

SURREY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

Number 94

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BULLETIN

Edited by Rosamond Hanworth, Folly Hill, Ewhurst, Surrey

S.A.S. VISITS

March 17th Visit to Betchworth and Brockham

Details of this and other meetings are given elsewhere in this Bulletin

NOTES & QUERIES

New Members from 1.11.72

Mr. D. G. Bird, 26 Verdayne Avenue, Croydon, Surrey CRO 8TS
Godalming Hundred Historical Society, Hon. Secretary: Mr. P. Stock,
Timbers, Binscombe, Godalming, Surrey

Mr. S. R. Flowers, 9 Albury Park, Albury, Guildford

New Members from 1.12.72

Mrs. E. G. Barr, Moorcroft, Farleigh Common, Warlingham, Surrey
CR3 9PE

New Members from 1.1.73

Mr. D. W. Williams, Broom Perrow House, Buckland, Betchworth,
Dorking, Surrey

Mr. J. J. Greenwood, Deerings Place, 50 Reigate Road, Reigate, Surrey
RH2 0QN

Mr. W. T. Freeleve, 25a The Broadway, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey
KT15 3EU

Miss R. A. Hill, 32 Court Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey

Mr. R. J. Maskelyne, 45 Rose Hill Park West, Sutton, Surrey

Mr. D. J. Phillips, 4 Summersbury Drive, Shalford, Guildford, Surrey

Mr. N. F. Edwards, 135 Winkworth Road, Banstead, Surrey

Local Societies

Miss D. M. Andrews, 7 Bute Gardens West, Wallington Tel. 01-647 8161
has succeeded Miss E. M. Fox as Hon. Secretary of the Beddington,
Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society.

Grants for Historic Buildings

The Local Authorities (Historic Buildings) Act 1962 enables all Local Authorities to contribute to expenses incurred by owners in repair and maintenance of historic buildings. Ownership of an historic building frequently means, of course, that repairs and maintenance are more expensive than normal, particularly if its character is to be retained.

The Conservation Committee has just completed a Report on the use of these powers made by Local Authorities in Surrey.

The Report shows that in 1971/2 the budget under this Act of the 23 District Authorities averaged just over 1 per cent of a 1p rate, or about £1 per listed building (a 1p rate in Surrey produces £585,000 and there are nearly 6,000 buildings listed in 'Antiquities of Surrey'. The County

Council contributed a further £10,000 (1.7 per cent of 1p rate, or £1.7 per building). Scale of provision varied considerably; three Authorities allocating less than £100, whilst three allocated £1,000 or more. Only three Authorities: Bagshot R.D., Esher U.D., and Godstone R.D., did not give grants at all. Individual grants varied from a nominal £10 or £20 to a fairly normal £100-£200. So far in 1972/3 the pattern is similar, although the budgeted provision is a little higher. One particularly disappointing discovery was that several Authorities did not spend all their budget, in three instances there was a surplus of over £500.

In 1974, when Local Government reorganisation is complete, the 23 Districts will be reduced to 11. At the same time, the District Authorities will take on increased responsibilities for Historic Buildings whilst the County Councils' responsibilities will decrease. Unfortunately not all of the present District Authorities are as enlightened towards Historic Buildings as the County Council.

The Conservation Committee hope that all the new Authorities will accept their additional responsibilities to our heritage of buildings of Architectural and Historic merit in the same way as the more enlightened do at present.

Members may well be able to encourage their own Authorities to do this. They might also encourage suitable applications to be made for grants.

A copy of the report may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to Castle Arch. The Committee would be pleased to receive comments on the report.

(Peter Gray).

Recent accessions to the Society's Library. Previous list in Bulletin 88 (June 1972)

1. GENERAL

Blatch (J. C. M.) In and out of Churches. Pyrford, 1972.

Buchanan (R. A.) Industrial Archaeology in Britain. Harmondsworth 1972.

