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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

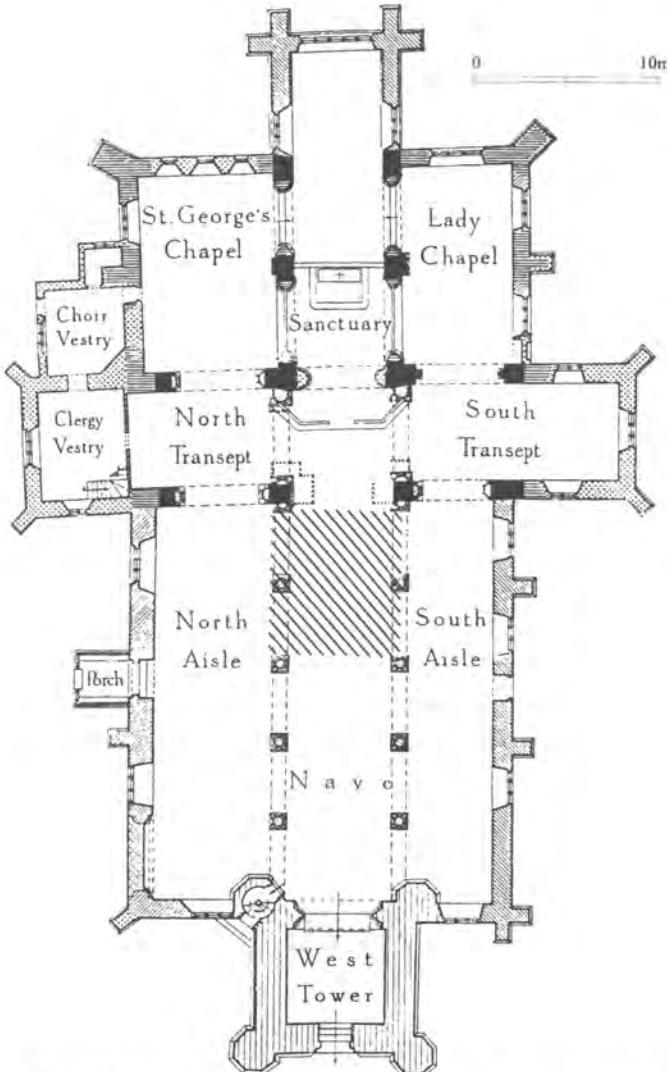
Tel/ Fax: 01483 532454

E-mail: surreyarch@compuserve.com

Website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Bulletin 369

September 2003



FARNHAM CHURCH: Recent Archaeological Monitoring

The first reference to Farnham is in Surrey's second oldest charter of AD 685-8, in which King Caedwalla of Wessex grants 60 hides of land to Cedd, Cissa and Criswa (two or possibly three monks – Criswa apparently might also mean 'and the Christians'), in order to enable them to found a *monasterium*.

Whether a *monastarium* (or 'mother church' in modern terms) was actually founded in the 7th century is unknown, but by AD 807, in another charter, Farnham was in the hands of the bishops of Winchester, and by the time of the Domesday Book a church was definitely in existence, worth £6 and held by Osbern of Eu. In the 13th century St Andrew's was one of the wealthiest parish churches in the diocese of Winchester and today, though now in Guildford diocese, it is one of the largest parish churches in Surrey and contains evidence of building works from the early 12th century onwards (SU 8381 4663)

Over the last few years the church has been the subject of a rolling programme of repairs to the fabric of the building. Earlier this year the floor was lifted from virtually the whole of the nave, prior to being levelled and relaid with stone slabs. This operation was monitored by a joint team from the Surrey County Archaeological Unit and the Society, in order to record any features of archaeological interest that might have been exposed by the works.

Not surprisingly, the dry dusty ground beneath the floor had been extensively disturbed, in particular by the insertion of a number of brick and stone covered burial vaults, the majority of which lay at the west end of the nave. Nevertheless, a number of features were recorded and, taken in date order and starting with the earliest, these were:

- At the east end of the nave, just west of the western crossing piers (hatched area on frontispiece plan) two parallel, rough chalk and clunch walls were found running more or less under the line of the existing columns of the north and south aisles, for the length of at least two bays. The northern of these walls was the better preserved and, at one point, showed a northern protrusion that may possibly have been the base for an external pilaster column. Between the walls lay a sandy, mortared floor that had been cut by a number of shallow graves and subsequently badly disturbed by the insertion of a heating duct in the Victorian period.

While no evidence was recovered to date this structure, the fact that the early 12th century crossing pier bases cut the walls would seem to indicate a date in the Saxon or very early Norman periods for the building. Given the existence of the possible pilaster base and the documentary evidence, it would seem likely that this structure, which may well continue further eastwards under the floor of the chancel, represents the remains of a small, single or double celled church – perhaps that in existence at the time of the Domesday Book. If so it would appear to have been demolished in the early 12th century to make way for a much larger church, parts of which still survive, incorporated in the south transept.

- Underlying the existing columns of the crossing piers are two much larger L-shaped bases constructed of well-cut chamfered masonry. These bases are partially utilised by the existing, and later, crossing piers, but obviously relate to an earlier phase of the church which must, at that time, have had a central tower in order to justify such large bases. It is known from observations made in the 1950s that two similar large bases underlie the easternmost pair of crossing piers as well. What was interesting was that the western face on one of the exposed bases and, from the 1950s evidence, the two to the east as well, showed distinct signs of reddening from a fire. Documentary evidence from the 13th and 14th centuries indicate that the church was substantially rebuilt at that time and it may be that this work was undertaken as a result of some catastrophic fire which had damaged the 12th century

building. In any event the tower now stands at the west end of the church and is, for its lower half, of 16th century date.

● A rammed chalk floor lined the central aisle of the nave and a wall footing appeared to underlie the arches of the south aisle and probably originally did so under the north aisle as well, though the evidence had been destroyed here. Taken with architectural evidence from the early 12th century arches on the eastern side of the south transept and the presence of the large crossing bases, this perhaps indicates that at that period, St Andrew's was a cruciform church with a central tower, narrow nave, north and south transepts and a chancel of two bays. The south transept appears to show the remains of the start of an apse in the standing masonry. If this is so, then in all probability the north transept, and possibly the chancel, had apses as well, though no traces of these now remain.

