Lane, Ashted

9.30am Registration and coffee

10.00 Chair: **Audrey Monk**, Surrey Archaeological Society

10.05 **Hatch Furlong, Ewell** **Jon Cotton**, Museum of London

10.25 **Time Team at Godstone** **David Williams**, Surrey County Council

10.45 **Joe Flatman**, Surrey County Council (Manager, Heritage Conservation Team)

10.55 Questions

11.05 Break

11.20 **Sussex Collections Archive** **Rob Symmons**, Sussex Archaeological Society

11.45 **Waynflete Tower, Esher** **Penny Rainbow**

12.05 **Newark Priory** **Jeannette Hicks**, Surrey Archaeological Society

12.45 Lunch

2.00pm Margary Award

2.10 **Farthing Down, Coulsdon** **Barry Taylor and Amy Gray Jones**, University College London

2.30 **Recent Work by SCAU** **Rob Poulton**, Surrey County Archaeological Unit

2.50 Questions

3.00 Tea/coffee

3.30 **The Vale End Pumping Station, Albury** **Pam Taylor**, Surrey Industrial History Group

3.50 **Ashted Roman Villa** **David Bird**, Surrey Archaeological Society

4.10 **Recent Finds from Surrey**, **David Williams**, Surrey County Council

4.30 Questions

4.45 Close

Tickets: £7.50 (SyAS members) or £10 (non-members) per ticket. (All tickets on door £10.)

VILLAGE STUDIES GROUP

ADVANCE NOTICE

The next workshop will be held on Saturday 17th February at the Methodist Church Hall, Banstead from 10am to 4pm. Speakers to include:

Martin Higgins

Mary Day

Probate Inventories

Discovery of a new 17th century map of Leigh

John Pile

**From Spring-line to Weald: exploring the origins of the
spring-line parishes between Croydon and Ewell
Old Woking**

Richard Savage

Further details to follow and will be sent to all members of the Group – but book the date NOW.

Anyone welcome to attend, and details will appear on the web.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

ROMAN POTTERY TRAINING DAY AT THE LAARC

Phil Stanley

A group of 25 members of the Roman Studies Group of the Society made its way to Hackney and the London Archaeological Archives Research Centre, on Saturday 21st October, to get a good grounding (as it were) in the subject of Roman pottery in its London context, through a mix of lectures and hands-on study. Our Settlements Group leader, Frank Pemberton kindly organised it. Pottery is, of course, a key dating aid in the study of the Roman period due to its ubiquity and several members of the group (myself included) are already actively involved in handling and classifying it (in my case, the Settlements sub-group looking at Purberry Shot material). We rely heavily on work done by the Museum of London, especially in the dating field.

After coffee and biscuits, we were ensconced in a large lecture room, and, at 10:35 Roy Stephenson, Archives Manager, gave us an introduction to the Centre, its work and collections. We were then treated to an expert and thoroughgoing survey from nationally-regarded expert, Fiona Seeley, of the major pottery industries supplying Roman London, their rise and fall, and the latest thinking on trends, dates, etc.

Verulamium Region White Ware (now known also to have been made in London at Moorgate) is securely dated (50-160/200 – the end is debatable) by very well-stratified groups for its first 100 years (pits and wells are the best stratified sources). Fiona continued with the major vessel types:

flagons change in form and treatment, and these changes have been shown to be a most sensitive dating indicator, however, flagons become much rarer after the mid-2nd century.

amphorae: the Dressel 20 from Cadiz (up to 300 AD) is the most common form. There is a small quantity of a form known as “carrot” (with an obvious similarity) from the Mediterranean, which is a copy of a Gaulish wine amphora type: were these vessels to hold British wine?