Corfe T. (ed.) History in the field. London, 1970.

Council for British Archaeology. The erosion of history. London, 1972.

Dept. of the Environment. List and maps of historic monuments open to the public. London, 1972.

Emmison (F. G.) Some types of common-field parish. London, 1968.

Everitt (A.) Ways and means in local history. London, 1971.

Frere (S. S.) Verulamium excavations vol. 1. London, 1972.

Goodyear (F. H.) Archaeological site science. London, 1971.

Harley (J. B.) Maps for the local historian: a guide to British sources. London, 1972.

Harvey (J.) Conservation of buildings. London, 1972.

Hearnshaw (F. J. C.) The place of Surrey in the history of England. New intro. by E. M. Dance. East Ardsley, 1971.

Hodgkiss (A. J.) Maps for books and theses. Newton Abbot, 1970.

Hooper (M. D.) Hedges and local history. London, 1971.

Hunnisett (R. F.) Indexing for editors. London, 1972.

Kennet (W.) Baron. Conservation. London, 1972.

Manning (F. E.) Surrey past and present. Kingston, 1971.

Michael (N. M.) and Ralph (E. K.) eds. Dating techniques for the archaeologist. Cambridge, Mass., 1971.

Noek (O. S.) Southern steam. Newton Abbot, 1972.

- Richmond (I. A.)** Roman archaeology and art. London, 1967.
- Rogers (A.)** This was their world. London, 1972.
- Standing Conference for Local History (N.C.S.S.)** Local history exhibitions: how to plan and present them. London, 1972.
- Thomas (C.)** Early Christian archaeology of Northern Britain. London, 1971.
- Surrey County Council.** Summary of studies for County Headquarters. Kingston, 1972.
- Turner (S.)** Surrey politics in later Stuart England, 1660-1714. Thesis. University of Newcastle, 1969.
- West (T.)** Timberframe house in England. Newton Abbot, 1971.
- White (H. P.)** Regional history of the railways of Great Britain. Vol. 2 Southern England, Newton Abbot, 1969. Vol. 3 Greater London. Newton Abbot, 1971.
- Williams (R. A.)** The London and Southwestern Railway. Vol. 1. Newton Abbot, 1968.
- Worcester City Museum.** Experimental archaeology. Worcester, 1972.

2. LOCAL

- Esher—Esher District L.H.S.** Putting Esher on the map. (a carte-bibliography.) Esher, 1972.
- Kelly's Directory of Esher.** London, 1967.
- Farnham—Farnham Museum Society.** A study of the flora of the Hog's Back. Farnham, 1965.
- Wade (A. G.)** Alice Holt Forest, its history and its Romano-British potteries. Guildford, 1949.
- Godalming—Dedman (S. C.)** J. E. Oglethorpe, the man and his mark. Godalming, 1972.
- Guildford—Woodward (G.) and Christophers (R. A.)** The Chained Library of the Royal Grammar School, Guildford: a catalogue. Guildford, 1972.
- Hascombe—Friends of Hascombe.** Introducing Hascombe. Hascombe, 1972.
- London—Barnes (G. L.)** London's redundant churches. London, 1972.
- London: Kingston.** The Kingston Bank.
- Kelly's Directory of Kingston.** London, 1968.
- Kelly's Directory of Surbiton.** London, 1967.
- London: Merton, Bartlett (W.)** History and antiquities of the parish of Wimbledon. East Ardsley, 1971.
- Milward (R. J.)** Tudor Wimbledon. Wimbledon, 1972.
- Montague (E. N.)** Mitcham Workhouse. Merton, 1972.
- Myson (N.) and Berry (J. G.)** Cannizano House, Wimbledon and its park. Wimbledon, 1972.
- London: Richmond.** Kelly's Directory of Richmond, Kew, Petersham and Ham. London, 1966.
- London: Southwark. Rocque (J.)** An exact survey of the Citys of London, Westminster, ye borough of Southwark and the country near 10 miles round London. (5½ in. to 1 mile). A plan of the cities of London and Westminster and Borough of Southwark. 26 in. to 1 mile. Lympne, 1971.
- London: Sutton, Marshall (C. J.)** History of Cheam and Sutton. East Ardsley, 1971.
- London: Tooting. Morden (W. E.)** The history of Tooting-Graveney. London, 1897.
- Reigate—Reigate Society.** Proposals for Reigate Town Centre. Reigate, 1972.

