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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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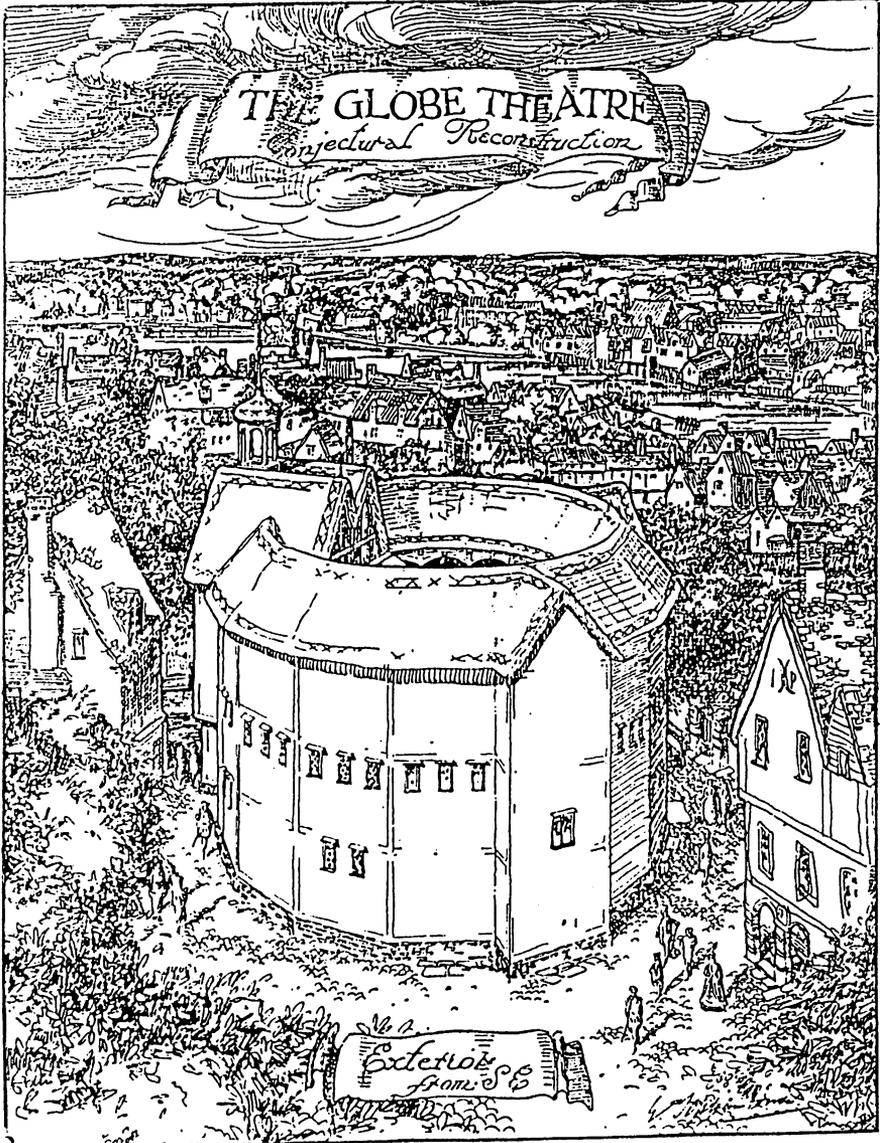
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Bulletin

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Frontispiece: An earlier reconstruction of The Globe by G Topham Forrest, from "The Site of the Globe Playhouse Southwark" by W W Braines, 1924.

The Reconstructed Globe

Dennis Turner

The production of a full scale 'working model' renders concrete and tests the abstractions that usually only arise in an archaeologist's mind. Wonderful things can now be done with CAD (witness the incredible 'reconstruction' of the monastery of Cluny that has been undertaken) but there is nothing to take the place of genuine full-scale, walk-in and 'living' archaeology. Although, according to Andrew Gurr (in Mulryne and Shewring 1997, 27) this is at least the twentieth reconstruction of Shakespeare's Globe attempted in the last 200 years, it is the first to have been built at Bankside.

The original Globe of 1599 was built to house the plays of Shakespeare and it is thought that the second Globe (1613), on which the reconstructed Globe has been modelled, was itself in many respects a copy of the first Globe. The reconstruction therefore has international dramatic, academic and educational roles and the project works at several levels: social and popular as well as intellectual. It has been claimed that the new Globe is more than a reconstruction of an historic building but has the potential to reproduce today the role the original Globe played in the social, recreational and intellectual life of Elizabethan and Jacobean communities. Recreating the intellectual and social climate of Elizabethan and Jacobean England is clearly impossible but what has been built in Southwark can be a means of recapturing what the original Globe embodied — something simultaneously popular and profound.

A book (Mulryne and Shewring 1997) was published to accompany the opening of the first full season and there have already been several articles and television programmes describing the insights that arose from performing Shakespeare's plays during the preliminary season in a space closely resembling that for which they were written (eg Riley 1996, 16). It has even been claimed that understanding of the texts has been increased. The majority of Shakespeare's plays were not written for an elite and the intellectual dimension in Elizabethan and Jacobean society embraced a populist element usually absent when the word is used today.

Mr Jon Greenfield, project architect, has claimed (Riley 1996, 15-16) that going back to the original plans, materials and methods of construction as far as we know them involved relearning architectural, building and craft principles that the modern world has lost — but this claim encourages the uncharitable thought that there could have been insufficient consultation with bodies like the Weald and Downland Museum. As with projects at the Weald and Downland Museum, work on the Globe challenged any assumption that the present age might somehow be more intellectual and that mental processes used by a 20th century carpenter might be more advanced than those of his Elizabethan counterpart.

Riley reports the insights into Elizabethan mathematics described by Greenfield. In the construction of the original Globe, numbers and fractions had to be manipulated mentally. Numbers as entities had far greater significance than in the modern world and Greenfield has explained how this regard for numbers, coupled with an understanding of architectural proportion and how it related to musical proportion created a holistic view on the part of the original Globe builders. Once the project to reconstruct the Globe got under way, practical problems to be overcome included finding craftsmen who understood traditional materials and convincing the authorities that a building created from Elizabethan materials can meet modern fire regulations.

