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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SA
Tel/ Fax: 01483 532454
E-mail: surreyarch@compuserve.com
Website: ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/surreyarch

A NEWLY-
EXCITED

Bulletin 336

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New Temple at Wanborough.

Looking west through the entrance. The outline of the 1985 trench that destroyed the southern wall of the entrance passage can clearly be seen.

Discovered Roman Temple and its Environs: Excavations at Wanborough in 1999

David Williams

Introduction

Following an invitation from English Heritage excavations were carried out around the site of the square Romano-Celtic temple partly dug in 1985-6 (O'Connell and Bird 1994). That earlier work took place after the looting of a huge coin hoard buried cAD50-60. The new work was with the kind permission of the landowners involved: Mr and Mrs Melville, Surrey County Council and Mr M Bennett.

The original purpose of the excavation was to define an area to be scheduled as an Ancient Monument, since a recent geophysical survey by English Heritage of the field south of the square temple revealed several anomalies. Our brief was to examine these first, before attempting to define the area occupied by the temple complex. Three weeks of work was agreed, but this was extended for five more following the discovery of a circular temple.

The earlier trial trenches were in three discrete areas:

The Field south of the Square Temple: The anomalies of the EH survey were tested by six trenches, but only two contained buried features. Trench 3 intercepted a curving feature first examined in 1985 and interpreted as a trackway (*ibid*, 14). Again, a spread of flints and potboilers was found, albeit much plough-damaged, suggesting a metallated surface. Trench 5 in the projected centre of this curving feature, showed no such spread. Trench 4, and subsequent extensions, revealed a substantial flint platform adjacent to a deep feature thought to have been a waterhole, but which was not excavated. Three field drains filled with flint nodules crossed the area, and one led from, or into, the waterhole. The very small amounts of pottery in association with these features are all of Late Iron Age or early Roman date, and part of a rotary quern was also recovered. Trench 7 uncovered a surface of flint nodules of uncertain extent – a road, perhaps? Trenches 15, 23 and 27 were dug by machine to recover stray coins from the hoard.

About seven more Celtic coins were recovered from the trenches and elsewhere in



Wanborough: two Iron Age coins, one Roman and one medieval.

the field, as well as a fragment from a plain sceptre handle and part of the base of a *patera*.

The Triangular Field to the west: Following several *sondages*, three small trenches were opened up. Finds here in the 1960s had suggested Roman occupation and all three yielded 1st to 4th century pottery sherds. Trench 24 contained areas of burning and a pit containing much charcoal and late 1st century pottery sherds.

Green Lane: Trench 12 was excavated on the south side of the lane, 40m west of the square temple, where geophysical survey had suggested a building. Areas of flint and Roman tile were found on the edge of a modern ditch, but elsewhere was barren. It remains possible, however, that another building survives to the east of this trench and perhaps to the north.

Parts of a building with a curving wall were excavated by trial trenches further east in Green Lane and closer to the square temple in 1979 and 1985/6, and the building was suggested to have been apsidal (*ibid*, fig. 2), Trench 8 was intended to recover the extent of this building, and trenches 9-11 were positioned on the assumption that it had been apsidal. Trench 13 was opened up to test an alternative hypothesis that the building may have been circular, which proved to be the case.

To the east of the circular temple slots were dug in the lane and the woods to the north to trace the extent of Roman metallurgy. This work suggested an approach track diverging from the line of Green Lane and running north-east.

The Excavation of the Circular Temple

After a short break to negotiate funding and find a digging team an area of c17 x 15m was opened to encompass the circular building and a limited area beyond, mainly to the east. The building was crossed by the northern bank of Green Lane but lay mostly beneath the lane itself. Local people remember the site of the building being crossed by tank transporters! Three main phases of activity were revealed, and their provisional dating relies on coins and a spot-dating of selected groups of the pottery.

Phase 1: A ditch from the north ended adjacent to the entrance of the later temple and c6m of it was excavated. Its extent could not easily be determined but it may have terminated at a large pit which contained later 1st century AD pottery, fragments of triangular loom-weights, three large pebble 'pounders' and a squared corner fragment of Upper Greensand. The 'pounders' were found together and may have been votive.

Phase 2: A curving length of shallow gully just within the wall of the temple in its north-east sector was poorly defined, particularly where it crossed the phase 1 ditch terminal. It may have been recut at its west end. Its southern terminal was unclear but it may have run into a deeper pit that was cut by the foundations of the temple. The gully fill was cut by two small pits containing partly articulated remains of lambs, and by another filled with burnt clay fragments. One lamb burial pit also contained large fragments of a bowl; and the other, a small brooch of Colchester type of cAD 50-70. The gully contained later 1st century pottery and a small Palaeolithic hand axe. Also of phase 1 and 2 were four small postholes and some patches of chalk north-east of the gully and outside the temple. Five Late Iron Age coins were found in the area of the post-holes as well as another Colchester brooch. A shallow, but possibly important feature further south and within the circular temple may be of this phase or earlier. It is more fully described later.

Phase 3: The sub-circular temple was built with an entrance passageway on the east, and its walls respected the Phase 2 gully and may have cut it at one point. The building was 11.5m in diameter with foundations c0.6m wide, and its eastern entrance passage was c3.5m long by 2m wide and aligned off-centre. No evidence has yet been found for a *temenos* boundary.

Construction and use

Just within the building in its north-west sector, a small purse group of nine bronze coins was found, comprising six *dupondit* and *ases* of Vespasian (69-79), and two *ases* and *sestertius* of Domitian (81-96). They are likely to relate to activity immediately prior to, or during, the construction of the temple. Eleven other coins of Vespasian were recovered, including one from a layer overlying the Phase 1 ditch, and another from below the metalling of the entrance passage. A construction date in the last two decades of the 1st century AD is suggested, and the associated pottery is of similar date.

There must be some doubt about the exact plan of the entrance as it lay wholly within an earlier trench of 1985 excavation which had completely destroyed the southerly wall (see frontispiece). The resulting trench suggests it had a curving line. The northern wall was thought to be clear, but comparison with the plan of the 1985 excavation suggests that we may have been more influenced by the edge of that trench and its flint backfill. As the temple walls approached the entrance they turned sharply inwards to meet with a straight stretch of wall foundation which formed the threshold.