Reigate Corporation. Reigate Town Centre: Amended Report. Reigate, 1971.

Ripley—Bloxham (R. N.) The church of All Saints, Ripley. Guildford, 1937.

Walton-upon-Thames—Stonebanks (J.) Coway stakes at Walton-on-Thames. (W. & W. H.S. 9). Walton, 1972.

Weybridge—Barton (M. E.) The history of Hamm Court Farm. Weybridge 1972.

Surrey Local History Symposium

The eighth Local History Symposium organised jointly by the Surrey Local History Council and the Surrey Archaeological Society was held at the Dorking Halls on Saturday, November 11th, 1972, with Mr. K. W. Gravett as the new Chairman.

The speakers were: Mr. Uvedale Lambert, who developed the theme of early settlement by studying the villages round his native Blechingley in relation to the geology, place-names and Saxon government in the area; and Dr. E. M. Yates, who discussed physical and social controls on the early medieval settlement pattern with particular reference to the villages westward of Dorking and a possible ethnic element in determining Saxon and Jutish field systems.

Twenty organisations offered exhibits.

1. Nonsuch Antiquarian Society: geological maps and archaeological finds from Mesolithic, Iron Age and Roman sites near Ewell.
2. The Bourne Society: plans, drawings, models, pots and an aquamanile from the manor and iron-working site at Netherne Field.
3. Kingston-upon-Thames Archaeological Society: archives, illustrations and finds relating to Kingston bridges.
4. Holmesdale Natural History Club: records of the Club since its foundation in 1857, post-cards and finds from 1971-72 Merstham excavation.
5. Shere and Gomshall Local History Society: manor records, a map of 17th-18th century houses and photographs of their later development.
6. Farnham Museum Society: maps of the Saxon Settlement of Farnham based on Mrs. E. Manning's interpretation of place-names.
7. Mayford History Society: food vessels from a Romano-British site at Old Woking and illustrated record cards of historic buildings in the Woking district.
8. Domestic Buildings Research Group: models, pictures and slides resulting from a survey of 60 houses at Charlwood, once an iron-working town.
9. Surrey Record Office: a display of parish, Quarter Sessions, manor, estate, local authority and private documents illustrating parish history and particularly Godstone.
10. Blechingley Preservation Society: parish history illustrated by Rent Rolls, Tithe Award, the Clayton Survey, Poor Rate and pictures by E. Christie and J. Hassell.
11. Ockham Local History Society: a display of photographs of old Ockham houses grouped round an enlarged O.S. map. Old Estate and Tithe Maps.
12. Walton and Weybridge Local History Society: a map showing finds and old buildings by the Thames. A record of Walton-on-Thames graveyard in advance of "tidying".

13. Surrey Archaeological Society: a display to illustrate the Society's varied activities in excavation (in advance of the M23 and M25); in conservation (collaborating with the County Council over its list of antiquities and Conservation Areas); its library of books and pictures, its publications and visits.
14. Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society: finds from excavations in Church Meadow, Addington, disclosing a medieval field system and a 13th-18th Century occupation site.
15. Keston Primary School, Old Coussdon: collages, pictures and information sheets illustrating researches into Tudor and Georgian Coussdon—a sample from the Coussdon Childhood Event held in July.
16. Friends of Hascombe: maps, sale plans, postcards, documents and by-gones—part of an impressive Village Exhibition held last spring.
17. National Monuments Record: air photographs of prehistoric and historic settlement at Chertsey, Ewell, Blechingley, Betchworth, Ripley and Dorking.
18. Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society: Middle Bronze Age finds and Aurochs bones from Muckhatch Farm, Thorpe; and a record of the farm—in advance of the M25.
19. Weald and Dowland Open Air Museum: a display showing the reconstruction of historic buildings now in progress.
20. Periodicals: bulletins and other so-called ephemeral publications from the Surrey Archaeological, Bourne, Croydon, Nonsuch, Farnham and Walton Societies.