Jean Wilson, in a long and critical review of the volume edited by Mulryne and Shewring, and indeed of the project as a whole, highlights the ambiguous (or even

tenuous) nature of the documentary and cartographic evidence and the dangers of Disneyfication inherent in the project's links to tourism. Archaeological evidence for the Rose and Globe theatres came to light too late to be fully taken account of in the reconstruction project — the stage, at least, would seem to be the wrong shape. Among the many criticisms offered by Dr Wilson is a complaint that the way the exterior has been reconstructed is influenced more by the representation in Laurence Olivier's *Henry V* (itself an exercise in political propaganda) than by what modern scholarship might suggest: 'there is no trace here of the splendours against which Elizabethan theologians fulminated.' The Elizabethan and Jacobean playhouses were probably plastered and decorated externally.

The many caveats notwithstanding, an enormous debt of gratitude is owed to the prime movers in the reconstruction of the Globe on Bankside: Sam Wanamaker, the American actor and film producer, and Theo Crosby, an architect and partner in the visionary firm 'Pentagram' — both of whom, sadly, died before the reconstructed theatre was opened to the public. The Pentagram Design Partnership have always been concerned with the way that the design-related disciplines of architecture, graphics and illustration relate to the commercial and intellectual communities in which they exist — and this applies in the historic context as much as in the contemporary (c.f. Crosby 1970).

References

Crosby, T 1970 *The Necessary Monument*.

Mulryne, J R and Shewring, M (ed) 1997 *Shakespeare's Globe Rebuilt*.

Riley, A 1996 Globe theatre reconstruction, *RSA Journal* 144/5472, 15-16.

Wilson, J 1997 The Great Globe itself: Sam Wanamaker's 'Shakespeare's Globe', *Antiquity* 71(273), 738-44.

Wanborough Great Barn

Peter Gray

This well known and important medieval timber framed barn has recently been restored for Guildford Borough Council. This work has been the occasion for a detailed survey of the building and provided the opportunity for some accurate dating of the timbers.

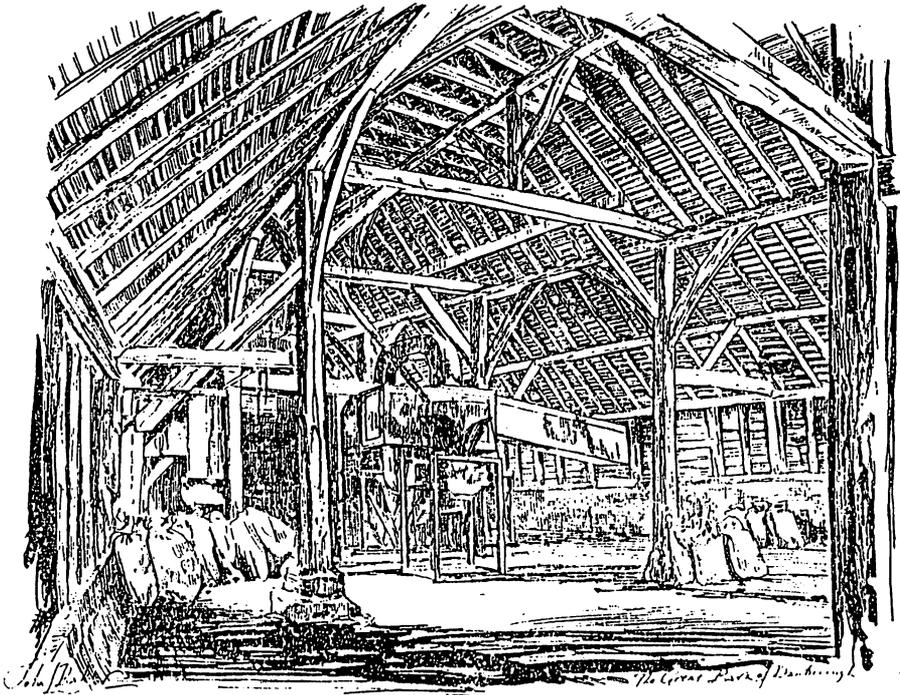
The barn has three main periods: the initial build when it was seven bays long with a central threshing floor and aisles on both sides; a subsequent alteration when three of the four lengths of aisles were widened, for some odd reason, by only 0.5m; and finally, the addition of an aisle at the west end.

A dendrochronological examination by Ian Tyers of Sheffield University has shown that the original building was constructed mainly of timber felled in or shortly after 1388, a date which fits well from earlier estimates based on the style of crown posts and other structural details. The alteration to the aisles was constructed of timber felled in the autumn of 1705.

Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of the survey concerned earlier timbers incorporated into the original building. Two octagonal posts clearly came from a particularly fine building, but which it was is unknown. They have been dated to some time between 1309 and 1354, remarkably close to the 1388 date for the barn. The building must have been sufficiently grand for it to be mentioned in documents, although whether they still exist is a problem for others. Three other posts and a tie beam came from a taller wider building, almost certainly a barn. But what was it and where? And why were more of the timbers not incorporated into the barn? The size of the timbers is such that they are not likely to have been brought far. Most intriguing though is the evidence that the posts have been cut down by 2" or 3" on *three* faces, a very great and apparently quite pointless effort when just one cut could surely have

achieved the same result. Unfortunately the felling date of the timber could not be ascertained although unused mortises make a 13th century date quite possible. Can anyone provide a possible scenario for the facts?

The building will be open to the public for exhibitions and similar events between Easter and September.



Interior of Wanborough Great Barn.