The temple was built of flint nodules and small pebbles bonded with clay. It stood on a shallow slope facing north, and the interior had been levelled, leaving a higher, elongated D-shaped 'step' along its south side. This terracing ensured that deposits earlier than the temple survived only within the northern half of the interior.

Across the southern half of the interior and cutting natural clay were eleven gently curving linear features with a similar alignment to the entrance passage. These could have been plough furrows, ruts or beam slots, but the last explanation is preferred. They may have been the positions of joists for a wooden floor, and each had a curving profile which may suggest split sapling trunks.

Another internal deposit contemporary with the use of the building ran along the face of the southern arc of the wall, and contained several nails and domed rivets, a brooch of Hod Hill type (c50-70AD) and a *sestertius* of Hadrian. Associated pottery, however, included some 2nd or early 3rd century types.



David Williams and David Graham on site, pondering, perhaps, who should hug the tree first. The northern wall of the entrance passage is behind them.

One of the southern linear features cut a shallow, roughly circular and poorly defined feature, c1.2m across and only c10cm deep (see above under Phase 2). It cut the natural clay and at its base were depressions containing black soil. It could have been the site of a tree, and it may be significant that the entrance passage is aligned upon this, rather than the centre of the temple.

Outside, metalled areas were found to the east of the temple, either side of the entrance and in the entrance passage itself. South of the entrance metalling that sealed an *as* of Antoninus Pius (138-161) was of flint nodules with smaller amounts of tile and sandstone lumps. It continued, unbroken, for at least 20m east of the temple. North of the entrance metalling deposits extended for at least 10m. The lowest, containing an *as* of Vespasian, was of areas of small

pebbles that formed two sides of a substantial, upstanding dump of flint and tile rubble that could have formed a platform for a structure. This, and subsequent layers in the area, contained 2nd and 3rd century pottery and a few later coins.

Some finds from the metalled areas may be votive, especially north of the entrance. They include a group of fragments of spiral bronze bindings identical to those from the sceptres found beneath the square temple, a Colchester-type brooch and a fine trumpet brooch enamelled in blue, yellow and black. Two silver coins were also found on the metalled surfaces: a *denarius* of Hadrian and a Republican coin of Julius Caesar. North-west of the temple a small gilded silver plaque bearing an ear of corn in *repoussé* was found.

Demise and demolition

The date of the temple's demise is uncertain. A greater part of the wall forming its southern arc had, at some point, suffered severe structural failure; leaning inwards, and shifting on its foundations for up to 0.5m. Part of the wall in the south-west had a more marked lean of c45°, and in the north-east the wall foundation over the Phase 1 ditch also leaned markedly outwards. These failures, and the lack of suitable bonding material, may have precipitated the demise of the building. No demolition horizon was observed and the building may have been carefully dismantled to foundation level, perhaps some time after it had gone out of use. The southern part of its interior was overlain with an accumulation of clay and soil containing pottery of 3rd and 4th century date. The deposit also contained a few Celtic coins, including gold quarter *staters* of Eppillus and Verica; and Roman coins, including bronze issues of Vespasian and Domitian, and silver *denarii* of Trajan, Domitian and Faustina. The northern half of the building was covered by a dump of rubble containing 3rd century pottery. During the infilling many broken pieces of Lower Greensand that may once have formed a rectangular slab, were deposited in a pit dug within the area of the postulated tree hollow.

Following its demolition, two pits and a linear feature dug from the exterior of the temple into its north and west wall foundations contained tile and 3rd century pottery. In the north-east sector an area of sinkage over the Phase 1 ditch was filled with a dark deposit containing 3rd century pottery, fragments of cremated animal bone and many iron nails. The temple remains were otherwise undisturbed by later activity.

Other finds from the temple and surrounding area include two fossil sea-urchins, fragments of a large bell, eight hairpin fragments, three nail cleaners, two seal box lids, and some quern fragments. 76 Roman coins were recovered, including two Republican and two of Tiberius; and 44 of Iron Age date can all be paralleled by coins already recovered from the site.

Interpretation

There is little evidence of pre-Roman activity on the site before the coin hoard of cAD50-60, and Phases 1-3 occurred rapidly during the second half of the first century. The Phase 1 ditch terminal with its stone pounders, and the Phase 2 gully with its lamb burials, suggest ritual activity. With the exception of the postholes some distance away, there is no indication of any structure associated with the gully. In view of the close relationship between the line of the gully and the later wall, the foundation trench for the flint temple may lie precisely upon the remains of an earlier timber structure, in which case the gully would have been internal.

Since earlier ritual activity had taken place upon the site of the flint temple, the shallow hollow within has been interpreted as the site of a tree. If so, it may have been venerated and the focus of activities such as the deposition of the hoard. The position of the 'tree', which had been removed or fallen down by the time of temple construction, remained a focus of attention at the end of the entrance passage, and may have been marked in some way.

The temple is a little difficult to reconstruct. Its apparent flimsy construction is belied by the solid foundations of the southern sector of wall in particular, and it may have been a substantial tower-like affair; perhaps timber-framed above first floor level. There is evidence for a wooden floor from the impressions of joists, which may have been caused by the weight of fallen masonry. Whether the tiled roof was a low dome or cone must be a matter for conjecture.

The building collapsed, or was taken down, as a result of structural failure, but there is no clear evidence as to when. It was presumably still standing when metalling was laid south of the entrance, probably during the first half of the 2nd century. The adjacent square temple, constructed cAD150-160, might have been its replacement, and the regalia found beneath could have been used in its circular predecessor. The round temple had certainly been dismantled by the 3rd century when three features dug on its periphery could represent ritual slightings of its foundations. Its interior seems largely to have remained free from later activity, possibly through intentional respect of a sacred area. The pit filled with sandstone slabs was dug after the infilling deposits had begun to accumulate, and its position above the 'tree' hollow is surely more than coincidence.