The writer's comment is that Surrey towns and villages, when called upon, can exercise quite sophisticated historical and archaeological techniques.

Whilst academic historians flounder in debatable generalisations, the value (and fascination) of local history is that it is local.

(James Batley).

(Dr. E. M. Yates has very kindly sent to the Editor three offprints of papers he has written concerning this area. These will in due course be deposited in the Society's Library. They are:

Yates, E. M. *The Settlement of North-West Sussex. The Sociological Review* II, 2, New Series, December, 1954. Keele University College of North Staffordshire.

Yates, E. M. *A Study of Settlement Patterns (the district of Reigate to Guildford). Field Studies* I, 3, 1961.

Yates, E. M. *Dark Age and Medieval Settlement on the Edge of Wastes and Forests (four areas, of which one is the Sussex Weald). Field Studies*, II, 2, 1965.—Editor).

Banstead: Galley Hills Barrow

The excavation of the northernmost of the remaining Galley Hills barrows took place between 6th-28th May. The barrow had been extensively damaged in recent years by the local Golf Course, and human remains were discovered. There was evidence of renewed and deliberate robbing and therefore the aim was to salvage what evidence might be present.

The remainder of the barrow was divided into three quadrants. It was covered with 20 cms. of modern loam. The body of the barrow was of a fine reddish brown sandy clay which lay on a 'floor' of small broken flint nodules 10 cms. deep. Below this was a layer of the same clay, sufficient

to level off the rather uneven surface of the bedrock. There was no evidence of a ditch.

Secondary features: One secondary pit and four secondary burials were found.

- (a) A rectangular pit, cut down into the chalk bedrock to a depth of 40 cms. Its purpose was not clear.
- (b) The remains of a disturbed burial, in the south-east quadrant of the barrow. It was incomplete and undoubtedly consisted of the remains recently uncovered and partially reinterred by the local groundsmen.
- (c) Approximately in the centre of the mound, 20 cms. below the surface, were isolated fragments of human bone. 20 cms. lower were the articulated remains of an in-situ burial laid with the head south-south-east. The skeleton was in a very poor condition and partly removed by the rectangular secondary pit. The body had been extended, the hands placed together over the pelvis. It was seemingly unaccompanied.
- (d) Two skeletons were found intact but off the mound, side by side and head to toe, the east skeleton with its head to the north, on the natural chalk, 20 cms. below the present surface. Both were remarkable in that their hands were crossed behind their backs. Both necks appeared to have suffered dislocation of the cervical vertebrae. There are several interpretations possible, but the implication might be that the bodies had been gallows victims. This is by no means proven, but the name Galley Hills, according to Grinsell, was derived from the word 'gallows'. There are no public records of a gibbet in this spot, the nearest is recorded at Ewell during the mid-sixteenth century. But the derivation of the name is as possible from 'gafoel', tax or tithe.