Jars: these are among the more conservative items in the Roman world and are not easy to date (bead-rims or “necked” forms are long-lived). Highgate Wood fabric “C” is highly distinctive (c70-c160 AD); and the well-known Black-Burnished I starts to appear c120 AD in London (the angles of the lattice decoration are a good dating tool). Our “local” Alice Holt-Farnham ware (‘AHFA’ to insiders) starts to appear from c250 AD and really takes over in London in the later 4th century. Frank asked whether Black-Burnished II really exists in Surrey, or is it all (locally-made) “Black-Burnished Style”? Some of it (admitted Fiona) may well have been produced at Alice Holt.

She also covered **samian** and its local copies; and **beakers** (and we later saw a beautiful Mosel Keramik beaker with a deep-blue slip (shiny like a glaze) with white applique decoration).

The major early industries (“Verulamium”, Highgate Wood) died-out in the late 2nd century and we then see the expansion of what were often small existing industries: Oxford, Nene Valley and Colchester, supplying the finer products, e.g. the pentice

beaker (250+), related to the very early butt beaker; *unguentaria*; and lids. Finally, Fiona showed us some slides of fabric thin-sections of the important Verulamium Region types, showing the great care taken in the selection of white quartz temper and levigation to remove impurities in order to achieve the fine white appearance.

We then had a break for lunch. The afternoon began with a tour of the new teaching collections store, where, for those of us used to handling tiny sherds, we were able to marvel at entire (or near-entire) vessels. Complete amphorae can be huge! It was possible to get a feel for how table-sets would be made up; what would be used in the kitchen; and what for transferring everyday quantities from the large vessels in the store back to the kitchen.

Back in the lecture room, Fiona's colleague, Rupert Featherby (MoLSS), talked to us about pottery recording methods. He is firmly of the opinion that fabric is the driving force for dating and that, on the continent (and maybe in a certain front room in Ewell) too much emphasis is placed on identifying by form first: form's role is to help us zoom-in after identifying the fabric. I admit, that as novices, the Purberry Shot group has found form easier to handle in the first analysis. To illustrate his points, Rupert talked us through the recording sheet the Museum uses: Decoration often derives from Iron Age traditions, therefore not so important for dating (unless it is a more complex scheme, e.g. white barbotine); the various measures of quantification; date range; and Form. On this last, there are nine categories of vessels (as established by Marsh and Tyers (in "Southwark Excavations 1972-74"), known as 'M&T'): everyone else's categories are compatible with this typology, even if the forms are not found in London. Rupert has been working in Essex and has come to the conclusion that we need to build our own *regional* typologies, using the M&T blanket code (such as '4M') but making use of comments to give greater detail (e.g. to cross-reference to local form series such as Lyne & Jefferies). But we should consider carefully with *new* forms that they should only be added to a typology if they occur time and again.

We then split into three groups, and had the opportunity to look at fabrics using the proper tools: 20X binocular microscopes (with inbuilt illumination). I think we need one of those. There were also many examples of different wares laid out for us to handle and study.

Fiona concluded our fascinating day by putting in a plug for the Study Group for Roman Pottery, of which she has until recently been a committee member. This is a great forum for establishing contact with other people with an interest in the subject: they have an excellent website and an annual journal, produced to the highest standards. Please join if you possibly can (only £15)! All in all, a very valuable day. Thanks to Frank and Roy, and to Fiona and Rupert for making themselves freely available for the whole day.

PREHISTORIC GROUP

At the AGM of the Prehistoric Group on 18th November, Peter Harp stood down as Secretary and Rose Hooker took on the role. It seems to be a good time therefore to remind members of the Society that they are all entitled to attend any meetings and events arranged by the Prehistoric Group. There is no subscription but it would be helpful if anyone interested in the prehistory of Surrey who would like to be on the distribution list for information about the activities of the Prehistoric Group could contact Rose Hooker c/o Castle Arch (or e-mail: rosemary.hooker@btinternet.com) giving their contact details and an outline of their areas of interest or expertise.

We are looking forward to hearing from you.