As has been pointed out in the various church guides, later phases of work added chapels either side of the chancel, and in the 14th and 15th centuries the south and north aisles respectively were added to the nave and the chancel lengthened, leaving the church, apart from the later tower, essentially in the state in which we see it today.

GETINGES, COBHAM AND SURREY'S '-INGAS' PLACE-NAMES

Gavin Smith

The contributions by David Taylor and Dennis Turner on the origins of Cobham in **Bulletin** 366 prompted me to draw attention to the place-name *Getinges*, that the English Place-Name Society volume *The Place-Names of Surrey* (hereafter *PNS*; 1934, xi-xii, xvi, 88) associates with the estate of Cobham.

Getinges occurs in the c675 charter of Chertsey Abbey, whose later charters refer to Cobham, in which parish lies Eaton Farm, a name apparently derived from *Getinges* (*ibid.*). The location of Eaton Farm is not known to the writer. The name contains the much discussed place-name element *-ingas*, 'people'. Once thought to mark the earliest Germanic 'tribes', the places so named were pointed out by Dodgson (1966), Kirk (1972) and Kuurman (1975) not to correlate well with early Germanic-culture cemeteries. This is the case for Surrey, whose eight recognised *-ingas* names of Woking, Godalming, Dorking, Eashing, *Bintungom*, Tyting, Tooting, and *Getinges* are thinly scattered across the western half of the county, well away (with the exception of Tooting) from the early cemeteries of north-east Surrey. A revised orthodoxy is that *-ingas* represents a 'second phase' of Germanic colonial settlement (see for example Cameron 1966, and implicitly for Surrey, Blair 1989). But what is one to make of the fact that on archaeological grounds west Surrey has been claimed by as a zone of late British influence (Poulton 1987)?

A re-interpretation of the semantics of *-ingas* is perhaps overdue. The writer will suggest that the Surrey place-names offer rather strong evidence that *-ingas* is associated with royalty, and with early churches at the center of proto-hundreds. This is fairly clearly so for the most prominent Surrey instances of Woking, Godalming and Dorking, but the writer would argue that his model applies equally well to Eashing and *Bintungom*.

Woking. Early Saxon minster (*PNS*, xvii). A failed medieval market settlement and focus of Woking Hundred. Royal manor.

Godalming. Minster and royal manor (Blair 1991, 97-9). Medieval market town and focus of Godalming Hundred.

Dorking. A medieval market town and focus of Wotton Hundred. Church likely to have been a sub-minster (Blair 1991, 113). Manor has at times been royal.

Eashing. A Burghal Hidage fortress in the 9th century, apparently later superseded by a royal fort at Guildford (Poulton 1987, 208-9, 220-1). Only a mile west of

Godalming, it is likely to have been an earlier focus in that Hundred. A mile west of Eashing lies the parish church of Peper Harow, the second part of which was probably *hearg*, ‘regionally important? temple’ (*PNS*, 207-8; Gelling, 1988). Peper Harow, Eashing and Godalming may, thus, be a cluster of early names and sites associated with royal and ecclesiastical functions focal within Godalming Hundred.

Bintungom (name surviving in Binton Farm, Seale; *PNS*, 181). Named as a holding ceded in a charter of Caedwalla of Wessex to a new minster at Farnham c685 (*op.cit.*, xi-xii). The name may be *sele*, ‘hall’ (*op.cit.*, 180) and the parish may once have been royal, since it contains an unexplained Kingston (*op. cit.*, 181-2). That *Bintungom* may have been a religious site made subservient to the new minster is suggested by another of the three holdings named in the charter, *Cusanweoh* ('Cusa's temple'; *op.cit.*, xii; Blair 1991, 25), and by the parish name itself which would seem a parallel to Sele Priory in Sussex (Ekwall 1960, 411). Note that the third name cited in the Farnham minster charter, *Churt*, ‘heath’, might indeed be a third religious dependency, conceivably referring to a descendant of the Romano-British temple recently discovered on Frensham Common (Graham, 2001). If so, Churt might have an equivalent in the Somerset name Chard: *ceart renn*, ‘house in the heath’ (Ekwall 1960, 95), but perhaps semantically ‘sacred house in the heath’ and containing the same dialect element *ceart*. *Bintungom*, Seale and Kingston may, thus, be an original focal cluster within Farnham Hundred, equivalent to that suggested for Godalming Hundred.

Only three remaining Surrey *-ingas* places are poorly evidenced as hundredal foci, namely, Tyting, Tooting and *Getinges*.

The first five *-ingas* names occur very regularly, with one in each of the five south-western hundreds of Surrey – exceptions being Blackheath Hundred (vacant), and Godalming Hundred (containing the close pair Godalming and Eashing). The model is therefore proposed, that *-ingas* in Surrey is semantically indicative of the religious foci of proto-hundreds. Of course, such a model is open to the objections that *-ingas* place-names on occasion just happen to coincide with hundreds and early royal churches, or that these three entities are in some more complex way related. My model cannot be proved, but must be assessed on the balance of evidence. So, however, must any alternative model, and it may be said here that there is no evidence that English place-names in *-ingas* are older than seventh century, or that they refer to ‘tribes’. The only ‘tribal’ example the writer is aware of – other than Bede’s (book 2, chs 5 and 15) evident archaisms of the *Oiscingas* and *Wuffingas* for the royal houses of Kent and East Anglia respectively – is the late usage of the term *Fifburgingas*, ‘the men of the five boroughs’, but this last specifically refers to the pagan Scandinavian Danelaw and could be regarded as another relict semantic.

My model would be the more convincing were *-ingas* places in other counties to show a similar co-incidence with possible early hundredal royal churches. This may in fact be observable. Perhaps most noticeably for the remainder of eastern Wessex, notably at Wing, Sonning, Reading, Basing. A similar situation is possible in the province of Rochester, where for instance we find Cooling, close to Halstow, ‘holy place’, and Hoo, a known seventh-century monastery and Malling, site of a later monastery. Sussex also has *-ingas* names at the equivalent locations of Hastings, South Malling, Steyning, Poling and Oving, but many more in inland west Sussex and along the coast that more resemble proto-parishes. Sussex’s relatively late conversion to Christianity in the 680’s by the Northumbrian Saint Wilfrid, first bishop at Selsey (Bede, book 4, ch.13 and book 5, ch.24), might be relevant here. It is thus not impossible that there is some variation of semantic by sub-region as well as time, as indeed already suggested for the Danelaw.