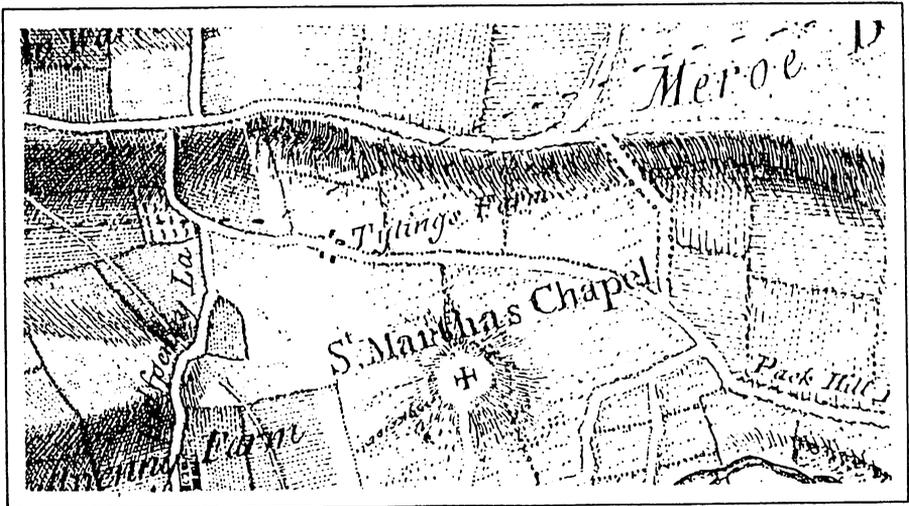
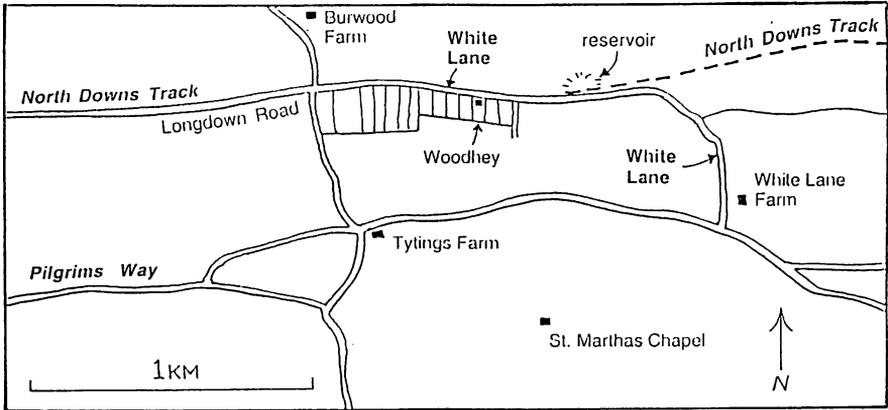
Drawing by John L. Baker, first published in "Wanborough: From White Barrow to World War" by Gillian Drew 1993.

The White Lane section of the North Downs Trackway *Helen Davies*

White Lane is a section of the North Downs Trackway, running in an east-west direction, abutting the Downs on its north side with St Martha's Hill to the south. Ivan Margary has written extensively about the North Downs Trackway, which is one of the most important routes in Britain, and certainly the most important in southern England. It was the main route followed by prehistoric man across southern England from the Continent, the ridgeway along the Downs forming a trackway towards Wiltshire and the West Country which would remain in use in the present day in sections of trackway, drove road and modern road.

The North Downs Trackway follows the ridgeway from the Channel coast at a point between Dover and Folkestone, towards Tatsfield and Merstham, Reigate Hill, Box Hill, Ranmore Common, Newlands Corner, White Lane, Longdown Road, Pewley Down, Pewley Hill, fording the River Wey, up The Mount and along the section known as the Hog's Back Trackway, via Farnham and on to the West Country.

The Hog's Back Trackway section is defined by a substantial bank on either side, with traces of a likely ditch. There is also substantial banking along the north side of the path leading from Pewley Down into Longdown Road (the south side has been developed for housing thus removing evidence of any bank). Evidence of a bank



Top: Area of the White Lane section of the North Downs Trackway.
 Bottom: The same area according to Roque's map of 1768.

continues along White Lane, forming the front boundaries of the houses, while the opposite side of the road is bordered by a substantial hedgerow which widens out part way along the road into an area of coppice.

Attention was drawn by the owner of 'Woodhay' in White Lane to the hedge bordering the front of the house, because of the number of species it contains and the possibility that it might be a hedge of ancient origin. The owner has allowed the hedge to continue growing with no form of cultivation or modification to the species within it.

The hedge is about 3m wide and 27.4m in length plus about 4.5m which abuts the vegetation of the east boundary of the house. Twelve species were identified in the 30yd (27.4m) section: Holly predominates, with coppiced hazel on the bank, blackthorn, buckthorn, hawthorn, field maple, wild privet, spindle, sycamore, wayfaring tree, wild rose and yew. Possibly the hedge was originally planted as a hawthorn hedge with holly as a boundary timber tree, or as a mixed hawthorn/holly hedge. A conifer immediately beside the gate was ignored as this is not on the approved list of hedgerow species. Along the short section between the entrance gate

and the west boundary of the house, good evidence of a bank continues, with field maple, hawthorn, holly and sycamore present.

Part of the east boundary of 'Woodhay' was examined along the first 20yds (18m) which borders the front garden area. This section contains garden plantings but also includes hedgerow species: buckthorn, hawthorn, hazel, holly, wild privet, spindle, sycamore, travellers joy and wayfaring tree. The remaining boundary vegetation comprises mainly garden plantings. This boundary may be the remnant of an original boundary of similar nature to the hedge bordering the road. House building began in the early part of the 20th century on the south side of White Lane on the land sold by the Duke of Northumberland, and there are still fields between the houses and the rise of St Martha's Hill. It is possible therefore that in some cases the garden boundaries follow the lines of original hedgerow field divisions.

Despite some modification, the vegetation forming the front boundaries of the houses in White Lane retains a number of hedgerow species including hawthorn, wild privet, sycamore, beech, hazel, elder, field maple, wild rose, holly, buckthorn, yew, wayfaring tree and spindle, with ash coming in towards the Newlands Corner end of the road. Indeed, some individual hedges remain rich in species, with an example of ten species, and other examples of five, six and seven species.

Because of the number of species, it is likely that the 'Woodhay' hedge forms part of a much longer hedgerow of considerable age. It was decided, therefore, to carry out a more specific survey along White Lane. However, because of some occasional modification to the hedgerow in front of the houses and removal of sections to provide entrance drives, the hedgerow on the north side of White Lane was used for recording purposes. This, it was hoped, would provide a picture of what the hedge along the south side of the road would have been like before the houses were built.

An arbitrary starting point was established at the east end of White Lane, at a traffic sign indicating the right hand bend in the road towards St Martha's. The first four 30yd sections follow a field edge on the south side before the first house is reached, and in this case it was decided to record the hedge on both sides of the road. The number of species recorded for the hedge on the south side gave an average over these four sections of 10.3 species, and on the north side of 9.3 species. There is also evidence that the hedge following the field edge has been managed in the past.