Primary Burial: A single extended burial with its feet to the east was placed at the base of a rectangular pit, 2.5m. by 1m. and sunk 2m. into the natural chalk. The backfill formed a rectangular mound above the natural for some 25 cms. The flint 'floor' stopped short at the backfill. The primary pit extended into the area of recent robbing but had not suffered much damage owing to its depth. However a circular pit had been dug vertically down to the bottom at the west end at some other period and the skull and upper half of the skeleton had been removed. What remained was in good condition, articulated below the upper arms. From the size of the bones the body appears to have been exceptionally large, approaching 6ft. 6ins. or above. Along the right side of the pelvis lay a split socketed iron spear head, its wooden haft still present. On the left side of the skeleton was a small iron knife. Higher in the fill were the remains of shield trappings, a sugar-loaf shield boss (umbo) with rivets and backing strip, two studs and a backing plate, and a single pin buckle, all made of iron and all in good condition. No other remains were observed here, not even in stain. Over the feet of the skeleton had been placed a bronze hanging bowl with two escutcheons. Some organic remains were inside it and string adhered to its exterior. The whole vessel had slumped badly, forcing the base into the rim. Under the left radius and ulna was a black powder suggestive of remains of a garment.

Interpretation: The iron objects with the primary burial are of Saxon date. The hanging bowl need not necessarily be contemporary with the armaments since frequently these bowls are found to be spoil from a late Roman context. Typologically the material fits into a working date of the seventh century A.D. The size of the skeleton, not the first of its kind,

viz. Farthingdown Man, 4 miles to the south-east would imply exceptional stature. The burial seems to be that of a Saxon warrior.

(D. Price-Williams)*

*Notes marked with an asterisk have been condensed from fuller reports sent in by the excavators.—Editor.

Capel: Excavation of Anstiebury Hillfort (TQ 153440)

By permission of the owner, Mr. Paul Fletcher, and the Department of the Environment a first season of excavation of the Iron Age hillfort of Anstiebury took place from July 8th to August 5th.

The primary objective was a careful examination of the defences in order to obtain details of their structure and chronology. A trench, 180ft. long by 10ft. wide, was excavated across the defences approximately 100ft. south of the east entrance. The defensive components proved to be an inner main rampart and ditch, an outer rampart and ditch, and finally a small counterscarp bank. The conclusion was that the defences were entirely of one build.

The inner rampart, 1, was 35ft. wide and 6ft. high above the old ground surface; it was composed of compact yellow sand and stone. The front of the rampart, to a width of 10ft., was carried downwards to a depth of 10ft., virtually to the same level as the bottom of the ditch; this front was composed of tightly packed rubble, backed with orange clay and faced with a massive stone revetment, still 4ft. high. The large blocks of sandstone had been pitched to the left so as to bond, and also on a batter so that the revetment formed the inner face of the ditch. In profile, Ditch 1 was slightly rounded, 14ft. wide and 7ft. deep; much of the filling consisted of the original stone face of the rampart. The vertical distance between the bottom of Ditch 1 and the crest of Rampart 1 is even today nearly 20ft.

Rampart 2 was extremely wide, approximately 50ft., but only 2½ft. high; the effect is to produce a virtually flat platform on the original gentle slope, no doubt for tactical reasons. Ditch 2 had a shallow V-shaped profile, 16ft. wide and 6ft. deep, while the counterscarp bank was 24ft. wide and 3ft. high. Overall, the defences were 140ft. wide.

Behind Rampart 1 there were slight indications of occupation on the old ground surface and a small group of pottery was recovered. In the hope of increasing the yield, seven trenches, 6ft. by 6ft., were cut behind the rampart along the length of the southern defences but, apart from two rims, the yield was negligible. Finally, a trench 10ft. by 12ft. was opened behind the rampart close to the original defence section and this was rather more productive. The pottery is characteristic of the final phase of the Surrey Iron Age, most typical being sherds of dark-faced globular jars with a soapy finish and occasional decoration of lightly incised lines accompanied by dots or punctuation; reminiscent of such sites as Hawk's Hill (latest phase), Wisley, W. Clendon, Charterhouse, Ewell, Ashted, etc.

The apparent lack of occupation internally (a 20 ft. square was opened at the highest point but was quite negative), coupled with the virtual lack of silting in Ditch 1 before the stone front of the rampart was thrown down, suggests that the hill-fort was constructed as a refuge but never fully used, if at all. A terminus ante quem is provided by a distinctive rubbish layer in Ditch 2, which contained a Romano-British pottery group (Samian and coarse ware) of c. A.D. 50-60 but over 2ft. of fill had already accumulated in the ditch before this layer formed.