The only clear British parallel for a circular temple of similar date is at Hayling Island and dated to the 60s and 70s AD. This also had an eastern entrance portico, but it stood in a large *temenos* enclosure and overlay a circular timber predecessor. It may have been a more prestigious structure than that of Wanborough. A closer parallel may be provided by the undated polygonal flint temple within Chanctonbury Ring, which is of similar proportions and also has an eastern entrance portico.

The trial trenches showed that the area of archaeological interest at Wanborough extends some distance from the temples, although the nature of that activity remains speculative. In view of the ritual aspects of the site the curving trackway in the field to the south may have had a ceremonial purpose, as also the 'waterhole' and flint platform in Trench 4. It has recently been suggested that the site may lie on or about a Roman road running east to west and on through Neatham to Winchester. The metallised surfaces north-east of the temple and in Trench 4 to the south-west, may be the remains of such a road.

The only evidence for later activity on the site prior to the 19th century is a probable hoard of five Short Cross silver pennies. Three were found together with a bronze coin of Constantine in the northern part of the temple interior, sealed by the tail of the bank bordering the lane. Another was found c1m distant and the last, folded in half, was recovered from the spoil heap. If it were a hoard it would have been buried c1205AD.

Reference: O'Connell, M G and Bird, J, 1994, *The Roman temple at Wanborough, excavation 1985-1986, SyAS Colls. 82.*

Excavations at Carew Manor, Beddington in 1999

John Phillips

This year the first major excavations here since 1996 were carried out. Since then, my understanding of the garden has changed radically as a result of a review of the existing evidence, and an auguring campaign in the spring and early summer moved the focus of attention from the east lawn to the area south of the Orangery wall.

In August two trenches were excavated: one against the south side of the orangery wall, and the other on the east side of the garden south of the wall and on the line of a watercourse shown on 19th century maps.

The orangery wall trench: This had two objectives: to locate the south wall of the 18th century orange house and to look for its Tudor predecessor. We know from documents that the original orangery was constructed by Sir Francis Carew in the

second half of the 16th century. It consisted of one or more rows of orange trees planted in the ground which, in winter, were covered by a temporary wooden shed heated by several iron stoves. This structure still existed in May 1717 but was reconstructed in the next decade. The trees were then surrounded by brick walls supporting a temporary wooden roof that covered them in winter, but the trees died in the winter of 1739-40. The south walls of this structure were demolished by 1820, leaving the north wall which still stands. The excavation also uncovered the massive brick foundation of the south wall of the 18th century orange house. The building had an internal width of 5.35m, so there can only have been space for one row of trees. Two other wall foundations were uncovered on either side of the south wall. That to the south and outside the 18th century orangery consisted of brick and tile and had been built onto the face of its wall. It is not clear why. Just inside the south wall foundations was a roughly made footing which could have supported the timber orangery, and which had been partly cut away to create the foundation of the later one. It contained some 18th century-type brick fragments, but the mortar in its core was identical to that of a small brick culvert that runs beneath the orangery to the south of the centre line. It seems likely, therefore, that the orangery was altered twice during the early 18th century. The brick culvert and rough footing belong to the first episode, and the total rebuilding to the second.

Part of another wall foundation, but of chalk, was uncovered just inside the orange house by the existing north wall. It was partly cut away by the foundations of the 18th century wall and it might have been the footings of the Tudor orange house.

The second excavation was of a channel which brought water down from Beddington ford into the garden area south of the orangery wall, and which is shown on the earliest large scale map of the garden of 1820. Subsequent maps show that it was filled between 1897 and 1913. Some maps indicate the channel entering the garden through a short culvert, and the excavation uncovered the west entrance to this, surprisingly, still intact. The entrance bricks appear to date from 1800 or perhaps later, but the culvert changes further in where the brick is probably Tudor. Still further in, the culvert side walls are of mortared flint with a course of peg tiles along the top and an arch of Tudor brick above. At the far end the culvert turns at an angle and ends at a roof collapse. This last section was of modern brick.

Most deposits in front of the culvert entrance were of soils dumped when the watercourse was filled around 1900. The 19th century channel had been wider than its predecessor and the bottom of the earlier channel walls survived in its bed. It was filled with loose gravel containing a mass of decorative material from a garden building, including pieces of pink quartz or granite, a black shiny mineral, a golden, mica-rich rock and both thick and thin slabs of shelly Wealden marble. The thick marble was eroded in a way that suggested it might have been from the lip of a cascade or fountain basin. Much of the marble and the black mineral has calcite on it which also suggests that the material had been used in a wet environment. There was also a large piece of coral and a piece from a Palissy ware garden ornament.

The gravel was probably deposited in the 18th century, since pieces of coral, granite and the black mineral have been found elsewhere in dumped fills which date from the beginning of the reconstruction of the garden at that time. The materials are, therefore, likely to be older, and almost certainly decorated the Elizabethan garden. The marble came from the Wealden beds - perhaps Petworth in Sussex. The origin of the other minerals is currently unknown. If we were able to find the sources it may throw important light on the background of the garden and on Francis Carew's life and connections.

The discovery of a piece of Palissy ware is of some importance. Bernard Palissy (1510-1589) was a French potter who made elaborate dishes decorated with mouldings of lizards, frogs, snakes and other animals and plants. He also worked on

two grottoes: for Ann de Montmorency, a male member of the French upper aristocracy, and for Catherine de Medici, the Queen Mother. Palissy's life is fairly well documented and there is no evidence that he ever came to England. His dishes are very rare archaeological finds in this country, and to the best of my knowledge, his garden ornaments have only ever been found on the site of his workshop in Paris, now occupied by part of the Louvre. We have found two pieces of Palissy-type pottery at Beddington. One is a tiny scrap of a lizard's tail which came from the fill of the south-west corner of the moat in 1992. It is such a small fragment that I was never confident of the identification. The new piece is larger, but I have not been able to work out what it portrays. The green glaze on the two pieces is identical, and the two complement each other and make their identification as Palissy-type pottery much more secure. They are clearly from garden ornaments rather than from dishes. Comparison with the published material from the Louvre suggests that they were probably made in Paris, or Sedan on the French/Belgian border, after c1567. French gardeners are known to have been working at Beddington in 1570 and it is possible that they had some connection with Palissy.