The survey then continued along the hedge on the north side of White Lane and a further seventeen 30yd sections were recorded, working from a footpath which runs through the vegetation. In all, twenty one sections were recorded, the finish point being the entrance road to the reservoir. The footpath ends shortly after this point and it was deemed too hazardous to continue the survey due to the volume of traffic along this narrow little road.

The survey gave an average of 9.1 species overall, the lowest number of species recorded in a 30yd section being 7, the highest recorded being 13. Overall, the species are ash, blackthorn, buckthorn, chestnut, crab apple, elder, hawthorn, hazel, holly, field maple, hornbeam, oak, wild privet, spindle, sycamore, wayfaring tree, travellers joy, wild rose and yew.

A short distance further on, the hedgerow widens into an area of hazel coppice which measures some 30m at the widest point across the coppice from the road edge to the field bank on the north side. Species growing within this coppice in addition to hazel include field maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, buckthorn, sycamore, wild privet, elder, holly, yew and spindle.

The species average obtained over the twenty one sections along the hedge on the north side of White Lane could suggest that the hedge dates back possibly to about the 12thC. It is also suggested that the hedge on the south side of White Lane is contemporary with that recorded on the north side. However, due to the difficulties of

independent dating, more documentary evidence relating to the use and evolution of the land on either side of White Lane will continue in order to better place the hedge in its context.

References

Ivan D Margary, 1952. *The North Downs Main Trackways*. SyAS Collections, Vol 52, pp 29-31.
Ivan D Margary, 1953. *The North Downs Main Trackway and the Pilgrims' Way*. The Archaeological Journal, Vol 109, pp 37-53.

If readers can provide information on the early background to the area around White Lane, or know of documentary sources, Helen Davies would be very glad to hear from them.

A Witch Bottle from London Road, Reigate

David Williams

During excavation of a buried fragment of a 17th century house at 12-14 London Road, Reigate in 1993 (*Bulletin* 275) a complete glass wine bottle dating to c1700 was found upturned at an angle in a hollow at the edge of a chalk floor within the building. The bottle was both corked and half full of liquid. To test whether the bottle contained wine the liquid contents were examined by Corkwise Limited at Ockley with funding freely provided by Denbies Wine Estate. Upon piercing the cork considerable pressure was released and a sample of the liquid was then injected onto a gas chromatography column. The resultant analysis showed that alcohol was present in only a minute quantity (less than 0.02% vol) and that the, more or less colourless, liquid was therefore not alcohol based or similar. The possibility that this was a witch bottle that may have contained the supposed victim's urine had always been a possibility so the cork was next removed and the contents strained. This resulted in the recovery of nine bent bronze pins. A sample of the liquid was then despatched for analysis to Reading Scientific Services Ltd, with funding provided by the owner of the site, the Turvey Corporation. No urine, unfortunately, was detected in the sample.

While the nature of the liquid thus remains uncertain, the bent pins unquestionably identify the bottle as a witch bottle, a counter measure against supposed witchcraft. Stoneware Bellamine bottles were more commonly used for the purpose throughout the 17th century but the Reigate glass bottle is later and can hardly be earlier than around 1700. The survival of the liquid contents of witch bottles seems to be rare if not unknown and it is unfortunate that the contents have defied identification in this case. One wonders whether urine may have lost its acid content over 300 years?

COUNCIL NEWS

At a meeting held on 6th October, Council agreed that Trustee Insurance should be taken out by the Society in view of the responsibilities placed upon elected members of Council, as Charity Trustees, by the Charity Commission. This decision will need to be ratified by a Special Meeting of the Society to be held immediately following the Annual General Meeting on the 7th December.

Council approved proposals to produce and publish a popular book covering the development of Surrey from prehistoric to recent times, with a thematic format. Publication is anticipated by the end of 1999.

Council also approved a loan to the Lowfield Heath Windmill Trust to enable restoration work to proceed, pending receipt of Lottery funding.

The dates of Council meetings during 1998 are:

- 23rd January at Salters, Guildford
- 24th April at the Leatherhead Institute
- 17th July at Salters, Guildford
- 2nd October at Salters, Guildford

The Society now has an E-mail address: Surreyarch@compuserve.com

Bulletin Copy Dates for 1998

Notice to all members, and especially local secretaries of affiliated groups and intending contributors of dates, notes, etc. The first thing to do with your new diary is make notes of the following dates. It is important to note that it is always about twenty-six days after any copy date that the familiar brown envelope flops on the mat. For all diary and event notices, make sure by giving at least two months advance notice: several October lectures were not flagged-up in the *Bulletin* this year because programmes were received too late.

No:	Copy Deadline	Publication Date
317	2nd January	28th January
318	13th February	11th March
319	27th March	22nd April
320	1st May	27th May
321	5th June	1st July
322	10th July	5th August
323	21st August	16th September
324	2nd October	28th October
325	6th November	2nd December

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Tony Clark left a number of his excavations unpublished and we are trying to collect as much information as possible with a view to rectifying this situation. The site archives in our possession are far from complete and we are appealing for information from anyone who worked with Tony in the 1960's and might have photographs or other records of his sites. At present we are working on:

Coneyhurst Gill, Cranleigh. An undated water-powered bloomery site excavated in 1961 and possibly also in 1947. Associated with this site were sections dug across the Rowhook–Farley Heath Romano-British branch road at *Sayers Croft*, and at *Cobblers Brook, Ewhurst*.

East Shalford Manor (possible site of). A medieval moated site which also produced Romano-British material, excavated in 1962.

The Wen Barrow. A barrow on the Hog's Back in Wanborough excavated in 1966.

Other sites which may be considered later are the possible Romano-British road on the Surrey Science Research Park in Guildford, and various sections across Stane Street in the Mickleham area. If you have any information which would help us please contact Steve Dyer on 0181 890 0305, or Judie English on 01483 276724.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

"A Guide to the Industrial History of Epsom and Ewell" by Peter Wakefield.

This, the latest District Guide to be published, will be available from local shops, museums and libraries, but we invite members (and others) to order direct from the Group if at all possible.