SELECTED ACCESSIONS TO REPOSITORIES

(Continued from *Bulletin* 396)

7785 Anonymous manuscript notes relating to an unpublished work on Surrey and Sussex watermills, inc black and white photographs of mills in situ and hand drawn location maps, nd [?1938]

7786 Herbert Edward Hickox of the Quta Photographic Company, 252 Haydons Road, Wimbledon, photographer and inventor of photographic equipment: photographs, copy correspondence, photochrome slides, 'While Uou wait' photographic lockets, Victorian stereoscopic viewer, 2 daguerrotypes, and Quatagraphic automatic camera portraits, with biographical notes, 1860s-1880s

7787 Miss Vera Russell (1910-2004) of Bedford Road, Guildford: Women's Land Army papers and photographs, 1917-1946

7790 Field called *Pleystowerude* and messuage at *Bovelyth* [?Bowlhead Green], Thursley: deed of exchange, 1324

7791 The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey) and The East Surrey Regiment: enlistment and transfers in books, c1920s-1940s, annual discharge books, 1920-1958, and WW2 honours indexes

7793 Guildford County Court records, 1858-1994 inc register of Orders for the Protection of Property of Deserted Married Women, Feb 1858-Aug 1893; index for Deeds of Arrangement Act 1887, 20th cent; index to bills of sale, 20th cent

7794 and 7819 Walter Charles Corin, photographer of Cranleigh: colour autochrome photographs of Cranleigh, and of Enid Corin, c1910-1912

7796 Barbara Moore of [Tandridge]: dissertation, 'A Study of the Land Use Patterns in the parishes of Chelsham, Crowhurst, Oxted, Tandridge and Woldingham since 1800', nd [c1981], with 11 large plans and graphs

7798 Reigate and Banstead Borough Council: photographs of buildings, (early 20th cent)-1989, and photographic record for alterations to Great Burgh House, Epsom, 1999

7800 Knaphill, Woking: photographs and newsclipping, 1897-1968; Bisley: notebook on history, compiled by Mr W Sidery, 1946-1950

7803 25-31 Castelnau, Barnes: deeds and papers, 1869-1952

7805 Community of St Peter's, Woking: records, inc journals of day to day work, chapter minutes, Assistant Superior's records, patient registers and photographs, 1867-2003

7808 St Paul's, Tongham: records, inc baptism registers, 1866-1995; marriage registers, 1866-1983; burial register, 1866-1962

7812 Counterfoils for donations for Surrey volunteers on service in Boer War, 1900; and notebooks of surveyor re laying out of the London & Brighton Direct Railway, 1836

7813 Two sketch books containing pencil and ink drawings, engraving and watercolours inc some Surrey views: initials of several different artists, [1814]-1841

7814 Ashted Park estate: sale plan, 1878

7821 Plan of proposed accommodation (by number) in Surrey for those made homeless by enemy action, 1940

7822 Woodham Farm, Chertsey: farm account book, 1817

7828 Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey: mounted prints and reports of committee, c1903-1954

7830 United Reformed Church, Woking: minutes of meetings, 1899-1972; registers, 1913-2001; minutes of building committees, 1897-1961; Cartbridge Congregational Church: registers, 1942-1968; papers relating to closure, 1968-1980

7831 Woking Muslim Lission and Literary Trust, Shah Jehan Mosque, Woking: Islamic Review, 1953-1970; books, pamphlets and copy articles