There is still much to be learnt from the finds and the stratigraphy of the site. Palissy ware garden ornament is so rare that its mere presence suggests one of the great late 16th century gardens of northern Europe. If the flintwork in the culvert is part of a building from that garden its excavation could be very interesting indeed.

COUNCIL MATTERS

The Society is pleased to welcome the following new members:

Boyd, Mr B, Westridge, 56 Croft Road, Godalming, GU7 1DD
Brettell, Miss R, 44 Frimley High Street, Frimley, Camberley, GU16 5JE
Childs, Mrs Sarah, 34 Crooksbury Road, Runfold, Farnham, GU10 1QE
Evans, Miss J, 19 Buttermere Drive, Camberley, GU15 1QU
Evans, Miss S, 57 Croham Valley Road, South Croydon, CR2 7JG
Ferry, Mr & Mrs W, Burns Gill, Vicarage Lane, Capel, Dorking, RH5 5LN
Goldhawk, Ms J E, 84A Kenilworth Road, Ashford, Middx. TW15 3EW
Malin, Mrs L, 74 Park Barn Drive, Guildford, GU2 6ES
University of Surrey Archaeological Society, c/o Mrs C Jones, 17 Hall Close,
Farncombe, Godalming, GU7 3PW
Welch, Mr & Mrs S, October House, Kingfield Road, Woking, GU22 9AA
West, Mr & Mrs M, 96 Queens Road, Alton, Hants, GU34 1HY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Community Archaeology

Judie English

Two further series of fieldwalking finds identification workshops are planned this year. The first will be in the spring and will take place at Guildford, and the second, in the autumn will be in Reigate. Each session will be from 2-5pm on a Saturday afternoon. Topics covered will include worked flint, prehistoric pottery, Romano-British pottery, Saxon and medieval pottery, and post-medieval pottery. The format will consist of a talk by an expert in the field followed by a "hands on" identification session.

The cost will be £5 per person per session. Dates are yet to be organised but if those interested, particularly for the Guildford series, could let me know, I will put an application form in the post as soon as they are certain. Judie English, tel: 01483 276724.

LIBRARY

Publications of local interest

Gillian Drew

Members are asked whether they would be able to help the Library, particularly in this Millennium Year when a large number of local publications, many of them with a purely local circulation are likely to be produced. If you could let us have a copy of anything relating to your area, and either bring, or post it, to Castle Arch, it would be very much appreciated, and costs of postage and purchase will, of course, be reimbursed if requested.

A similar appeal has gone out to local secretaries, so if you could phone Castle Arch first to check that your publication has not already been supplied, it would be most helpful.

ACCESSIONS TO REPOSITORIES 1998

Croydon Archives Service: the post of archivist was vacant for much of 1998, so no list is available.

Lambeth Archives

Old Vic Theatre programmes, 1890-1930s 1998/7

Streatham parochial charities and Thrale Almshouses, 18th-20thc 1998/29

Sutton Heritage Service: All parish records, including registers, that cover the present Borough, were transferred from Surrey Record Office prior to its move. The reference numbers have been retained for continuity.

Southwark Local Studies Library

Records of Strong and Fisher Holdings Ltd, hide merchants and fellmongers of Bermondsey, 20thc

Records of Seinfeld Colle and Co Ltd, leather manufacturers, 20thc

Records of John Edginton and Co Ltd, marquee and flag manufacturers, 20thc

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames Heritage Service

Surbiton Hospital records, c1918 - 1985

Surrey History Centre (formerly Surrey Record Office)

A selection of accessions received in 1998 follows:

- 4632 Richmond Poor Law Union Order, 1836; Richmond local society handbook, 1931; bye laws (Reigate RDC and Epsom RDC), 1900-1929; photo of staff and pupils at Epsom College, 1949
- 4636 Surrey Union Hunt: papers and correspondence of Major Henry Goulburn, Master of the Hunt 1899-1900
- 4645 Royal Earlswood Hospital, Redhill: negatives of patients taken by Dr Langdon Down c1850s-1860s
- 4647 Sir John Frederick of Burwood Park, 4th Baronet (1708-1783): diaries of Grand Tour 1737-38; letters from Arthur and Henry Vansittart 1752-69
- 4651 Pendell Court, Betchingley: watercolour 1872
- 4661 Betchworth, St Michael's: registers of marriages 1837-1993; banns. 1837-1926; burials 1893-1931; confirmations 1928-1980; and services 1948-1992
- 4662 House and garden in Linkfield Street, Reigate, owned by Richard Tichiner: plans 1774-1776