Similar pottery, though sparser, was also recovered from the upper rubble filling of Ditch 1. As a working hypothesis, construction, abandonment and destruction of the hill-fort may be thought to have been one brief episode within the final half-century B.C.

It is perhaps worth emphasizing that the Anstiebury defences are comparatively sophisticated: the careful revetment of Rampart 1, with the use of pitched sandstone blocks, and the broad flat Rampart 2, presumably designed as a 'killing ground' for slingers stationed on the parapet of Rampart 1. Structurally, the site contrasts strongly with the paucity of artefacts so characteristic of many of these Wealden sites, but at least in design Anstiebury can hardly be held to be the work of a poor and backward Iron Age population.

It is hoped to resume work in 1973 to examine the entrance. The provisional dates are Monday July 9th to Saturday August 4th.

(F. H. Thompson)*

Farnborough: Excavations at Farnborough Hill, Hampshire. SU 876566

Last year's excavations from 22nd July-6th August concentrated on the area round the late medieval kiln discovered as a result of the 1971 survey.

The Kiln

The plan that emerged was of a horse-shoe shaped kiln with a single flue constructed on a foundation of clay spread over the ground surface, which formed the floor of the kiln and extended outside it. No walls survived, and the plan could only be traced by the reddened area where the base of the walls had rested. Some large Bagshot sarsens embedded in the ground in line with the back wall, suggested a chimney, needing the support of a more solid foundation than the spread of clay by itself. The maximum dimensions inside the kiln were found to be about four feet in length and breadth, but a curved wall forming a spur joined the west wall of the kiln in such a way that it would shelter the stoke hole from south-westerly winds. The stoke hole area itself was completely destroyed by a war-time air-raid shelter.

A small hearth was discovered some 20 feet from the kiln itself, possibly where the potters cooked themselves a meal.

The Pottery

The Pottery found last year is of considerable archaeological interest for two reasons. It all seems likely to have come from this one kiln, which probably did not have a very long life. It is especially interesting because it is a mixture of medieval forms in a typical sandy medieval fabric, and of a range of quite different smaller vessels in the grit-free post-medieval fabric that is standard in the 16th century kilns. The kiln belongs to a transitional period when the post-medieval ware was being developed, and the medieval forms present show that this was in the 15th century. One or two of the post-medieval types are very similar to vessels still current about 1520.

(F. W. Holling).

Ockham: Monumental Brass

The brass of John and Margaret Weston (d. 1483 and 1475) in Ockham Church was recently repaired and refixed by Mr. B. S. H. Egan. This operation provided confirmation of Mill Stephenson's conjecture that the brass was a palimpsest, the inscription on the underside commemorating Edward Warmyngton, "at one time citizen and grocer of London", who died in 1462. The records of the Grocers' Company show that Warmyng-

ton was Third Warden of the company in 1455, but further information concerning him, and in particular the place of his burial, would be much appreciated by the writer, whose address is: The Rev. Canon A. R. Winnett, Ph.D., Ockham Rectory, Woking, Surrey (Ripley 3358).

CONFERENCE

Industrial Monument Conservation: First International Congress

The FIOCCIM congress will take place at Ironbridge, Shropshire from 29th May to 5th June 1973 with accommodation at Attingham Park near Shrewsbury. Seven working sessions will deal with various aspects of the subject including conservation philosophy and legislation, practical techniques for areas, structures and machinery, and the organisation and management of projects and open air museums. There will be two full-day visits and four afternoon visits; and the works of Telford, Brunel and Arkwright form the themes of the full-day Menai Bridge, Bristol or Cromford visits. Ironbridge is the site of the world's first cast iron bridge (1779) and one visit will include the world's first iron-framed building (1791, Shrewsbury).