With these hypotheses in mind, I have revisited the remaining Surrey *-ingas* names:

Tyting. A Domesday manor in St Martha's parish in the west of Blackheath Hundred. Was this name originally associated with St Martha's isolated hill-top church? St Martha's Hill, with its possible Romano-Celtic dedication to the 'Holy Martyrs' (Blair 1991, 111), does resemble a pagan hilltop religious site (see Meaney 1995 and Blair 1995). Was this locality was once the focus of a proto-hundred, perhaps superceded by extra-hundredal royal Guildford? There is perhaps evidence for a second proto-hundred further east in Blackheath Hundred, evidenced by the name cluster Sherbourne Spring (*i.e.* the Silent Pool) / Albury (if 'old minster') / Shere (a sub-minster with a name presumably derived from the spring), where there is circumstantial evidence for a second, lost *-ingas* name *Tilling* (*viz.* *Tilligaham*, Tillingbourne, Tenningshook in Shere parish PNS, 6, 251).

Tooting. A Domesday manor and parish on the edge of Brixton Hundred, recorded as a possession of Chertsey Abbey in the charter c675. Is Tooting part of a set with Wimbledon (a sub-minster: Blair 1991, 113) / Merton / Morden – conceivably a lost proto-hundred in the Wandle Valley, later split between Brixton and Wallington Hundreds? The location is a strategic river crossing and Roman station on Stane Street, strictly equivalent to the latter's crossing of the Mole at Dorking / Burford. Tooting could simply be another estate. Or did Chertsey Abbey absorb a proto-hundred religious focus here in the late seventh-century?

Getinges. Like Tooting, *Getinges* is recorded as a possession of Chertsey Abbey in c675. If this is the Cobham estate, was it the early focus of Elmbridge ('Mole bridge') Hundred on the lower Mole? Perhaps (like Tooting and Dorking) a strategic river-crossing – in this case perhaps on a London-Kingston-Guildford-Eashing route (*i.e.* today's A3; there is a Stratford on the A3 a little south of Cobham, perhaps indicative of hitherto unrecognised Roman road status; PNS, 143). Did the ecclesiastical reforms dating from Archbishop Theodore's Council of Hertford in 673 (after which Roman-style minster territorial organisation was established across the country; Bede, book 4, ch.5; Fisher, 1973) involve the absorption into Chertsey Abbey's minster functions, of some existing proto-hundreds and any associated lesser, royal religious institutions, perhaps including now lost royal monasteries at Tooting and *Getinges*? Being a Mercian consolidation of territory captured south of the Thames, which rendered local earlier Wessex-originated royal centres redundant?

This evaluation makes sense only if it is accepted that west Surrey might have had a set of proto-minsters, presumably originating with the bishops at Dorchester on Thames from c635 (Bede, book 3, ch.7), prior to the Council of Hertford. There is no direct evidence for this, apart from the arguably circular evidence of Surrey *-ingas* names themselves and their overlap with subsequent focal ecclesiastical sites including, interestingly, Merton Priory by Tooting, and Newark Priory by Woking.

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COUNCIL NEWS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Rosemary Hunter, Honorary Secretary

The 2003 AGM will be held at Lord Pirbright's Hall, Pirbright on Saturday 22nd November at 2pm. There is plenty of parking and the Hall is in the middle of the village green. In the morning there will be a tour of part of Brookwood Cemetery, starting at 11am, covering the military monuments (including the American 1st World War cemetery) and a section of the cemetery railway, the Actors Acre, the Turkish and Swedish cemeteries and anything else there is time for. It is absolutely fascinating – don't miss it. More details in the next *Bulletin*.

THE SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society will be held at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd November 2003 at the Lord Pirbright's Hall, Pirbright.

Agenda for Annual General Meeting

1. Apologies for absence.
2. To read and, if appropriate, to sign as correct the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the 23rd November 2002.
3. To receive and consider the Annual Report, the Statement of Accounts, and the Auditor's Report for the year to 31st March 2003 and, if approved, to adopt them.
4. To elect the President for 2003-2004.
5. To elect Honorary Vice-Presidents for 2003-2004.
6. To elect Vice-Presidents for 2003-2004
7. To elect Honorary Officers for 2003-2004.
8. To elect six Ordinary Members of Council to retire in 2007 under Article 21a. (Nominations for election under items 4-8 should be sent to the Honorary Secretary not less than seven days before the meeting. All nominations require a proposer and seconder, who must be members of the Incorporated Society, and nominations must be accompanied by a signed statement by the nominee of his or her willingness to stand for election. Institutional Members are not eligible for election.)
9. To appoint Honorary Examiners for 2003-2004 and to authorise Council to determine their remuneration.
10. Any Other Business.

150th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Audrey Monk

Next year will mark the 150th Anniversary of Surrey Archaeological Society. Throughout 2004 the Society will celebrate with a series of specially organised meetings and exhibitions at various locations across the county as well as two meetings in London.

The anniversary of our inauguration will be marked by a special conference at Southwark Cathedral in May, which will include the launch of the Proceedings of the 2001 Conference by Dr David Miles, Chief Archaeologist for English Heritage. There will be opportunities for delegates to enjoy conducted walks around Southwark and the Cathedral. Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society will kindly host a special evening meeting to mark the anniversary of the Society's first annual general meeting in July, as well as their own 35th anniversary.

Other highlights of our anniversary year will include a joint meeting with the Friends of the British Museum at which Dr Richard Hobbs will talk about the origins and successes of the Treasure Act; a lecture to the Roman Studies Group by Professor Michael Fulford on recent excavations at Silchester; special symposia of the Archaeological Research Group and Local History Committee; a day of talks and walks in Lingfield; and for members and their families a Victorian Garden Party at Betchingley, at the kind invitation of Sarah Goad JP, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey and Vice President of the Society. The year will be rounded off with a dinner in November and a special exhibition at Guildford Museum.

A brief description of the planned programme is given below and further information, including ticketing arrangements will be circulated to members in the coming months, as well as being listed in the Bulletin. 2004 offers us a special opportunity to show the many faces of the Society to members and a wider public. We look forward to your support throughout the year.