The book costs £5.50 and may be obtained from SIHG, Donard, East Street, Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT23 4QX. Please make cheques payable to 'SIHG'; there is no additional charge for postage and packing.

With the publication of this book the Group has now produced guides for each of the

local authority districts and boroughs in the county. Two of the earlier ones, Elmbridge and Waverley, were in a different format and completely new books for these boroughs will be available in the next few months.

“Gunpowder to Grand Prix”

We are hoping that this, our general history of Surrey industries, will be published early in 1998. The publisher needs some more reserved copies ordered before he will guarantee production and if any member wishes to have a copy we urge them to reserve them as soon as possible. If you wish to receive a form with which to reserve a numbered copy of the book at the reduced price please write to the address above or telephone our secretary, Peter Tarplee, on 01372 452301.

Conservation Plaque

This year the Group held its AGM at Cobham Village Hall, after which John Ball, the chairman of Cobham Mill Preservation Trust gave a short description of the work carried out by the Trust, and others, to restore the mill to working order. It is now claimed to be the only working watermill in Surrey.

In recognition of the work done to restore the mill, the SIHG Conservation Plaque for 1997 was awarded to the Trust. Surrey Archaeological Society President, Richard Muir, presented the plaque to John Ball at the end of the meeting. Following the proceedings in the Village Hall we visited the mill and received guided tours from members of the preservation trust.

Visit to Portsmouth Dockyard

John Mills

On a bright sunny day in July, nineteen members of SIHG visited Portsmouth Dockyard. This was no ordinary visit to see the *Mary Rose* or the *Victory*, but a special one, arranged by Gordon Knowles, to see behind the scenes. So, instead of starting at the *Victory Gate*, where the public normally enter the dockyard, we entered at the *Unicorn Gate* used by the dockyard employees, where we were all issued with special passes. To my shame I was the only one who lost my pass but fortunately I was not detained at ‘Her Majesty’s Pleasure’.

The Royal Portsmouth Dockyard has a history going back to the 12th century but the oldest surviving buildings date from the end of the 17th century. One of these was called ‘The Old Factory’ where at one time 1300 people worked. Now, like many other old buildings we saw, it has been converted to a store. Other historic buildings included an 1850 armour plate shop, the ‘*Victory Building*’ which is still the official home of the Second Sea Lord and the *Double Ropehouse* built in 1760 and rebuilt in 1776. A very different old building which still serves its original purpose is *St Anne’s Church*. This brick Georgian structure, built in 1785, has many memorial plaques, one of which was especially tragic as it commemorated the peacetime death of several hundred seamen when their ship, *HMS Eurydice*, capsized and sank in a sudden squall off the *Isle of Wight* in 1878.

Over the centuries there have been many major expansions and other changes in the dockyard as it kept in the forefront of technology. Probably the most important of these was the ‘*Great Extension*’ in the latter half of the 19th century which was required to cope with steam powered iron ships. The dockyard was doubled in size by enclosing and excavating 180 acres of mudflats for new docks and basins. The vast amount of spoil this produced was dumped on other mudflats to create ‘*Whale Island*’ which was later adapted for use as a gunnery school. The use of caissons (pronounced ‘*kassoons*’) for enclosing dry docks was explained to us. An extensive rail network was created, of which only a few lengths of rail embedded in the tarmac of one of the numerous busy roads can now be seen. The yard also had its own gas works and a power station whose chimney is now the only visible remains.

Among the many warships we saw in the docks were the aircraft carriers HMS *Invincible* and HMS *Ark Royal*, which, of course, we were not allowed to board. The destroyer HMS *Bristol*, which saw service in the Falklands war, is now a training ship permanently stationed at Portsmouth. A surprising ship to see was an East German frigate. This had been bought very cheaply for use as target practise but the plan had to be abandoned when it was discovered that there was asbestos and other toxic materials aboard which would have been released into the atmosphere when the ship was shot at. The future of this boat is still undecided.

We were told that a design problem of modern warships is the danger of them being top heavy, because missile launchers on the top deck were heavier than the former guns, and the gas turbines used to drive the propellers are much lighter than the steam or diesel engines formerly used.

After lunch was the highlight of the tour when we were taken to see Marc Isambard Brunel's block making shop. In those days sailing ships required numerous wooden pulley blocks, the demand for which greatly increased during the Napoleonic Wars. Realising this Brunel devised machinery to manufacture them on an almost mass production basis. In fact only 10 men were required to produce 140,000 blocks per year, which previously would have required 110 men. The listed historic building which housed this machinery was erected in 1799 over a reservoir used in emptying and filling adjacent dry docks.

An incidental piece of information given to us was the origin of the 'Broad Arrow' government mark. In medieval times individual barons made their own weapons, an arrangement that was then satisfactory as weapons did not have to be interchangeable. But when guns were introduced interchangeability became essential. The government achieved this by marking all standardised weapons with a 'Broad Arrow' wherever they were made. In this way the 'Broad Arrow' became a mark like the 'Kitemark' of the British Standards Institution.

First published in the SIHG Newsletter No. 99, September 1997; with thanks.

MISCELLANY

Swan's Nest Eyot

M E Blackman

The 1784-1806 volume of Court Rolls for the Manor of Walton Leigh (SRO 97/2/5) contains the following entry:

Court Baron, 21 Nov.1785

At this Court after proclamation having been made for the Heirs of Mrs Dulcibella Darby to come in and be admitted, came George Darby of Sunbury, Mdx, Esq., Vice Admiral of H.M.'s Squadron of the White and produced last will and testament of Dulcibella Darby dated 16 June 1780 whereby she gave to her brother-in-law George Darby All that Eyott held by her of this manor. George Darby was admitted to the Eyott lying in the River Thames known as Swan's Nest in parish of Sunbury.

A map in Vol. II of Thacker's "*The Thames Highway*" (1920, 427) shows that an alternative name for Swan's Nest was Collingridge Ait, and that it lay on the Sunbury side of the river close to that village. The name "*Swan's Rest Island*" is shown on the eastern half of an island depicted on an OS 6 inch to 1 mile map of 1962 (sheet TQ 16 NW), in which, interestingly, the county boundary includes it in Surrey.

From the July issue of "Dial Stone", with thanks.