7832 Harry Daley (1901-1971), policeman and Master at Arms on the Orient Line: manuscript memoirs about his early life in Lowestoft and Dorking, nd [1950s-1960s]
7833 William Henry Greenwood (1909-1984) of Woking, Corporal, Royal Corps of Signals: papers relating to his service and internment (1942-1945) as a POW in Taiwan Camp, c1936-1993
7838 Epsom District Nursing Association: minute book, 1946-1951
7841 Brookwood Hospital, Woking: plans, 1863-1904, and 1994
7844 Epsom, Ewell and Leatherhead: photographs with related cuttings, c1900-1998
7845 Thames Ditton United Reformed Church (URC): additional records, inc roll of Congregational Church members, 1884-1960; papers relating to the Hansler Charity, 1903-1994; closure of Congregational Church, Jun 1938
7846 S Luke's, Reigate: marriage register, 1873-1875, and preachers' book, 1871-1882; St Luke's Schools, Reigate: committee minute books, 1870-1903
7849 Reigate and Banstead Borough Council: historic photographs of Borough, [1929]-1989
7850 Cornwall family of Burford Lodge, Elstead: deeds and family papers, 18th cent-1947
7863 Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, later the Royal Earlswood Hospital, Redhill: male casebook for admissions, 1886-1891
7866 Worcester Park mansion and park: deed, 1731
7871 Land in Worplesdon,: deed, 1859; copy extract from court baron for manor of Worplesdon, 1889; Burnell Mead, Worplesdon: deed, 1895
7881 Gatton Park: inventory of fixtures, furnishings, pictures and books, 1857
CC1100 Farncombe C of E Infants School: log books, 1863-1999
PPT Painshill Park Trust Ltd: records and research papers, 20th cent

Copies of records, the originals of which are kept elsewhere (Z)

Z/334add Marianne Brown (later Puttock) of Cobham: typescript copy of poem in Marianne Brown's handwriting found in her diary, (c1870)
Z/435 Stone Hall Estate, Oxted: photocopy of sale particulars, 1894, inc plan showing portion of Stone Hall Estate covering Rockfield Road, Oxted
Z/438 Inkerman Barracks, Woking: sketch plan, when used as Royal Military Police Depot, 1947-1964, with related photographs
Z/439 Mr D W Clewley of Woking: letters between Mr Clewley of 99 Squadron, India, and his late wife (then girlfriend) Mary Blythe of Cardinal Avenue, Kingston, and formerly of High Street, Horsell, Woking, 7-17 May 1945 (describing VE Day) and 7-17 August 1945 (describing VJ Day); CD-ROM of interview with Mr Clewley on ABC Radio Australia, Aug 2005, (memories of VJ Day and role as a navigator in 99 Squadron in India)
Z/443 Manor of West Betchworth: indexed transcripts of court rolls of court baron, 1776, 1790, 1823, and rental, 1823, with personal and place names index, and place maps
Z/445 Lance Corporal Edward Russell (Albert), of Wimbledon and the 56th (East Surrey) Anti-Tank Regiment, RA: copy photographs on active service in UK and Tripoli, 1940s
Z/449 Linnards, The Green, Pirbright: deeds, 1767-2003
Z/450 Digital copies of photographs showing VE Day celebrations in Chertsey, 1945
Z/451 St George's Church, Esher: copy plan of graveyard, late 20th cent
Z/454 Mr M I Raja of Woking: correspondence, newscuttings and posters relating to his service as Labour councillor for Central Maybury & Sheerwater Ward, a trustee of Shah Jehan Mosque, and his representation of the Kashmiri community in Woking, c1990s-2003
 Nightingale Road Cemetery, Godalming: burial registers, 1857-1891

Z/457 Religious Society of Friends Meeting House, Butter Hill, South Street, Dorking: deeds and papers, 1846-1921

Z/458 The White Horse, Egham: deed, 1623

Reigate and Banstead Borough Council: historic photographs of Borough, [1929]-1989

Cornwall family of Burford Lodge, Elstead: deeds and family papers, 18thc-1947

MISCELLANY

AN INTERESTING BUTTON FROM COBHAM

Geoff Stonehouse

From time to time the Cobham local historian David Taylor invites a group of Surrey Archaeological Society volunteers to explore physically some suspected feature. Recently, two such features were investigated at Cobham Park by kind permission of the owner, Dominic Combe.

One of these was a building shown on a map of 1795, but not seen on a map of 1822. A 1m² test pit was dug where David thought the building to have been, and the exposure of building rubble and domestic rubbish supported his suspicions.