- 4664 Leveson Gower family of Titsey Place: correspondence, papers and printed items, 1838-1947, especially relating to Arthur Leveson Gower (d.1922) and William Leveson Gower (k.1918)
- 4665 Bond between Gabriell Ride of Ewhurst and Hannah Ride of Cranleigh, 1734-1739
- 4672 Borer family of Guildford: Retail Beer and Cider Licence of Thomas Russell Borer, 1869, and copy of will of Mercy Borer, 1898
- 6401 Kingswood, St Andrew: parish records, including registers and tithe records, 1836-1990
- 6402 Chaldon, St Peter and St Paul: parish registers, 1813-1989
- 6403 Atkins, Walter & Locke, solicitors: records, 19/20th c
- 6409 Hilda Andrews of Epsom: wartime diary 1940, and scrapbook relating to wartime duties and post-war civic duties 1939-72
- 6413 David Wainwright, journalist and historian of East Molesey: papers relating to researches into John Broadwood & Sons, piano manufacturers, 20th c
- 6420 St Mary, Addington: records, c1800-1900
- 5419 'F' Company 7th Battalion Surrey Home Guard, Ockley: duty book, visitor's book and minute book of old comrades' association 1941-1946
- 5422 Godalming Navigation: map, nd [before 1760]
- 5430 'Articles of the Commons assembled in Parliament against Thomas, Earl of Strafford . . . whereby he stands charge of high treason', 1641
- 5432 Estates of the Earls of Onslow: sale particulars, 1905; 'Landlords and Allotments', by the Earl of Onslow; board and lodging account, 1883
- 6500 Deeds re land at Ewhurst and Guildford, 1734-1874; sale particulars of land at Abinger, Ewhurst, Ockley & Wotton, 1894; & marriage settlement of Edward Ford and Maria Place, 1743
- 6507 St Mary's parish, Guildford: notes and extracted copies of records, including list of those qualified to vote, 1790, nd [post 1897]
- 6511 Manors of Walkhamsted and Godstone: index of court presentment attendances, 1559-1846; rental of property of Sir WR Clayton in Surrey, 1895; map of Woldingham, 1881 and Warlingham, nd
- 6515 Stonehurst Park, Lingfield: conveyance, 1555
- 6517 Henry Peak, borough surveyor and mayor of Guildford: diaries, late 19th-early 20th centuries
- 6520 Oaklands Red Cross Hospital, Cranleigh: scrapbook kept by Hester Godfrey, quartermaster, 1894-1922
- 6521 Gertrude Jekyll (1843-1932), garden designer of Munstead Wood, Godalming: albums of watercolours, c1866-1874; manuscript proofs, photographs and press reviews relating to her book *Old West Surrey*, 1904
- 6522 Plot of nursery land in Horsell (until 1900 part of Manor of Pyrford): deeds, 1703-1900
- 6527 Manors of Shellwood, Leigh and Buckland: copy of settlement on marriage of George Browne of Betchworth Castle, 1654
- 6534 George C Williamson, historian of Guildford and honorary borough remembrancer: collected papers and research notes, c1788-1960
- 6536 Vaughan Williams family of Tanhurst, Leith Hill, and antecedents: family and estate records including re Childwickbury, Herts; Co Clare, Ireland; and Shere, Netley and Leith Hill, 18th-20th cents
- 6537 Kitlands Estate, Coldharbour and Capel, including Minnickwood: deeds, 1799-1971; Mint House, Headley: deeds and papers, 1935-50; Brookwood Corner, Holmwood: sale particulars, 1961
- 6540 Sharp and Nappers families: records, c1785-1872, including re Mapledrakes, Gravelwood and Mascalls Farms, Ewhurst, and Newark Mill, Ripley

MISCELLANY

Ewell and the SyAS Millennium Project

Charles Abdy

The interesting article about Wimbledon by Cyril Maidment in *Bulletin 334* has prompted me to set out the ideas of Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in relation to Ewell. That Cyril and I are ex-colleagues, and that at times there has been rivalry between us, has nothing to do with it!

We should like our Millennium publication to be somewhat broader in scope than just the historical geography of Ewell Village. The development of the village in relation to topography would be set in the context of a more general guide to the history of Ewell to provide as much background as possible for anyone wishing to research particular aspects. This would be accomplished by giving an outline of the history based on my own book published by Phillimore in 1992, together with copies of as wide a range as possible of maps. An important element would be a comprehensive bibliography listing all the major records and books relating to Ewell and their locations. The publication would have the following chapters:

Introduction

The geology of the Ewell area

A brief history of Ewell

Industry and farms

Records of Ewell

Maps of Ewell

The development of the village

Buildings of Ewell

A Ewell bibliography

To expand on some of these elements, ***Records of Ewell*** would include reference to the earliest sources of information on the parish, such as *Fitznell's Cartulary*, which is a copy of a collection of more than a hundred deeds relating to Ewell, Cuddington and Epsom from about 1200 to 1426. There is also the *Register of Ewell in 1408* that was drawn up for the lord of the manor, the Prior of Merton Priory, and a Survey of the parish in 1577.

The earliest of the detailed ***Maps of Ewell*** was drafted following the Inclosure Act of 1801, although it has been possible to draw conjectural maps for as early as 1800 based on documentary records. These maps are helpful in considering the factors that led to the development of the village.

Buildings of Ewell would include chronological records of the ownership or occupation of some dozen representative properties.

Our proposed publication on Ewell would in fact be very much like the draft that we submitted to SyAS on 10 February 1997.

Bulletin Copy Dates For Late 2000: Some Changes

I've had to change some copy dates for later in the year on account of the need to despatch the Annual Report and Accounts with no. 342. This is because of a legal requirement that members must receive these at least three weeks before the AGM which will probably be in late November. My apologies – I ought to have checked with the Hon Secretary. The relevant new copy dates are:

No:	Copy Deadline	Publication date (approx)
342	1st September	27th September
343	6th October	1st November
344	24th November	20th December

Corrections

E N Montague is easily Merton Historical Society's most prolific writer, as can be seen in the list of recent accessions to the SyAS Library in the last *Bulletin* (335, 13). One publication, that on Morden Hall, was wrongly accredited to him, however, as its author has pointed out. Also wrong was its borough location and that of another of the author's works, so may I apologise to him and publish the revised details in full:-

Rudd, W J, *Morden Hall* Merton Historical Society 1998 8068 P31 MOR

Rudd, W J, *Library Print Works: wartime remembrances* Merton Historical Society 1993 9102 P31 MRT

Felbridge Exhibition

Felbridge, a village mainly in Surrey but partly in Sussex, is the subject of a new exhibition at East Grinstead Town Museum, which continues until the 22nd of March. Warren Furnace, which produced iron from the mid-16th to the late 18th century, is illustrated by drawings, and there is slag from the site and photographs of the surviving mill pond and dam. Hedgecourt Lake and its mills are also illustrated, and other topics are about village people, Newchapel and West Park. Felbridge Place, now occupied by Whittington College, is illustrated, as also the school, which incorporates the original 18th century school house – the oldest such structure still in use in Surrey.

The exhibition is the work of members of the Felbridge and District History Group, and can be seen when the Museum is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 2-4 pm. Admission is free.

The book produced for the school's bicentenary in 1983 is on sale (£1) as is the new history of the village produced by the Felbridge and District History Group (£2.50).

For further information about the exhibition and the Group write to Mrs S J Clarke, Oaklands, Lake View Road, Furnace Wood, Felbridge or Tel: 01342 715830.