The Grade II Listing of 58 Onslow Road, Hersham

Under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 the Secretary of State for the Department of National Heritage has amended the list of

buildings of special or historic interest situated in the Borough of Elmbridge by adding the following building:

House and studio. 1961-2 by Rodney Gordon for himself. Light steel frame of 6" by 3" channel section clad with diagonal timber boarding panels and floor to ceiling vertical pivoted windows, that also act as doors. Aluminium roof. The site was partially excavated to provide carparking underneath the house, and the excavated earth was then mounded to meet the terrace on the west side of the house. The house is raised on stilts four feet above the ground. Open plan living room reached by steps on two sides, with sliding partition to dining room and open staircase leading to studio in roof. Kitchen and two bedrooms, one with *en suite* bathroom, the other with separate bathroom. All windows are double-glazed with a blind set between the two sheets of glass which can be operated externally. All the ground floor windows are identical in size, save that to the bathroom which has been modified for greater privacy. Triangular windows in studio, the central one in western elevation giving access to projecting timber and steel balcony. Extended timber eaves carry water from roof, which is discharged via chains (missing at time of survey) to soakaways. Interior noted to retain original finishes to living room, including built-in speakers. This is a small but unusual timber house from a period when there was a revival of interest in wood as a building material. It uses a mixture of steel and timber in a very rare but well considered and imaginative way, to produce a house that is largely prefabricated.

Readers note that this new addition to our protected heritage is only a few years older than the Bulletin.

Chertsey Museum Local History Search Room

During August the Search Room was refurbished to provide much needed space, and the facilities have been upgraded to meet the growing collections and increased interest in local history research. There is more user-friendly access to the resources and more material available. The improvements have been made possible through grants from Surrey Museums Consultative Committee.

The Search Room is open to the public on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons from 12.30 – 4.30 and on Saturdays from 11.00 – 4.00. Researchers may also gain access to the search facilities outside of these times by written appointment.

The Museum is still looking for volunteers to help with enquiries and cataloguing in the Search Room. If you are interested in local history and would like to help, please contact Stephen Nicholls, the Curator, on 01932 565764.

Society for Church Archaeology

Formed in March 1996, the Society holds regular conferences and regional meetings and hoped to publish its first journal in March 1997 but this has been delayed. It intends to make the journal an annual publication. Individual and institutional membership is £20, that for the unwaged (retired and student) is £10. Anyone interested is invited to write c/o CBA, Bowes Morrell House, 111 Walmgate, York, YO1 2UA.

Arts Council of England

The Arts Council invites applications under its programme to extend the understanding and appreciation of architecture. Applications for 1998/99 have to be submitted by 1st April and can embrace historic as well as modern architecture (exercises in self-promotion by architects are not eligible). For further details send sae to Visual Arts Dept., Arts Council of England, 14 Great Peter Street, SW1P 3NQ and make it clear that you are interested in the Architecture Section.

English Heritage

As the Heritage Lottery Fund continues to grow, English Heritage has been faced with further cuts. The £12 million offered in Historic Buildings and Monuments Grants in 1995-96 (including £176,666 to the Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water) and the £11 million offered for repairs in churches in the same year (including £210,675 to St Giles, Camberwell) had both been substantial reductions from the previous year's figure and £40 million was to be cut over four years. Sir Jocelyn Stevens, chairman of EH, reacted sharply towards the end of 1996 against the possibility of further cuts and was rewarded with the reinstatement of some £1.8 million of money that was otherwise to be raided. There was still a cut but it was less severe than originally planned.

There are some signs of a further retreat in grant levels and the EH Building Conservation Training Centre at Fort Brockhurst, Hants, which was only formally opened in June 1993, has been closed. However, in all cases involving English historic buildings, EH is the primary adviser to the Heritage Lottery Fund and the payment it received from that source has allowed it to create ten new architectural posts to assist primarily in the writing of such applications. Autumn 1996 saw the launch of the Joint Grant Scheme for Churches and Other Places of Worship between EH and the HLF, to which each party allocated £10 million in the first year. In November 1996, EH also took over the Department of National Heritage's Conservation Unit, which aims to advise Government Departments on the care of their historic estate, and created its own new Government Historic Buildings Advisory Unit.

The same month saw the launch of the EH travelling exhibition and campaign entitled 'Raising the Roof of England' to protect the surviving legacy of natural stone slates. EH remains the principal and normally sole adviser to GNH (now DCMS) on revisions to the statutory lists of Buildings of Special or Architectural Interest.

From the Ancient Monuments Society Winter/Spring Newsletter, 1997

Heritage Lottery Fund Grants

A grant of £12,830 has been made from the Heritage Lottery Fund to permit the acquisition by the British Architectural Library of eight pen and ink designs of 1896 by Sir Edwin Lutyens for Munstead Wood, Godalming, the home of Gertrude Jekyll.

Another grant, of £61,000, has been made from the same fund to renovate and improve the village hall at Tilford, designed by Lutyens in 1893.

£848,000 was granted by the HLF to the Painshill Park Trust towards the cost of a new access road, a landscaped car park, a footbridge to connect this to the park itself, a ticket office and improved paths for disabled visitors.

Not that the Lottery Fund distributing body always says 'yes'. One of the schemes to be turned down by the Millennium Commission was the £20 million project for the re-creation of the 18th-century Pleasure Garden at Vauxhall.

From the Ancient Monuments Society Winter/Spring Newsletter, 1997

National Heritage Memorial Fund

The Heritage Lottery Fund has a much more impoverished but extremely older sister called the National Heritage Memorial Fund which, although slashed from £8 to £5 million a year in the Budget of November 1996, has shown in its activities an ability to act swiftly in emergency in a way that the HLF finds difficult.

Its action saved the archive of John Evelyn for the British Library with a grant of £900,000. Another grant was made towards the restoration of six small windows

containing 14th and 17th century glass at St Mary's Church, Wimbledon.

From the Ancient Monuments Society Winter/Spring Newsletter, 1997

Survey of Later Prehistoric Pottery in Greater London and Surrey: A Progress Report

Pamela Greenwood

The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group's survey funded by English Heritage of later prehistoric pottery assemblages and finds (and records) held by museums, archaeological units, societies and individuals has produced a wealth of information. In fact the work of the survey has unearthed far more information and a greater number of records than originally anticipated.