A particularly interesting find, however, was a brass button bearing the inscription 'ROYAL FUSILIERS' and the Roman numeral 'VII' (see drawing). Subsequent research has shown that this regiment was formed by the king at the Tower of London in 1685 as 'Our Royal Regiment of Fuziliers' and it became 'The Seventh Regiment of Foot'; hence the 'VII'.



Scale 2:1

The Royal Fusiliers still have their museum in the Tower of London, and their curator, Mr J Kelleher, has been consulted. He opines by reference to a sketch of the day, that the button, originally gilded, came from the uniform of an officer of about 1800, a date fitting neatly between the dates of the two maps.

The regiment, like many others, were stationed in various parts of southern England awaiting despatch into the Napoleonic Wars. Regimental records show it to have taken part in the battle of Alubara in May 1811, storming the heights and routing a greatly superior French force. Their battle honours also include Pyranees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula and, most decisively, Vittoria, as they progressed across the Peninsula and into France.

Holding the button one wonders how it was lost and through how many battles did the wearer of its replacement carry it – to Waterloo perhaps.

The word 'fusilier' arose because the founding king wanted his regiment to be armed with the best known muskets fitted with the 'snap haunch' lock, called by the French the 'fusil'. Sadly, the regiment and others of famous names were amalgamated in 1958 as 'The Fusilier Regiment'.

Finally, the button has been offered a place on display in the Regimental Museum, and Mr Combe has kindly released it for that purpose.

THE SUNBURY AND SHEPPERTON LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society was founded in 1951 at the instigation of Mr Terrick Fitzhugh, a well-known local historian, genealogist and resident of Shepperton. Mr Fitzhugh had called a meeting of interested people the previous December, and on receiving sufficient support from the 18 people who attended, the first open meeting was held on 8th February 1951 at Shepperton Rectory. The first Membership fee was 7s 6d and 30 people joined in that first year. The Society's total income in 1951 was £35 3s 10d, expenditure £28 14s 11d, leaving a healthy surplus of £5 8s 11d!

The original idea was that meetings should alternate between Sunbury and Shepperton, but this arrangement was soon superseded by regular meetings at the welfare clinic in Upper Halliford, half way between Shepperton and Sunbury. The venue subsequently changed to Sunbury Cricket Club and then Sunbury Grammar School. Committee meetings alternated between member's homes before also settling down to a fixed venue. A year after the Society's formation, the post of President was created, the first holder being Major Tapp of Sunbury. The Society's first exhibition was held in Shepperton Parish Hall in November 1951, which must have been quite ambitious as expenditure included 'paper for tableau scenery 3/8' and 'paint, modelling clay 4/4'. An even more ambitious affair was held at Sunbury in 1952, including documents loaned by St. Paul's Cathedral and artefacts such as a Bronze Age rapier.

Also launched in 1952 was the Society's bulletin, forerunner to the newsletter. The quarterly newsletter has since 1966 been joined by a biannual Journal which publishes items of research, although it was not until 1980 that this was issued free to members.

Another regular feature of the Society's year was an outing to a place of historical interest – the first was to St. Albans in 1953. Also in 1953 the Society was instrumental in funding the restoration of the grave of novelist Thomas Love Peacock in Shepperton Cemetery at a total cost of £13 15s.

The year 1962 saw the 1000th anniversary of the Sunbury Charter, in which King Edgar (first king of all England) granted the manor to his kinsman Aelfheh. A Millenary Exhibition was held by the Society at the Sunbury Grammar School, with 460 exhibits ranging from maps, photos, prints documents and artefacts listed in the catalogue.

1973 saw the Society play a role in saving from demolition Hawke House, Sunbury, home of Admiral Lord Hawke from 1771-1781. The following year, the first Annual Dinner of the Society took place at the Tower of London restaurant.