PLANNED PROGRAMME OF EVENTS IN 2004

Thursday 29th January

Treasure: Finding Our Past A joint evening meeting with Friends of the British Museum. Lecture by Dr Richard Hobbs and tour of the exhibition at the British Museum.

Wednesday 4th February

Silchester: Excavations at Insula IX 1997-2003: Royal City to Civitas Capital. Evening lecture by Professor Michael Fulford to the Roman Studies Group. Dorking.

Saturday 21st February

Recent Work Within the Historic County. Archaeological Research Committee Symposium at Ashtead Peace Memorial Hall. Day meeting.

Saturday 27th March

The Cobham family and their Association with Lingfield Church. Spring Meeting of Surrey Local History Committee, with talks and walk around Lingfield village led by Professor Nigel Saul. Day meeting.

April

The Surrey Iron Railway's 200th Birthday. Details to be confirmed.

Saturday 15th May

Celebration of the Inaugural Meeting of Surrey Archaeological Society in 1854. Conference, walks and visits plus launch of the 2001 Conference Proceedings by Dr David Miles, Chief Archaeologist of English Heritage. Southwark Cathedral. Day meeting including lunch.

Friday 4th June

A Victorian Garden Party. For members and their families at Bletchingley, at the invitation of Sarah Goad JP, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey. Early evening.

Tuesday 29th June

Antiquaries and Archaeology: History of Kingston's Archaeology in Surrey and London

Celebration of the 1st Annual General Meeting of Surrey Archaeological Society and the 35th anniversary of Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society. Evening meeting at the Market House, Kingston..

Sunday 18th July

The Evelyn Family in Dorking and Wootton. Local History Committee Summer Meeting at Milton Court, Dorking and Wootton Church.

Sunday 25th July

South Park Medieval Moated Site Public Open Day organised for Young Archaeologists' Clubs by the Society.

Sunday 22nd August

Going Back in Time. Discovering local history with demonstrations and craft displays mounted by the Society, Surrey Industrial History Group and other local history groups. A day for all the family at Tilford Rural Life Centre.

September and October

The Society and the Community. Special displays of the Society throughout the period at Surrey Local History Centre, Woking, with Open lectures on 11th September and 9th October.

Saturday 23rd October

Surrey Newspapers. Local History Committee Symposium at Chertsey. Day Meeting.

Saturday 20th November

200 Years of Manning and Bray. Afternoon meeting at Shere, together with Society's AGM (Honoured guest Mrs Handa Bray).

Saturday 27th November

150th Anniversary Dinner. Queen's Stand, Epsom. Evening.

November and December

Exhibition of the Society's Collections. Guildford Museum.

During the summer months a series of guided walks around sites of special archaeological or historical interest will be arranged and open to members and the public.

OBITUARY

Roger Summers

It is with regret that Council announces the death of our longest serving member, Mr Roger Summers, who joined the Society in 1934 and had a very distinguished career in archaeology and museology. He was born in 1907 in England and although he spent much of his life in Southern Africa he always showed interest in the activities of the Surrey Archaeological Society. He very much enjoyed the *Bulletin* but asked that it should not be sent by airmail as he didn't mind it arriving a bit late. He was certainly one of our most distinguished members. After studying at the Institute of Actuaries and serving in the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the British General Staff during World War II, he studied archaeology and joined the National Museum of

Bulawayo in Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), becoming Executive Director of the National Museums and Recorder in the South African Archaeological Data Recording Centre from 1970-1974 when he retired.

Roger Summers directed many major excavations in Zimbabwe, demonstrating that Great Zimbabwe had been built and controlled solely by African people still living in the region. Amongst his many achievements he researched ancient gold mining, produced books on South African archaeology, the history of the South African Museum, an ethnological study of Ndebele military history, designed systems for recording archaeological sites, was responsible for the new National Museum in Bulawayo and helped to prepare an exhibition on Great Zimbabwe for the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

His contributions to archaeology and museology were recognised by the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Royal Society of South Africa, the South African Museums Association, and the South African Archaeological Society of which he was President in 1957. Roger Summers published 76 papers and 7 books, plus many articles, and towards the end of his life researched his family tree, producing five files of information, now lodged with the British Genealogical Society, and five volumes for his daughter Hilary. Two of these are devoted to his work.

His wife died in 1995 and the Society is grateful to his daughter, Hilary, for so much information about the career of one of our most distant but loyal members.

Rosemary Hunter

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Insurance and Indemnities

Excavation Insurance: Directors of excavations are reminded that for insurance purposes it is essential that notification be given of any forthcoming excavation, whether or not involving mechanical diggers. Fieldwalking and surveying must also be notified. Notification must be given to Rose Hooker, Hon Secretary of the Archaeological research Committee (59 Thornton Place, Horley, Surrey RH6 8RZ, Tel: 01293 411176) who will send you the appropriate form for completion. Please remember that COVER AFTER THE EVENT IS TOO LATE!

Personal Accident Insurance: All volunteers on excavations, including fieldwalking and measuring and other connected activities should be fully aware that the Society's insurance policy does not cover them for injury or sickness and, thereby, loss of earnings, should that injury be self-inflicted or the result of their own neglect. All volunteers should, therefore, arrange for PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE through their own insurers before they engage in excavation activities. Remember please that if you negligently put a pickaxe through someone else's foot, or if they do it to you, that will be covered, but if you put it through your own foot then that will be your own responsibility and nobody else's! Directors of excavations please bring this matter to the attention of all your volunteer diggers.

Loss and breakage of equipment: As the Society bears the first £250 of any claim there is no point making a claim for anything less, although the circumstance should be reported to the Archaeological Research Committee. For losses over £250 full details of the equipment and circumstances should be reported as soon as possible. Where theft is suspected the matter must be reported to the local police at once.

Other activities, ie visits and conferences: If any Local Society or Group operating under the Society's insurance cover wishes to insure a specific event or visit, then it is necessary to complete the appropriate form, obtainable from Castle Arch. This is

particularly important when non-members are participating. In addition strict hiring conditions may sometimes be imposed which need to be met. In this event, a copy of the conditions must be submitted with the above form.