I would like to thank everyone who helped in producing these records by providing support, space in newsletters and bulletins, the use of libraries and facilities and by sending me notes, reports and all kinds of useful data. In particular, I received considerable help from the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record, the Greater London Archaeology Service and Newham Museum Service. Bexley Museum, Guildford Museum, Gunnersbury Park Museum and Wimbledon Society Museum were also particularly supportive.

It is hoped that further funding for a final work will be available to complete the project by 31st March 1998. At present a number of the records from Greater London, Surrey and other areas are still to be entered onto the database.

I am still compiling new records, especially the results of work carried out since Autumn 1996, and will up-date old ones, so please keep sending in any information about Late Bronze Age and Iron Age sites with pottery from Greater London and Surrey. As a brief reminder and for those of you new to the survey:

The aim of the survey is to provide an up-to-date Bibliography of all previously published material and, equally important, a gazetteer of finds and assemblages of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery (c1100BC-AD50), including those which are unpublished or yet to be published. This would then be a useful database for all kinds of researchers in the field and would help to improve the knowledge of the period, both of the pottery and of the sites. An assessment of the results is to be published with the database.

I am responsible for the survey in the area covered by the county of Surrey and by Greater London (Middlesex, the City and the London boroughs in the historic counties of Essex, Kent and Surrey) It is most important to ensure that there is a comprehensive coverage of this area, not only of the published material and finds and those held by archaeological units and museums but also those with local societies and individuals. If you think you may have finds from this date range and are not sure, please write to me at 7 Coalecroft Road, Putney, London SW15 6LW, or telephone 0181 788 0015.

Riddlesdown: Traffic Ruts (again)

John D Matthews

Having done what seemed to be the gentlemanly thing and requested you to give Dennis Turner the opportunity to publish corrections to his misleading "Riddlesdown: Traffic Ruts" article (*Bulletin* 311) rather than to print my criticisms, I was, whilst being entertained by his usual skill at playing with words and turning my unpublished remarks into raw material for his wit, disappointed at his reaction (*Bulletin* 314).

Dennis has entirely ignored the aim of my comments, which was to clarify exactly what and where his "traffic ruts" are, and has instead just chosen to twist my words. One example will suffice, though there are others: he has me "claiming that there are no such places" as Purley Crossroads and the Whyteleafe Valley. In fact I said that

“there is no such place name as Purley Cross Roads”. This location has been locally known as Purley Fountain since 1904, so I must give due deference to Dennis’ own remarks as to his great age and allow him the use of what he says is the older name. So far as “Whyteleafe Valley” goes I made no mention of current maps, as he implies, but merely stated the fact that it is “normally known as the Caterham Valley”.

I would also point out that as Dennis said the “traffic ruts also appeared to be later than the well known but enigmatic earthwork”, not having mentioned this feature anywhere else in his article nor said whether the ruts even touched it, I asked if the ruts cut the earthwork. He finished his second piece by saying “isn’t that what my words implied?”, to which the answer can only be “No!”

There seems little point in reporting field work like this, two years after it was done, when the report (which Dennis now calls a “short news item”) is intelligible only to the reporter, when the description of the site location is (leaving aside arguments about the correct names of road junctions and valleys) insufficient for anyone else to follow up the work, and when there is not so much as a rough sketch to indicate the relationship between the various features mentioned.

I request that you publish this letter in the name of fairness, but do not expect that you will, Dennis Turner being an ex-president of the Society and myself just an ordinary member.

Other readers might be glad to know that further correspondence on this matter will not appear in the Bulletin. I am sure John knows Dennis’ home address.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Recent Accessions to the Society’s Library

Archaeological evaluations and reports by MOLAS, SCAU and TVAS have been omitted, but a current list of recent additions is available on request.

GENERAL

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- Winfield, J, The Gunpowder mills of Fernilee. Pamphlet J Winfield 1996

COURSES

University of Surrey

Credits towards a Certificate and other awards can be gained from the following courses. Further details available from the Centre for Continuing Education, Tel: 01483-259750. All are at Level 1 (Certificate level) except *The Historic Houses of Surrey*, which is at Level 2. Early booking discounts and fee concessions are available.

Bronze and Iron Ages

Bagshot Tuesdays at 10.00 am, 10 meetings starting 13 January + a field visit
Dorking Mondays at 7.30 pm, 10 meetings starting 20 April + a field visit. Fee
for each course: £69.

The course will follow the development of metal-using societies in Britain and Northern Europe prior to the Roman period, through a study of the archaeological evidence for settlements, technology, art and ritual, warfare and subsistence.

Stone Ages

Dorking Mondays at 7.30 pm, starting 12 January. 10 meetings + a field visit.
Fee: £69

Students will be introduced to an understanding of the archaeology of early stone-using societies in Britain, from the earliest hominids to the first villages and farms. It will cover the environment, tools, economy and settlements of our earliest ancestors.

Dark Age and Medieval

Guildford Thursdays at 2.00 pm, 10 meetings starting 15 January + a field visit.
Bagshot Fridays at 10.00 am, 10 meetings starting 16 January + a field visit.
Fee for each course: £69

The archaeology of the Early Medieval period from the end of Roman occupation to the Norman Conquest, and post-Conquest archaeology to c1500 AD, through a study of the churches, castles, towns and countryside, artefacts and documentary evidence of the period.

Archaeological Excavation Methods

Guildford Thursdays at 7.00 pm, 10 meetings starting 23 April + a field visit.
Bagshot Tuesdays at 10.00 am, 10 meetings starting 21 April + a field visit.
Reigate Wednesdays at 7.30 pm, 10 meetings from 14 January + a field visit.
Fee for each course: £69.

Methods and practices of archaeological excavation, and of the study of finds and samples.

Living in the Local Community 1800 – 1945: Life Experience in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Guildford Mondays at 7.00 pm, 10 meetings starting 12 January

Living in the Local Community 1800 – 1945: The Way We Lived Then

Guildford Mondays at 7.00 pm, 10 meetings starting 20 April. Fee for each
course: £69

The two courses will explain research methods for tracing and understanding the history of individuals, families and communities; and current research on the social issues that affected people's lives. Particular references are made to local issues; and in the April course, oral history techniques will be taught for use in a final study project.