In 1975 the Society published its first booklet, which was 'The History of the Thames Valley Railway' by Ken Heselton, who for many years was the Journal editor and principal Sunbury researcher. Publications have since become a major part of the Society's work, the aim being to produce at least one new work per year, and at present (2006) there are twenty still in print, with more planned.

Exhibitions have continued to be mounted, including special events to mark the Society's 40th and 50th Anniversaries, as well as the Millennium. Venues have included the Library and Riverside Arts Centre in Sunbury, as well as the original one, Shepperton Village (formerly Parish) Hall.

Stalls are usually taken at events such as the Surrey Local History Symposium and West Middlesex Family History Society Fair, as well as Shepperton Village Fair and Sunbury Regatta, to help promote the work of the Society.

A programme of talks on subjects of both local and wider historical interest is held each year; after Sunbury Grammar School, the meeting place for some years was

Sunbury Library, but for many years now the Society has found a home at Halliford School in Shepperton.

Outings are still made each year, with the occasional special event such as 'Beating the Bounds' of Shepperton, held on Rogation Sunday in 2005. An extensive archive of local material including photos, documents and books has been built up, as well as a library of books for lending to members. With a membership around the 150 mark and meetings attended by up to 80 at a time, the Society continues to thrive.

SEND & RIPLEY HISTORY SOCIETY

Les Bowerman

Having joined the then Mayford History Society and the Surrey Archaeological Society in 1973, I was concerned that archaeological evidence in Send might disappear with large scale mineral extraction and that the recollections of the many elderly people who had lived their lives there needed to be recorded. A meeting was therefore called and Send History Society was formed in January 1975. Fifty people joined straightaway. Membership increased to around 300 within a few years and remains at about that level. Nan Cox of Mayford and Richard Swan of Shere & Gomshall advised the incipient Society, which also benefited from the deep knowledge of farming history and vernacular buildings of Jim Oliver of Send Court Farm, a close friend of Ken Gravett and John Baker. Jim became the first President, a post he held for eight years.

Special interest groups were formed, the most successful being buildings, documents, natural history and, later, local memories. The natural history group eventually became the West Surrey Natural History Society. In 1982 the name was changed to include Ripley and in 1987 the Society became a registered charity.

In 1992 the NatWest offered their tiny 1930 timber-framed former bank in Ripley, provided it was removed to a different site. After intensive fund-raising the building trundled down the High Street early one Sunday morning the following year, to be installed in the grounds of the Village Hall. In September 1993 it was formally re-opened as a local history museum by Lord Forte of Ripley. The permanent display is supplemented with changing exhibitions on special themes. There is a lending library of local history books and a reference library of transcribed and indexed parish registers, census returns, manorial rolls from 1424 to 1933, etc. The museum opens 10.00 till 12.30 on Saturdays and the third Sunday in the month to coincide with the Antiques Fair.

Monthly meetings originally took place in Send. With the addition of Ripley, meetings alternated between the two villages. Nowadays, all meetings are held at Ripley Village Hall, not least because of better parking. From May to July there are outdoor visits, usually an evening one, a half-day outing and an all-day visit further afield.

A bi-monthly Newsletter has been produced without a lapse in 31 years, the latest one being No. 191. The title was changed in 2000 to Journal as most of the contents have been articles rather than news. For some years the Newsletter was produced with stencils and a manual duplicator, later by pasted sheets and lithographing, and now by computer. For 26 years typing was done by our blind Honorary Member, Chris Parker. President Ken Bourne has been Editor for the past 14 years, living in Somerset being no disadvantage in the digital age. Under Ken's artistry the presentation is superb with many evocative photographs, occasionally in colour.

The Society's first book was the Guide to Send church, still available after 26 years. Since 1980 another ten books have been published, all still available. The Society is now on-line at www.sendandripleyhistory.co.uk

For the future, loan boxes have been prepared for local schools and it is hoped to obtain accreditation for the museum and eventually to double it in size. Membership holds up well, but the fact that the average age of members is rising is of some concern.