Indemnities: Some indemnities required by landowners and contractors go beyond the acceptable liability of the Surrey Archaeological Society and its insurance cover for excavations. All indemnity forms MUST be signed by one or other OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY who have been appointed by the Council to act in this matter. In the first instance a copy of every indemnity required must be forwarded to Mrs Hooker (at the address shown above). A further copy should at the same time be sent to the Society's Hon LEGAL ADVISER (c/o Castle Arch, Guildford GU1 3SX).

LOCAL SOCIETIES or GROUPS excavating under Surrey Archaeological Society's insurance MUST COMPLY with this procedure. Other excavators would be well advised to take legal advice before signing any form of indemnity. The following honorary officers of the Society have been authorised by Council to sign indemnities on behalf of the Society: The President, The Secretary and The Treasurer.

NB: It is to be understood that activities such as excavations and fieldwork, etc, that are covered by the Society's insurance are carried out on behalf of the Society. As part of this condition it would be appreciated that a prompt interim report of the activity is submitted to the Society, eg as a note in the Bulletin.

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

WITLEY COMMON

Chris Currie

A survey is planned for the barrows on Witley Common (centred on SU 922 401), which have been disturbed by what looks like army trenches. A preliminary survey has also identified a curious, previously unnoticed, bank that skirts the barrows. The survey will plot the relationship between this boundary and the barrows.

The main survey will begin in mid September, possibly taking a break to take part in David Graham's projected excavation on a newly discovered mound on Frensham Common located by last year's team. The latter will probably be in October (contact David Graham for details).

Anyone wishing to be involved in the Witley survey should send their e-mail address to me at CCurrie 260@aol.com. This will ensure you get on the CAP mailing list and are informed of all activities. For those without e-mail, either link up with a friend who has, or tap into the messages left on the Surrey Archaeological Society's e-mail address at Castle Arch. All CAP e-mails are sent to Castle Arch as a matter of course. Failing all that you could try calling me on 02380 696232, but be warned, I keep odd hours, and am not easy to get hold of via conventional telephone.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

Winter Lecture Series

Dorking Christian Centre, 7.30-10pm

Following on from the successful inaugural series last season, the group is pleased to announce this winter's programme. We are especially delighted to have Mike Fulford speaking in February. We are anticipating that this will be a very popular evening and as a result the venue might have to be moved. All members welcome, but there will be a charge of £2 per person per lecture for non-group members.

7th October	Barnwood: Recent work at Broad Street Roman Villa
	<i>Rob Poulton.</i>
4th November	Rapsley Rosamond Hanworth
3rd December	Roman Food Anne Jones (including samples)
7th January	The Roman Army: Equipment and organisation John Eagle
4th February	Silchester Mike Fulford
4th March	Ashtead John Hampton

Group Constitution and A.G.M.

The Annual General Meeting of the group will be held on Tuesday 7th October, following the lecture, at Dorking Christian Centre. Points to be covered will be the ratifying of the group's Constitution and election of Officers and Committee members. Papers to be circulated in due course. A copy of the draft Constitution is available on the Group's Web page: <http://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/rsg.htm> If members have difficulty accessing, then see contact details below.

For further information contact Gary Readings 01483 834348 or g.readings@ntlworld.com

Fieldwalking Project at Chatley Farm, Cobham **David Graham**

The Roman Studies Group is planning a fieldwalking exercise on the area around the site of a Roman bath house excavated by Sheppard Frere in the 1940s (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 50, 73-98). The intention is to locate any further buildings associated with the bath house using the same techniques that gave very successful results at Chiddingfold in 2002. The exact dates for the work will depend on farming requirements, but it is likely that it will take place in the first week of September.

Anyone interested in taking part is invited to contact David Graham directly (Tel: 01420 472761; email david.graham@clara.co.uk) or via the Society's office at Castle Arch, Guildford. Details will then be circulated as soon as these are available.

Barcombe Roman Villa

The Roman Studies visit on Sunday 20th July to Barcombe Roman Villa went extremely well. David Rudling, Director of the UCL Field Archaeology Unit gave us an excellent talk and tour of the site that really helped illuminate and reinforce some of the points he had made in his lecture to the Roman Studies Group last autumn. In particular we were able to appreciate the severe plough damage the site has sustained and the robbing of the villa's stone walls in antiquity, most of which could apparently be found at the nearby village church! The tour included the field adjacent to this church where ground penetrating radar has been used to considerable success, in addition to more conventional geophysics like resistivity, to suggest this is the site of the villa's bathhouse. He showed us a selection of recent finds from the excavation, including a lovely bronze finial possibly from a small water feature? ... a la Charlie Dimmock ... and some fine pieces of stamped and decorated Samian. He also mentioned the forthcoming publication of his article on Beddingham and Barcombe, 'A tale of two villas', in the Roman Studies Journal. He said how delighted he has been with the support and interest from Surrey and welcomed and encouraged those on the tour to join the excavation at anytime, whether on a training course run by the University College London Field Unit or indeed by becoming members of his co-director Chris Butler's Mid Sussex Archaeological Field Unit which digs the site at weekends.

Our sun-drenched tour ended and we set off to Lewes where we all spent a delightful afternoon exploring Lewes Castle, Anne of Cleves House, several bookshops, the occasional tea shop and not forgetting the Harvey's hosteries.

HERITAGE OPEN DAYS

13th and 14th September 2003

GUILDFORD

The Guildford Society, Guildford Borough Council and the official Tour Guides invite all to the 10th town centre open day. Access to all properties in the town listed below will be free of charge and between 10 am and 4 pm unless otherwise stated.

The Guildhall, High Street

c1550; with important façade added in 1683 by public subscription. Access will include the balcony overlooking the High Street. Grade I listed building and Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Abbot's Hospital, High Street

1619-1622; endowed by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury. Grade I. Access to the courtyard and part of the interior. Timed tickets available at the Hospital from 10am.

Guildford House, 155 High Street (Painted Closet and Attic Rooms)

c1660; used as Guildford's art gallery since 1959. Access to the Painted Closet, a small 17th century painted room discovered behind panelling during restoration work; and the attic rooms, and exhibition of Hidden Figure Sculpture by Philip Jackson. Visitors can 'meet' the original owners, Mrs and Mrs Childe in 17th century dress, presented by costumed interpreters. Grade I.