The papers at the FIOCCIM congress will be published as Transactions, availability and price not yet known. The final date for booking is 1st February, 1973 and details of the £55 all-inclusive congress are available from N. Cossons, Director, Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust, Church Hill, Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire.

(R. M. S. Hall).

SYMPOSIA

The next Surrey Local History Council's Symposium will be held at the Dorking Halls on Saturday, 17th November.

Further details of the Surrey Archaeological Society's Symposium on 28th April will be circulated with Bulletin 95.

COURSES

Aspects of Roman Britain (see Bulletin No. 93)

The following dates have now been arranged—February 9th, February 23rd, March 9th, March 23rd, April 13th and either February 16th or March 30th, probably the latter (all Fridays). The lectures will take place at the Committee Room, Farnham Council Offices, South Street, Farnham. For further details of some of these lectures see under Meetings, or telephone David Bird on Guildford 32454.

MEETINGS

FEBRUARY

Friday 9th, 8.15 p.m.

ARCHAEOLOGY: DISCOVERY FROM AERIAL OBSERVATION. Talk by J. N. Hampton to Merton H.S. in the Lecture Room, Morden Library, Morden Road, Morden.

Tuesday 13th, 8 p.m.

TREASURE TROVE: THE LAW AND TREASURE MACHINES. Talk by G. de G. Parminter to Egham-by-Runnymede H.S. at the Library, Strode's School, High Street, Egham. Visitors welcome—12½p (Juniors 5p).

Tuesday 13th, 8 p.m.

MEDIEVAL FARMHOUSES AND COTTAGES IN SURREY. Talk by Joan Harding to Kingston upon Thames A.S. in the Lecture Hall, Kingston Museum, Fairfield West, Kingston upon Thames.

Thursday 15th, 7.30 p.m.

MEDIEVAL LONDON. Talk by T. F. T. Baker to Clapham A.S. in St. Luke's Hall, Ramsden Road, S.W.12.

Thursday 15th, 7.45 p.m.

HISTORIC MAPS. Perusal for the Bourne Society by A. P. Glover and Basil Cracknell at the Study Room, Central Library, Katharine Street, Croydon.

Saturday 17th, 3 p.m.

THE RAILWAY IN WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE. Talk by J. W. Lindus Forge to Walton & Weybridge L.H.S. at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall.

Thursday 22nd, 8 p.m.

THE ECOLOGY OF OUR DISTRICT (Part 2). Talk by D. M. Elcome to Oxted & District H.S. at Oxted County School, Blue House Lane, Oxted.

Friday 23rd, 8 p.m.

ROMAN URBAN LIFE. Talk by H. Chapman to Wandsworth H.S. at The Friends Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street.

MARCH

Thursday 1st, 8 p.m.

INTRODUCTION TO GODSTONE. Various speakers on local history and archaeology in the area to The Bourne Society at The Barn, Godstone.

Saturday 3rd, 2.30 p.m.

A.G.M. THE BOURNE SOCIETY, followed by History from the Air, Talk by J. N. Hampton, and Further News from Netherne, Talk by Lesley Ketteringham, at Taunton Manor High School, Coulsdon.

Monday 5th, 8 p.m.

THE BASINGSTOKE CANAL. Talk by a lecturer from the Surrey and Hampshire Canal Society to Mayford H.S. at Mayford Village Hall.

Tuesday 6th, 5.45 p.m.

ROMAN TRADITION AND OTHER INFLUENCES ON EUROPEAN CLASSICAL GARDENS. Public Lecture by Professor P. Grimal at University of London Institute of Archaeology (In association with the Institute of Classical Studies) 31-34 Gordon Square, London W.C.1. Admission free without ticket.

Wednesday 7th, 8 p.m.

COMMON OR GARDEN GENEALOGY. Talk by J. Hayward to Non-such A.S. at Glyn Hall, Cheam Road, Ewell.