TEBBUTT RESEARCH FUND

The Wealden Iron Research Group is inviting applications for grants from this fund towards research, including associated expenses, into any aspect of the Wealden iron industry. Grants will be around £100.

Letters of application should be sent before 31st March 2007, to David Brown, Honorary Secretary Wealden Iron Research Group, 2 West Street Farm Cottages, Maynards Green, Heathfield, Sussex TN21 0DG; e-mail: wirghonsec@hotmail.com

PUBLICATION

“**Guildford YMCA. An Illustrated History**” by *Helen Chapman Davies*. 2006. Published by Guildford YMCA. A5 paperback, 74 pages, 24 black and white illustrations, full colour cover, price £4.99 (or £5.99 including postage and packing) from the Y Centre, Bridge Street, Guildford GU1 4SB (tel. 01483 532555) or www.guildfordymca.org.uk

The YMCA (Young Men’s Christian Association) was founded in London in 1846 by George Williams, a staunch Congregationalist. The book includes a biography of the founder, a timeline detailing the foundation and expansion of the YMCA, traces the movement’s presence in Guildford, and recounts memories of Guildford YCMA.

The Congregationalist Church was instrumental in the YCMA’s rapid expansion both in England and abroad, and the movement was already well established in Guildford by 1870. Centenary Hall in Chapel Street began life as a Congregational Chapel in about 1690 in what was then Black Horse Lane. It was in this chapel that the YMCA held its meetings from its establishment in Guildford until moving in 1884 to accommodation in the newly built Congregational Halls, next to the new Congregational Church in North Street. Throughout the following decades there were further moves, to a corrugated iron hall in Woodbridge Road, to 143 High Street, to the Old Masonic Hall in Commercial Road and adjacent property in Onslow Street, to 86 High Street (subsequently re-numbered as 7 High Street), and to 6 Wellington Place in Woodbridge Road. The first purpose-built hostel, Midway House, was constructed in Wharf Road in 1969 and twenty years later the YCMA’s vision of larger premises able to offer much more hostel accommodation and a greater range of facilities came true with the opening of the Y Centre on Bridge Street.

CONFERENCE

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WEALD BRIDGE OR BARRIER?

Gatton Park, Reigate

This CBA South East conference was held in November 2006 (see *Bulletin* 396 for details) and was such a success that it is to be run again on **February 10th 2007**. Tickets will be on sale from January 3rd from the address below, but numbers are limited so book early to avoid disappointment.

As there are no alternative easily accessible catering facilities in the area, CBA SE has arranged for coffee/tea and a two-course lunch (various hot and cold options including vegetarian) to be included in the ticket price of only £15 for CBA members and £17.50 for non-members.

Tickets obtainable from Eva and Steve Corbett, 4 Ditchling Close, Eastbourne, BN23 8L5 or cbase@scorbett.co.uk or Tel: 01323 743889.

A short history of Gatton Hall and Park will be sent out with all tickets.

EXHIBITION

CHANGE ON THE HEATH

Rediscovering Surrey's Forgotten Wilderness

The Surrey Heathland Project has produced an exhibition exploring how Surrey's heathland landscape has changed, along with the lives of the people who lived and worked on it. The exhibition includes photographs, paintings, maps and tools. It will tour the county from November 2006 to Summer 2007, opening on 22 November at Haslemere Museum, and visiting seven other venues including, Guildford Museum, Surrey Centre, Surrey Heath Museum and the Rural Life Centre. Full details can be found at: www.countryside-management.org.uk/heathland

LECTURE MEETINGS

8th January

"St Martha's" an illustrated talk by Andrew Norris to the Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Jubilee Room, United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

9th January

"Excavations at a Pottery Site in Lavington Street, Southwark" by Sian Anthony to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

9th January

"Four Centuries of Unofficial Money, Tokens and Checks" by John Theobald to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm.

9th January

"The History of Crystal Palace" by Ian Bevan to the Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room at 8 pm.