Brew House, High Street (rear of Guildford House)

c1700; Previously a brew house for Guildford House. On view will be a display of architectural artefacts from the Charles Brooking Collection and photographs of Guildford High Street taken in the late 1960s. Grade II.

The Royal Grammar School, High Street

Late 16th century with remodelling in 1889. The courtyard and chained library will be open from 10am –noon. Guided Tours only (last ends 12.30). Timed tickets available from the school from 9.30. Grade I.

Holy Trinity Church and Belltower, High Street

1749-1763; by James Horne of London in Palladian style. Enlarged by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 1888. The most important Georgian church in Surrey. Tomb of George Abbot, Archbishop 1611-1633. The ringing chamber in the tower will be open. Grade I.

The County Club, 158 High Street.

Occupies the upper floors of 156-160 High Street. Building has 17th century timber framed core and late 18th century façade. Grade II. Sat 10-4pm.

Angel Hotel, 91 High Street

Early 16th century posting house on the London to Portsmouth road. Entrance hall will be open with its impressive timber-framing, panelling and fireplace. Grade II*.

Medieval Undercroft, 72 High Street

13th century undercroft (a masonry half-cellars) with a house of c1803 above. Grade II* and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Displayed as a medieval shop by the Guildford Museum.

Salter's Gallery, Castle Street

Built in 1816 as a chapel, with an upper floor inserted in 1876. The building now houses Guildford Museum's educational and archaeological resource centre. See a restored Victorian school room.

Guildford Museum & Surrey Archaeological Society Library

Guildford Museum, Castle Arch, Quarry Street. Grade II* timber framed Listed Building, c1630 with rear wing dated 1670. "Hands-on" archaeology from all eras in the museum classroom. Exhibits of historic books and documents related to the town in the Archaeological library. Building open 11am to 5pm. "Hands-on" archaeology 11am-1pm and 2-4pm.

Olivo's Restaurant, 53 Quarry Street

16/17th century timber-framed, jettied town house, with early 17th century painted motifs on the fireplace and ceiling joists of the ground floor room. Grade II.

Olivetto Restaurant Tungsten 122-126 High Street.

Timber framed Grade II Listed Building. Originally a house, later divided. The High Street building was built in the early 1600s. Building open noon to 4pm.

Savills Estate Agent 8 Quarry Street.

Grade II* timber framed Listed house. Late 15th/early 16th century with late 17th/early 18th century front. Restored early 20th century by M H Baillie-Scott.

St Mary's Church Tower, Quarry Street. Pre-Conquest 3-stage tower of c1040. The ringing chamber in the tower will be open. Grade I.

St Nicolas's Church and Tower, lower High Street

15th century; with remainder, including the tower, built in 1870-1875 to designs by S S Teulon. Loseley owned by the More-Molyneux family since 1508. Three-stage tower with ringing chamber over the crossing vault and bellchamber above. 10.30am- 4.30pm. Grade II*.

The Electric Theatre, Onslow Street/Friary Bridge

Guildford's smallest independent theatre, housed in former electricity generating works of 1913. Guided Tours only 11am, noon and 1pm.

The Treadwheel Crane, Town Wharf, Millbrook

Late 17th or early 18th century; re-erected on the present site by the river in 1970. Believed to be the last working example of its type in the country. Access to the workings. Grade II* Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Braboeuf Manor, College of Law, St Catherine's, Portsmouth Road

Grade II Manor House of 1586 with Victorian and later additions. Handsome oak stairway, 16th and 17th century panelling and some fine early fireplaces. Now part of the College of Law. The attractive gardens will be open and cream teas available in the cafe. Guided Tours 1am to 4pm every 30 minutes.

Dapdune Wharf (National Trust), Wharf Road by River Wey

Unusual National Trust property dating back to the mid 17th century when it was a wharf for the Wey Navigation. Later it also became the centre for barge building on the Wey. Exhibitions.

History of the Friary Friary Shopping Centre

Exhibition staged by the manager of the Friary Centre, depicting the archaeology and history of the site.

Henley Fort, 1 mile up The Mount (parking available)

Grade II Listed Building. Built in 1896 as the western post of thirteen positions to defend London against any possible assault by the French.

The Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Millbrook

Explore and discover the theatre with behind the scenes tours of the main auditorium. Guided tours 11am-noon, phone 01483 440077 or call at the stage door before Heritage Day.

The Town Mill, Millbrook

Grade II Listed Building, formerly a water mill, now used as a theatre. Access to upper floors. Guided tours only 11am-noon.

Toll House, Millbrook

Machinery annex to the Town Mill said once to be a toll house.

Telephone Exchange Leapale Road.

Guildford's main telephone exchange with preserved original operators' room. Guided tours at 10.30am, 11.30, 12.30 and 2.30pm.

Guildford Fire Station, Bypass, Ladymead.

Classic red brick fire station built 1937, includes a view of the modern fire-fighting equipment.

Bethel Chapel The Bars

Gospel Standard strict Baptist chapel built 1910 with surviving original fittings.

St Luke's Workhouse Warren Road

The Casual Ward of the Guildford Union Workhouse. Built late 19th century for passing tramps. Closed in the early 1950s. Overnight cells on view.

Management School of the University of Surrey University campus below the Cathedral. New Management School opening this year. Guided Tours 11am-2pm. Tickets from the Tourist Information Centre, Tunsgate from 1st September.

Guildford Cathedral Tower Stag Hill.

Grade II Listed cathedral designed by Edward Maufe in 1932, completed in 1964/5. Guided Tours only, tickets from the Tourist Information Centre, Tunsgate from 1st September.

Guildford Working Men's Institute, Ward Street

Built 1892. Refreshments available here. Grade II. Exhibition of Guildford interiors.

The Great Barn, St Bartholomew's Church and Village Hall, Wanborough (5 miles west of Guildford)

This is the most important aisled barn in Surrey, dating from c1388, and built by the Cistercian monks of Waverley Abbey to store produce from their farm. Displays of local history, exhibitions of sculpture and painting, refreshments. St Bartholomew's is the smallest church in Surry, built around 1060. Saturday 12th September 10am to 5 pm, Sunday 13th September 2 to 5pm.