Wednesday 7th, 8.15 p.m.

THE SHEPPERTON STORY. Talk by V. Goslin to Walton & Weybridge L.H.S. at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall.

Thursday 8th, 8 p.m.

THE EXCAVATION AT NETHERNE. Talk by Lesley Ketteringham

to Oxted & District H.S. at Oxted County School, Blue House Lane, Oxted.

Friday 9th, 7.30 p.m.

FACTION AND PATRONAGE IN TUDOR ENGLAND. Annual Sixth Form and Students' Lecture by Dr. E. W. Ives at The Royal Grammar School, Guildford.

Friday 9th, 7.45 p.m.

ROMAN BRITAIN FROM THE AIR. Talk by J. N. Hampton to Farnham M.S. and S.A.S. in Committee Room, Farnham Council Offices, South Street, Farnham.

Friday 9th, 8.15 p.m.

MERTON AND THE NEW WORLD. Talk by Miss E. M. Jowett to Merton H.S. in the Lecture Room, Morden Library, Morden Road, Morden.

Saturday 10th, 3 p.m.

OLD FARMHOUSES AND COTTAGES IN SURREY. Talk by Joan Harding to Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington A.S. in the Darby and Joan Hall, Cooper Crescent, Nightingale Road, Carshalton.

Tuesday 13th, 8 p.m.

A.G.M. Egham-by-Runnymede H.S.

Tuesday 13th, 8 p.m.

PROBLEMS OF CONSERVATION IN NORTH EAST SURREY. Talk by N. Nail to Kingston upon Thames A.S. in the Lecture Hall, Kingston Museum, Fairfield Road, Kingston upon Thames.

Thursday 15th, 7.30 p.m.

HISTORY OF THE POSTAGE STAMP. Talk by A. Buttery to Clapham A.S. in St. Luke's Hall, Ramsden Road, S.W.12.

Thursday 15th, 7.45 p.m.

PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN EWELL. Talk by F. Pemberton to Croydon N.H. & S.S. at George St. Congregational Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon.

Saturday 17th

S.A.S. VISIT TO BETCHWORTH AND BROCKHAM

Arranged by Mr. R. H. G. Leveson Gower and Mr. R. M. S. Hall

11.00 a.m. By kind permission of Maj. Gen. E. H. Goulburn, D.S.O., Dep. Lieut. visit Betchworth House (at the S. end of the village—TQ 211495).

2.15 p.m. Visit Brockham Museum (Admission 10p) located in the old quarry on the North Downs, which has a collection of steam and internal combustion locomotives illustrating the various types used on quarry—and brewery—railways, together with the main types of wagons, pointwork and the like. Kiln remains are still extant in the disused quarry. Stout footwear is recommended.

The museum can be reached by a 'white' road leading N.E. from A25 at TQ 196505, passing immediately to the left of farm buildings.

Tickets (members 15p, visitors 20p, students half price, children under 16 accompanied by an adult free) from Mrs. Major, 3 Riversdale Road, Thames Ditton, KT7 0QL.

Tuesday 20th, 5.45 p.m.

EXCAVATIONS AT SWANSCOMBE, 1972. Public Lecture by Dr. J. d'A. Waechter at University of London Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London W.C.1. Admission free without ticket.

Friday 23rd, 7.45 p.m.

CROYDON'S PARKS. Talk by B. J. Salter to The Bourne Society at Purley Library.

Friday 23rd, 7.45 p.m.

RAPSLEY ROMAN VILLA AND ITS CONTEXT IN SURREY. Talk by Rosamond Hanworth to Farnham M.S. and S.A.S. in Committee Room, Farnham Council Offices, South Street, Farnham.

Friday 30th, 8 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY. Talk by Michael Bussell to Wandsworth H.S. at The Friends Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street.

Next Issue

The next issue of the Bulletin will be in March. Copy for this issue is required by 11th February.

Michael Woodfield

would be delighted to undertake your

Photography

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