PUBLICATIONS

“Cobham Houses and their Occupants”

This book by David C Taylor is more about the occupants than the houses, but it provides the flesh which so many books on local houses lack. It is clearly well researched and provides some fascinating insights into the history of Cobham. The book runs to some 180 pages and is well illustrated. It covers 50 houses for which documents were readily available. There are pictures and an account of several houses which are no longer standing. For that alone it is particularly valuable. Copies may be obtained from Appleton Publications, 4 Cedar Avenue, Cobham, Surrey KT11 2AB with cheques for £16,95 including postage and packing made payable to Appleton Publications.

“Tatsfield, the first two thousand years”

As the first of, no doubt, a number of parish histories produced to celebrate the millennium, regardless of when it actually is, this book sets a very high standard both in presentation and content. Produced by the Tatsfield History Project team it is divided into two parts, a general history of the parish from its Roman origins to

modern times, followed by a number of chapters on various themes such as education. Well-researched and illustrated it should provide a good introduction to the local history of the parish and a basis for more detailed study of particular aspects within the parish and neighbouring areas. Of particular interest to archaeologists will be the consideration of the landscape evidence of settlement patterns, roads and boundaries. The book runs to 146 pages, is well indexed and illustrated including a number of coloured plates.

Copies can be obtained from local bookshops or by post from Mrs E Pearce, Post Acre, Shiphill, Tatsfield, Surrey TN16 3TA, price £7.90 post paid. Cheques should be made payable to Tatsfield History Project.

“Buildings of Historic Interest: Oxted and Crowhurst”

This book by Peter Gray is an inventory of the buildings of historic interest in Oxted and Crowhurst. The buildings are arranged by geographical area with an introduction to the general background and early development of the area. Apart from a general description of the origins and development of each building, including fairly detailed descriptions and drawings of the most important such as Crowhurst Place, some consideration is given of the evidence the buildings and their siting throw on the origins of Oxted village.

The book comprises 48 A4 pages and can be obtained from local shops or by post from the author, Doggetts, Blackberry Lane, Lingfield, Surrey RH7 6NH. Cheques for £5 should be made payable to Joint Parish Councils Conservation Committee.

“The Box Hill Book of Archaeology”

Box Hill is a beautiful and well-known Surrey landmark, much visited by sightseers, walkers and naturalists, but in the past it has been used as a cemetery, and crops were grown on the chalk slopes. This new and well-illustrated book by Nicola Bannister describes its archaeological history and how people have used its resources. Within the woods lie two Bronze Age round barrows which were originally constructed in open country on the top scarp. Evidence of a prehistoric field system can still be seen on the Burford Spur. During medieval times trees were managed as wood pasture, sheep were grazed across the Downs and folded on to arable land at night. After the Norman Conquest, rabbits, bred for their meat and fur, were kept in specially built warrens which survive as long, low 'pillow' mounds in the woodland. The old roads and trackways in the area are considered, from the Roman Stane Street to the Victorian Zig Zag. There is also a late 19th century fort built to defend a strategic route to London in case of invasion.

This book, with its photographs, drawings, diagrams and maps provides much of interest for all visitors to the Hill. It will also be useful to schoolchildren with local projects to write. The author is Dr Nicola Bannister, a freelance researcher in landscape archaeology. Steve Dyer has written an addendum about Chapel Farm Fields, Westhumble, which were recently acquired by the National Trust.

The Box Hill Book of Archaeology is the second book in a series describing different aspects of the history and wildlife of Box Hill, which are published by the Friends of Box Hill. Last year appeared *The Box Hill Book of Box*, an authoritative account, by Lalage Grundy, of the plant that gives the Hill its name, and the *Box Hill Book of Orchids* is in progress.

These books represent remarkable value at £3.00 each, and are obtainable from the National Trust's Box Hill Centre at the top of the Hill, or by post from the Friends of Box Hill, c/o Pixham Mill, Pixham Lane, Dorking RH4 1PQ. Please add 60p for postage and packing for each copy ordered and make cheques payable to the Friends of Box Hill.

VISITS

Day Trip to St Albans

Saturday 8th April 2000

For all interested persons who want a day out and about in the Spring.

St Albans is a bustling market town in Hertfordshire. Intensive settlement nearby was established prior to the Roman Conquest before *Verulamium* became the third largest town in the province of *Britannia* with the unusual civic status of *municipium*. There is even some evidence for its continued use in the 5th century, long after many other Roman towns were abandoned. The town of St Albans grew up and flourished around the hilltop close by and near the shrine of the martyred saint.

The coach will take us to the centre of St Albans, from where you will be able to explore the town at your own pace and focus on your own interests. Highlights include the cathedral, 15th century clock tower, Kingsbury Watermill, historic streets full of shops and inns, and, of course, the site of Roman *Verulamium*, preserved in 100 acres of parkland. A trail walk which takes approximately 1½ hours, guides visitors around the many archaeological remains still visible there, including the walls, hypocaust, site of the London Gate and the Roman theatre.

A likely inclusion is Verulamium Museum, featuring many finds from past and recent excavations throughout the town's lifetime. In the afternoon we have a booked visit at a special group rate (optional, extra cost £1.70). This will coincide with an appearance of the legionaries of Legion XIII – who will be able to answer all your questions about life in the Roman Army!

The coach will leave Farncombe Railway Station at 9.00 am (parking available nearby), and departs from St Albans for home at 5.00 pm. The cost of the coach journey is £8.

For further information and to book a space, please contact Elizabeth Whitbourn, tel: 01483 420575 (mobile: 0779-0451110) or email: JAW@telinco.co.uk

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

SyAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Saturday 26th February 2000 10 am to 5 pm
Dorking Christian Centre (next to St Martin's Church)

Fieldwork on barrows at Frensham & Thursley Commons

Excavation of a Romano-British site at Seale

Fieldwork by TVAS at Merstham and Egham

Around the County in 1999

Community Archaeology at Mickleham and Chelsham

Young Archaeologists Club

Excavation of an RB temple at Wanborough

Alfoldean- the mansio and its related settlement

SIHG's restoration of a windpump

Pat Wilshire

Steve Dyer

John Saunders

Rob Poulton

Chris Currie

David Williams

Mike Luke

Tony Stevens

Tickets: £3, or £3.50 at the door. Write to SyAS at Castle Arch and enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM 2000

Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton
Saturday 11th March 2000