GUIDED WALKS

Sunday 14th September

Godalming Navigation Towpath Tour

A guided walk along the Godalming Navigation, opened in 1764, ending at the early 18th century Shalford Mill on the river Tillingbourne. Easy return to Guildford. Meet 2.30pm at Millmead Lock. Public car parks with small parking charge.

The Mount Cemetery

Many graves of interest, including those of Lewis Carroll and seven of his family. Meet at 2.30pm inside cemetery main gate (approx. 1/4 mile up the Mount). Limited parking.

Victorian Guildford

Buildings and stories of life during Victoria's reign. A walk based on the work and diaries of Henry Peak, Guildford's first Borough Surveyor. Meet at 2.30pm under Tunsgate Arch, High Street.

Historic Guildford

The development of Guildford over a thousand years. Walk created by Matthew Alexander, Curator of Guildford Museum. Meet at 2.30pm under Tunsgate Arch, High Street.

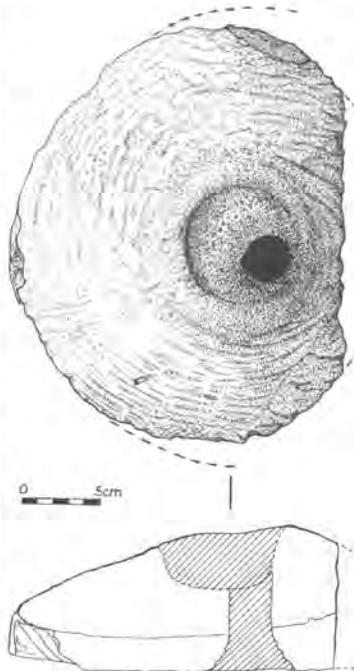
MISCELLANY

A QUERNSTONE FROM WOTTON

Gabby Rapson

Discovered as a woodland surface find by gamekeeper Martin Rudling on the Wotton estate close to the Tillingbourne (TQ 124 462), this lower stone from a well-used rotary quern is almost complete. Martin kindly made the stone available for recording via Keith Windsor and to show the Prehistoric group at their last meeting. It has since been donated to Dorking Museum by Patrick Evelyn and is on display in the archaeological cabinet.

Made from coarse sandstone, probably from the local Lower Greensand, the convex grinding surface has been worn smooth at the edge where the angle of the stone is steepest. The under-side is roughly worked. It has a fully perforated, circular spindle hole (slightly worn on one side), which probably places it in Curwen's flat topped early Romano-British series (AD 1st/2nd century) (Curwen 1937, Antiquity XI). Although the angle of the grinding surface is slightly steeper than the expected 15 degrees for this type of quern, it may be an early example of the fully perforated type. There is also a cup-like depression to the side of, and containing, the spindle hole, the inner lip of which has been worn smooth. The 'cup' lies in



what appears to be the present centre of the stone (diameter 26cm). If the spindle hole is taken as the original centre, the stone would have been considerably larger (diameter 32 cm) and, therefore, it may have been broken and reshaped at some point, the cup being used to re-seat the upper stone. The circumference of the stone certainly shows a cruder worked surface in areas that would correspond to re-shaping. The 'repair' – if that is what it is – would reduce the versatility of the quern as the fully perforated spindle hole allows for adjustment of the upper stone, enabling produce to be ground coarse or fine.

As the find-spot is close to local outcrops of suitable Greensand, which from experience can present themselves in handy quern-stone-sized lumps, repair to the quern-stone suggests evidence for control of this resource, as suggested by DJ Tomalin both before and during this period (Tomalin 1977 Brooklands, Weybridge Report, SyAS Research Volume 4), or perhaps simply a personal attachment to this particular quern.

If anyone can shed further light on possible 'repaired querns', or can help identify the stone source, or would like to donate any archaeological artefacts found in the Dorking area to the museum, please contact me.

Many thanks to Martin Rudling, Keith Windsor and Patrick Evelyn for their co-operation and to Fred Plant at Dorking Museum.

PLAQUE UNVEILING AT BANSTEAD

Peter Harp

On the 29th June Sarah Goad JP, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey and an Honorary Vice-President of the Society, unveiled a plaque in the garden of Ridge House, Banstead commemorating the discovery in 1913 of two skeletons of late prehistoric date. The two skeletons, one male and one female, were found during the construction of a tennis court in the then garden of Sir Henry Lambert, a local historian and former Vice-President of the Society. One burial was crouched, while the other was prone, and the skeletons were removed to the Royal College of Surgeons where Sir Arthur Keith dated them to the Bronze Age on the skeletal, mainly cephalic, evidence. Their current whereabouts is unknown.