Continuity and Change within a County Community

Leatherhead Thursdays at 7.30 pm, 10 meetings starting 15 January
Horley Tuesdays at 7.30 pm, 10 meetings starting 13 January
(continues the above, but can be taken separately). Fee for each
course: £69

At Leatherhead the course is an introduction to the study of local history and to the skills for research, including the types of sources that are available. The Horley course will involve more detailed study. Both will include field visits to Record Offices, and a study of local buildings as historical artefacts.

Town and Country in Central Surrey

Dorking Wednesdays at 1.30, 10 meetings from 14 January
Dorking Wednesdays at 1.30, 10 meetings from 22 April (Continues the
January course but can be booked separately).

Fee for each course: £69.

Investigations into the history of central Surrey will lead to group and individual research projects of local interest. Students will learn how to undertake their own studies and will participate in choosing, researching, assessing and producing their projects and those of their colleagues in informal group sessions.

The Historic Houses of Surrey (Level 2)

Guildford Wednesdays., 9.30 am – 4.30 pm.,
4 February, 4 March, 6 May, 10 June, + 3 visits. Fee: £108 (excluding
travel and entrance fees for visits)

In this 7-week course we shall look at developments in architecture, society and politics in Surrey in the period 1500 – 1800, focusing on the county's major houses of these years. We shall look at the changing fortunes of the owners of these houses, at developments in architectural taste and fashion, at the design and building process, and at changing social relations within the household. We aim to visit some of the most important of these houses.

DAY SCHOOLS

University of Surrey

Reshaping Rural England: Surrey and the South-East 1800 – 1989

Guildford Saturday 24 January, 9.30 am – 4.30 pm (Part 1). Fee: £17
Guildford Saturday 14 March, 9.30 am – 4.30 pm (Part 2). Fee: £17
(Can be taken separately)

These two related day schools will introduce students to the socio-economic history of rural south-eastern England since 1800. Wherever possible, Surrey will be used for materials and issues raised. We will begin by looking at William Cobbett and Surrey during the period 1800 – 1830, and then look at agriculture and rural society in the period of High Farming and Depression in 1840 – 1890. Following this we will trace the growth of London's suburbs and their effects on rural life, looking especially at George Stuart/Bourne. For the post-Great War period we will follow those trends as parts of the South-East became more urban while those that remained agricultural became more specialised. After examining the Second World War we will look at the origins of current rural problems concerned with the environment. The courses are related but may be taken separately.

Guildford Museum Excavation Unit

Kevin Fryer, John Boas, Mary Alexander

Farnborough Hill Pottery Handling Session

Saturday 31st January and Sunday 1st February

Between 1967 and 1972 Felix Holling excavated a site in the grounds of Farnborough

Hill convent. He located mainly 16th century workings with three kilns. Fifteenth century and perhaps earlier pottery was also discovered. The bulk of the pottery from this excavation was deposited in Guildford Museum. It is this material, many thousands of sherds, that will be laid out for examination and handling. All whole pots, rims, bodies and bases will be laid out by context, fabric, class and form. For the first time all this material will be available for close inspection over a period of two days. It is hoped that as a result of these handling sessions research projects may be suggested that will improve our understanding of this important kiln site.

Salter's, 39 Castle Street, Guildford

Fee £5 per day (includes wine and sandwiches).

LECTURE MEETINGS

3rd December

"The Thames Archaeological Survey" by Jon Binns to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

6th December

"Stuart Surrey" by Peter Edwards to the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society at Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, Caeshalton, at 3.00 pm.

11th December

"Farnham Park: its history and conservation" by Ron Hills to the Farnham and District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

16th December

"Through the Downs (roads and railways from Croydon to the Weald)" by Paul Sowan to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

18th December

"Yesterday Once More" by Jean Parratt to the Farnham and District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

19th December

"Christmas Miscellany" an evening of members' contributions, arranged by Gordon Knowles, to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society at the Leatherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.00.

3rd January

"Cycling in Egypt" by Kerry Lahiff to the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society at Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, Carshalton, at 3.00 pm.

7th January

"Selected Sites in Colonial America" by Eve Myatt-Price to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

8th January

"The Burial of Pompeii and Herculaneum, AD 79" by Paul Olver, to the Farnham and District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

8th January

"The Roman Army" by Guy Leven to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group and the Friends of Spelthorne Museum, at the Methodist Church Hall, Thames Street, Staines, at 8.00 pm. 75p non-members.

10th January

"More Pictures of Old Weybridge" by Dick Lewis to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society, at the Library Lecture Hall, Church Street, Weybridge, at 3.00 pm.

14th January

"17th and 18th century Surrey Tokens" by Norman Clarkson to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society, at Elmgrove Hall, at rear of Elmgrove, Hersham Road, Walton-on-Thames, at 3.00 pm.

14th January

"Roman Transport in Surrey" by David Bird to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

15th January

"Clare Lawn, a notable house of East Sheen" by Ian Dungevell, to the Barnes and Mortlake History Society, at the Main Hall of the Sheen Lane Centre, at 8.00 pm.

15th January

"Hindhead — the work of a National Trust Warden" by Bill Westbrook to the Farnham and District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

16th January

"The Privy Garden of King William IV" by Anthony Boulding to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society at the Leatherhead Institute, at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.00.

20th January

"Maids of All Work: the life and times of domestic servants in Victorian Kingston and Surbiton" by John Pink to the Friends of Kingston Museum and Heritage Service, at the Market House, Market Place, Kingston, at 8.00 pm. A donation of £1.50 is suggested.

20th January

"Well and water supply records (Croydon and the North Downs)" a discussion by Paul Sowan to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

22nd January

"Recollections of my career at the Herald and of Farnham" by Dennis Stone to the Farnham and District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

26th January

"The Changing Face of London from the Air" by Tom Samson to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

27th January

"The Industrial History of the Millennium Site" by Mary Mills to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, at Hawkstone Hall, the Lambeth North end of Kennington Road, at 7.00 for 7.30 pm.

29th January

"Victorian Guildford" by Eric Hunter to the Farnham and District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

Next Issue: Copy required by 2nd January for the February issue.

Editor: Phil Jones, 15 Grove Crescent, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DT. Tel: 0181 549 5244.

Seasons Greetings from Maureen Roberts, myself, and from all other Officers of the Society.