- 9 am Registration
9.40 Welcome
9.45 **Deconstructing the Neolithic Monumental Architecture of the South Downs** *Mike Russell* Bournemouth University
10.30 **A Bronze Age Round Barrow at Duncton**
Casper Johnson Archaeology South-East
10.40 **Prehistoric and Romano-British Discoveries at Ford**
Christopher Place
11.00 Coffee
11.30 **Keep Young and Beautiful: Excavations at Fishbourne 1995-99**
John Morley Sussex Archaeological Society
12.15pm **Excavations at Clay Hill, Ringmer**
Richard Jones Sussex Archaeological Society
12.45 **The Archaeology of Tortington Priory**
Casper Johnson Archaeology South-East
1.00 Lunch
2.00 **Iron-making in the medieval Weald**
Jeremy Hodgkinson Wealden Iron Research Group
2.45 **Industrial Archaeology in Sussex up to the 1990s**
Ron Martin Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society
3.15 **The Archaeology of Sussex Seaside Pleasure Piers**
Fred Gray CCE
3.45 Tea
4.15 **Field-names and Roman sites in Sussex**
Paul Cullen University of Sussex
4.45 **Hastings Castle Re-assessed** *David Martin* Archaeology South-East

Fee: £20 (SAS and SyAS £18), students/unemployed £12. Lunch (optional) £8.25.

For further details write to the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RG or tel: 01273 678040.

20th WEST LONDON LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE

2000 Years of West London History

Saturday 18th March 2000

Montagu Hall, Hounslow

- 9.30am Doors open for viewing of societies' stalls
10.00 **Welcome and Introduction** *Val Bott*, chair of the organising committee
10.10 **The earliest West Londoners** *Jon Cotton*, curator of prehistory in the Early Department, Museum of London
10.55 Coffee
11.20 **Farming on a Wandsworth estate in the 14th century**
Rita Ensing, Wandsworth Historical Society
11.50 **Fulham Palace in the 16th and 17th centuries**
Miranda Poliakiff, curator, Fulham Palace Museum
12.25pm **Richard Edwards, a 17th century farmer in Barnes Roehampton and Teddington**
Maisie Brown, chair Barnes & Mortlake History Society
1.00 Lunch
2.00 **Grand houses and fine estates in the 18th and 19th centuries**
Contemporary accounts of visits to some West London houses

- 2.20 **Transport and Transformation: the impact of public transport on suburban development between 1840 and 1940**
Paul Velluet, Assistant Regional Director, English Heritage London Region
- 3.05 Tea
- 3.30 **Industrial development and the economy of West London**
James Wisdom, chair Brentford & Chiswick Local History Society
- 4.15 Summary of the day's proceedings and conference ends, 4.30.

The conference fee includes morning coffee and afternoon tea. There are cafes and pubs in nearby shopping streets or you may eat a packed lunch in the hall during the break.

Tickets: £7.50. From Janet McNamara, 316 Brook Road South, Brentford TW8 0NN.

SOUTH-EAST REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE

Saturday 1st April 2000

Chertsey Hall, Heriot Road, Chertsey

- 9.45am Registration and coffee
- 10.30 Welcome – *Professor Alan Crocker* (President SIHG)
- 10.40 **Lesser-known Industrial Archaeological Sites in Surrey**
Chris Shephard
- 11.30 **Reigate Stone** *Paul Sowan*
- 12.20pm Lunch
- 14.00 **Animal Engines** *Ken Major*
- 14.50 **The effect of industry on the landscape over the last 1000 years**
Dr Peter Brandon
- 15.40 Tea
- 16.10 **South Coast Seaside Piers** *Robin Jones*
- 17.00 Closing remarks

Displays of books, photographs and other literature by some of the constituent societies of SERIAC and others, illustrating their work and interests in the industrial history and archaeology field, will be found in the rooms adjacent to the main hall, and may be viewed during the registration period and in the lunch and tea intervals.

Tickets: £9.50 to include coffee and tea. For further information write to Alan Thomas, 6 Birches Close, Epsom, Surrey KT18 5JG.

37th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Saturday 15th April 2000

Museum of London Lecture Theatre

Morning Session: Recent Work

- 11.00am Chairman's opening remarks and presentation of the Ralph Merrifield Award *Harvey Sheldon*, Chair Archaeological Research Committee
- 11.10 **Excavations at Perry Oaks, Hillingdon** *Nick Cooke & Jeff Muir* of Framework Archaeology. Multi-period landscapes.
- 11.40 **Recent excavations at London Bridge City, Southwark**
Dave Saxby of MoLAS. Medieval fish ponds, ships and Tudor finds
- 12.10 **Excavations in Spitalfields** *Chris Thomas* of MoLAS.
 Roman/medieval burials and medieval post-medieval buildings
- 12.40 **Time Team excavations in Greenwich Park** *Hedley Swain* of Museum of London. Roman 'temple' and associated finds
- 1.00pm Lunch

Afternoon Session: Romans in the Suburbs

- 2.15 **Landscape, environment and resources**
Jane Sidell of University College London

- 2.55 **The Roman pottery industry in Highgate Wood** Paul Tyers
 3.35 Tea
 4.15 **Southwark: suburb or city?**
Harvey Sheldon of Birkbeck College, University of London
 4.55 **What did the Romans ever do for Greater London?**
The relationship between Londinium and its hinterland
David Bird of Surrey County Council

Please note that titles are preliminary, and a full programme will be available on the day. There will also be displays of recent work in the Museum's Interpretation Department.

Cost, inclusive of tea: LAMAS members £3, non-members £4.

Ticket applications and enquiries to Jon Cotton, Early Department, Museum of London, 150 London Wall EC2Y 5HN.

Millennium Symposium: Epsom and Ewell through the Millennia

Saturday 13th May, 10am to 5pm
Bourne Hall, Ewell

To mark the millennium, a symposium on 2000 years of history of Epsom and Ewell is being organised by Nonsuch Antiquarian Society and Bourne Hall Museum. The main speaker will be the television personality and Director of the Museum of London, Dr Simon Thurley, talking on *Nonsuch Palace and the Impact of the Monarch on the Locality*, and there will also be talks on the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, as well as on Epsom Spa and Epsom races. In association with the symposium there will be displays by local groups in the foyer of Bourne Hall from the 8th to the 20th May, with manned stalls on the final day.