11th January

"Lost Rural Landscapes along the Northeast Surrey Spring Line" by John Phillips to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Upper Hall, United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

13th January

"St Anne's Hill" by Emma Warren to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm.

15th January

"Going, Going, Almost Gone: the traditional faces of the English Pub" by Geoff Brandwood to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Further information from 020 8891 3825.

16th January

"Classic Post Office" London & the Suburbs through the eyes of a Postman by Paul Wood to the Friends of Kingston Museum and Heritage Service in Kingston Museum Art Gallery, Wheatfield Way, Kingston at 7 for 7.30 pm. A voluntary donation of £1.50 is suggested to cover expenses. Further information from 01372 463794.

16th January

"The Road to Hastings. How England arrived at the fateful date in history." by Paul Hill to The Friends of Egham Museum and Heritage Service at Kingston Museum Art Gallery, Wheatfield Way, Kingston at 7 for 7.30 pm. A voluntary donation of £1.50 is suggested to cover expenses. The Secretary can be contacted on 01372 463794.

19th January

"Rowhurst" by Lucy Quinnell to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall of the Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. All welcome: members £1, visitors £2.

22nd January

"Five Fine Surrey Gardens" by Barry Hylton Davies to the Weybridge Society in the Library Hall, Church Street, Weybridge at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

23rd January

"Davey and Faraday, at Sea and in the Pits" by Prof Frank James to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm.

27th January

"Roman Times in Surrey" by David Bird to Merton Historical Society at St James's church hall, Martin Way, Merton at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

31st January

"Archibald Thorburn – the Wildlife Artist of Hascombe" by John Southern to Godalming Museum & Godalming Trust at Rake Court at 7.30 for 8 pm. Tickets £5 available from Godalming Museum, 109a High Street, Godalming GU7 1AQ. Tel. 01483 426510.

1st February

"Life in Georgian Britain" by Alan Green to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45.

1st February

"Surrey Dendrochronology Project" by Rod Wild to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group/Friends of Spelthorne Museum in the upstairs meeting room at Staines Methodist Church, Thames Street at 8pm. Visitors £1.

3rd February

"The Lime Quarries at Betchworth and Brockham" by Gordon Knowles to the Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3pm.

5th February

"The History of the Surrey Advertiser" by David Rose to the Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th February

"Sheppey, Ships and Shorts" by Russel Feaver to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm.

7th February

"The Survey of Sussex church monuments: preliminary findings" by Prof Nigel Llewellyn to the British Archaeological Association at the Linnean Society in Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0HS at 4 pm. Visitors are welcome, but are requested to make themselves known to the Hon. Director on arrival and sign the visitors' book.

7th February

"Houses at Pompeii and Herculaneum" by Frank Pemberton to the Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

8th February

“Artists, Antiquaries and Collectors: illustrations of Surrey collected by Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking c1800” by Julian Pooley to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Upper Hall, United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

9th February

“Reconstructing the Tudor Kitchens at Hampton Court” by Marc Meltonville to the Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

12th February

“Archaeology in Orkney” by Val Patrick to the Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group. A Group meeting in the Classroom at Guildford Museum, Quarry Street at 7.50 pm. New members of the Group are always welcome. Annual subscription is £5. Contact Pauline Hulse, tel. 01483 282917.

12th February

“Ham House” The John Plant Memorial Lecture by Victoria Bradley to the Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, tel. 020 8891 3825.

13th February

“Recent Local Archaeological and Historical Work” by various speakers to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

13th February

“The History of Post Boxes” by Vee Willis to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45.

17th February

“The River Wey Navigation” by Hugh Compton to the Merton Historical Society at the Snuff Mill Centre, Morden Hall at 2.30 pm Visitors welcome £2.

© Surrey Archaeological Society 2007

The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next Issue: Copy required by 12th January for the February issue.

Editor: Phil Jones, 5, Hampton Road, Newbury, Berks RG14 6DB. Tel: 01635 581182 and email: crockpot@ukonline.co.uk