Tickets: £9 or £10 on the day. They can be obtained in advance from the Bourne Hall shop or by post from Rosemary Burleigh, 14 Montrouge Crescent, Epsom Downs, KT17 3PD (sending an sae); Tel: 01737 353264

COURSES

Building Conservation and the Use of Traditional Materials and Processes **Weald and Downland Open Air Museum**

Practical workshops and seminars for surveyors, craft workers and anyone else interested in building conservation. There are single day courses lasting 7 hours and which cost between £60 and £80 per day; some weekend courses costing £200; and a unique week-long course in May making a timber- framed construction, which will cost £350. Full details will appear in subsequent *Bulletins*.

1 March Dealing with change in historic buildings.

James Strike and other specialists

Design and Town Planning; the first of two linked days. Current planning legislation, guidance documents, appraisal reports and design criteria for listed buildings. £80.

16 March Recording vernacular buildings for conservation. *Richard Harris*

The second of three linked days. Imposing a grid. Setting up levels, recording a timber frame, using a grid to record complex patterns by sketching, tracing and photography. £60.

29 March Dealing with change in historic buildings.

James Strike and other specialists

Building Works; the second of two linked days (see March 1st).

Building and fire regulations, thermal performance and dealing with specialist contractors for historic buildings. £80.

30 March Design and specification of leadwork.

Nigel Johnston of the Lead Sheet Association

A one day seminar with a practical hands-on session. Guidance on the use of lead sheet and how it should be specified and detailed correctly. Identification of problem areas and how to decide on repair versus renewal. £80.

Enquiries about these, and other courses yet to be announced, to Diana Rowsell, Training Co-ordinator in the Museum Office, Singleton, Chichester, West Sussex on 01234 811363.

University of Sussex (Chichester College)

Centre for Continuing Education

Prehistoric Agriculture

Saturday 11th March 10am to 4pm

The key to understanding prehistory is the appreciation of the agricultural economy. We will focus on the archaeological data and examine the nature of farming, its impact upon the landscape and its economic potential.

Tutor: Peter Reynolds.

For further information Tel: 01243 781424.

LECTURE SERIES

Kingston Museum Millennium Lectures

2nd May	London before Londinium <i>Jon Cotton</i>
9th May	Watermen of the Thames <i>David Blomfield</i>
23rd May	Music up to the Millennium <i>Jim Bisgood</i>
30th May	Giving Meaning to the Millennium <i>Shaan Butlers</i>

Cost: £6 per lecture or £20 for all.

For further details write to Kingston Museum, Wheatfield Way, Kingston KT1 2PS.

LECTURE MEETINGS

18th February

"Buildings Conservation" by Richard Eckersley to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £2.

19th February

"The Historical Importance of the River Thames" by Patrick Prots to the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society at the Walton Day Centre, Manor Road, Walton-on-Thames at 3.00 pm. Visitors: £1.

21st February

"Lambeth's Riverside Industries" by Brian Bloice to the Streatham Society at 'Woodlawns', 16 Leigham Court Road, Streatham SW16.

22nd February

"19th Century Directory Wars" by Roy Edwards to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road opposite Lambeth North Underground station at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors £1.

24th February

"Then they saw it, now you don't: Farnham as it was" by Mike Green to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

26th February

"The History of Chessington" by Mark Barker to the Esher District Local History Society at Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Claygate at 2.30pm.

29th February

"Signalling for the Steam Railway" by Stuart Chrystall to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, at 7.30pm.

29th February

"The Grand Surrey Canal and Docks" by Edward Sargeant to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

1st March

"Salisbury Cathedral West Front: recent recording and research" by Jerry Sampson, Tim Ayers and Eddie Sinclair to the British Archaeological Association at the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Tea is served from 4.30pm and the Chair is taken at 5.00pm. Non-members are welcome, but are asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival, and to sign the visitors' book.

2nd March

"Aerial Photography" by Bob Bewley to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

6th March

"Aspects of Addlestone" by David Barker to the Woking History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, at 8.00pm. Visitors £2.

6th March

"Another journey in Edwardian Streatham" by John Brown to the Streatham Society at 'Woodlawns', 16 Leigham Court Road, Streatham SW16.

16th March

"Southwark" by Stephen Humphrey to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

17th March

"The History of Bookham Commons" by Ian Swinney to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street at 7.30 for 8.00pm. Non-members £2, includes coffee.

18th March

"The Evolution of the English Manorial System" by J W Molyneux-Child to the Walton & Weybridge History Society in the Library Lecture Hall, Church Street, Weybridge, at 3.00pm. Visitors: £1.

18th March

"Millais and the Hogsmill River" by Barbara Webly to the Merton Historical Society at the Snuff Mill Environmental Centre, Morden Hall Park at 2.30pm.

21st March

"The Men who made Kingston" by Peter Firth to the Friends of Kingston Museum at the Market House, Market Place, Kingston at 8.00pm.

22nd March

"Richmond Palace: a new look at the Time Team Investigations" by Bob Cowie to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

23rd March

"Restoring the Village Pond (Best Village Pond in Britain)" by Ann Adey to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

23rd March

"The Men who made Kingston: the Bentalls family perspective" by Peter Firth to the Friends of Kingston Museum and Heritage Service in the Market House, Market Place, Kingston, at 8.00pm. Visitors: £1.50.

23rd March

"The Work of the Volunteers of the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies" to the Esher District Local History Society at Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Claygate at 2.30pm.

27th March

"Croydon's Archives" by Steve Griffiths to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

28th March

"Recent Archaeological and Historical Work" by various speakers to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road, opposite Lambeth North Underground station at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors: £1.

1st April

"Immortal Londoners - the stories behind some of the statues in London" by Valerie Colin-Russ to the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society at Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3.00 pm.

3rd April

"The Birth of the Motor Car" by Bryan Goodman to the Woking History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, at 8.00pm. Visitors £2.

5th April

"Recent Excavations at Old Palace School" by Adrian Chadwick to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.