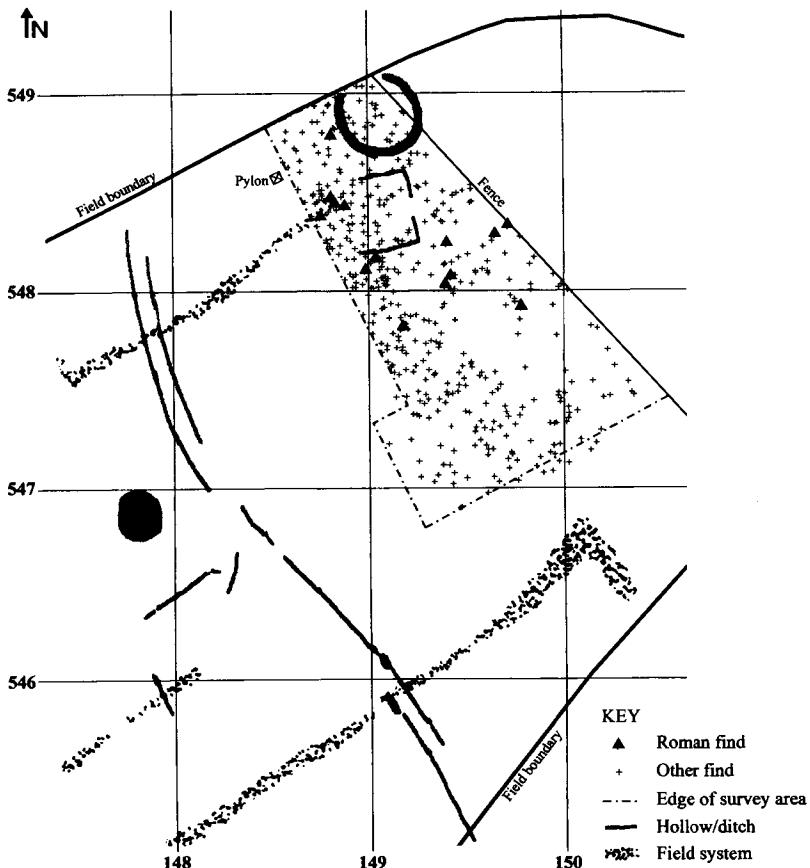


Colin and Jean Sutherland, the owners of Ridge House, Park Road, the former servants' quarters to Sir Henry's house *Larklands* next door, have erected the plaque nearest to where the skeletons are thought to have been found, on the northern side of the tennis court next to a dry-stone wall built by Sir Henry. It was particularly appropriate that Mrs Goad unveiled the plaque as she is the great niece of Sir Henry. Representatives of both the Banstead History Research Group and Plateau, the local group of the Surrey Archaeological Society, were invited to attend the ceremony.

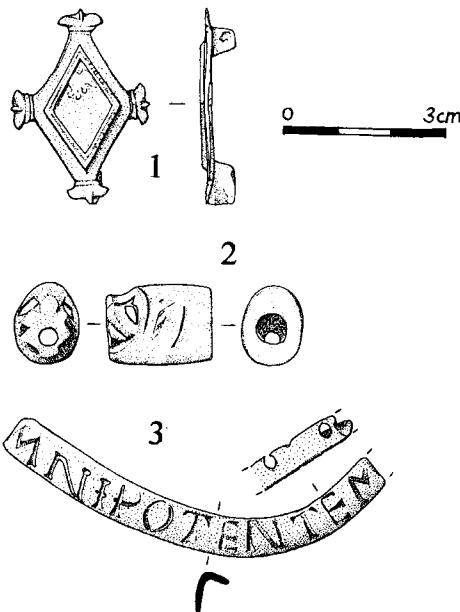
METAL DETECTOR SURVEY AT BOCKETTS FARM, FETCHAM

David Williams

One of the frequently expressed wishes of detectorists is for opportunities to help with archaeological work. The possibility of carrying out a survey using detectors was discussed at meetings of the Archaeological Research Committee but was delayed until the appointment of a Finds Liaison Officer. Efforts for access were concentrated on Bocketts Farm, because the land is owned by Surrey County Council and had



Location of survey finds superimposed on features indicated from aerial photographs



Some of the finds from Bocketts Farm.
Fig 1: Plate Brooch of 2nd century date;
Fig 2: Animal-headed Terminal Brooch
of probable Roman date; Fig 3: Late
medieval purse frame

3rd and 4th century date, mainly Barbarous Radiates where they could be identified. There is then a notable gap of over a thousand years before visible activity commences with a medieval spur buckle and a late medieval purse frame fragment (Fig 3), inscribed (O)MNIPO TENTEM (Almighty). Early post-medieval finds were few, but included a solitary hammered sixpence of Elizabeth, dated 1567. Notable amongst the greater quantity of more recent material were military buttons, which comprised 96 General Service issue, two New Zealand Forces and two Grenadiers. Other recent material included 28 coins and tokens, 69 buttons, 2kg of lead, harness buckles, a few bag seals, a jew's harp, an 1840 silver fourpence made into a love token and inscribed Ida, a New Cross Greyhound Stadium token ... and a toy tractor.

The survey shed no light on the interpretation of the circular enclosure and, except for a single sherd of ?Iron Age date, no evidence for prehistory. There is evidence for sporadic activity throughout the Roman period that, with the material recovered earlier, suggests settlement on the site or nearby. Saxon activity is absent and this is perhaps surprising in view of the nearby Hawks Hill cemetery. Similarly the lack of medieval material is odd in view of the visible proximity of the town of Leatherhead. Strikingly absent also were 17th century traders' tokens and animal bells. The military material could relate to D-Day mustering.

Despite the rather meagre archaeological interest it was felt that the survey was well worthwhile as it brought together many people of disparate interests. This was a useful bridge-building exercise as well as an advertisement for the Portable Antiquities Scheme and for this Society.

I should like to thank, in particular, David and Audrey Graham who undertook the somewhat gruelling survey work.

already been the focus of a field walking survey that the proposed detecting survey could augment.

The chosen field lies on high ground to the south of the Leatherhead to Guildford road centred on TQ 149 547, and showed several features on aerial photographs. These included a circular enclosure, possibly a barrow ditch, several linear features including a probable trackway, and remains of an earlier field system. In addition, field walking had recovered Roman pottery and coins.

The detecting survey took place during Friday afternoon and Saturday, June 20th and 21st in hot sunny weather. Thirty detectorists took part and in all some 8-9000m² were surveyed, about a third of the available area, resulting in the recovery of more than 400 objects, the findspots of all of which were plotted.

The earliest datable objects were a fragment of a mid 1st century Colchester brooch and a 2nd century lozenge-shaped plate brooch with an enamelled central panel (Fig 1). Other Roman finds included a zoomorphic knife terminal (Fig 2), a stud, and up to nine coins of

SARAH MAPP, BONE-SETTER

Charles Abdy

In my book, *Epsom Past*, I gave a brief account of the life of Sarah Mapp. My wife, Barbara, has recently come across the following reference to her in *The History of Signboards* by Jacob Larwood and John Camden Hotten, published in 1866, in connection with an inn in Whitechapel:

On Friday, several persons who had the misfortune of lameness, crowded to the White Hart Inn in Whitechapel, on hearing Mrs Mapp, the famous bone-setter, was there. Some of them were admitted to her, and were relieved as they apprehended. But a man who happened to come by declared Mrs Mapp was at Epsom, on which the woman thought proper to move off. The genuine Mrs Sarah Mapp was a female bone-setter or 'shape-mistress', the daughter of a bone-setter of Hindon, Wilts. Her maiden name was Wallis. It appears that she made some successful cures before Sir Hans Sloane, in the Grecian Coffee-house. For a time she was in affluent circumstances, kept a carriage and four, had a plate of ten guineas run for at the Epsom races, where she lived, frequented theatres, and was quite the lion of a season. Ballads were made upon her, songs were introduced on the stage in which the 'Doctress of Epsom' was exalted, to the tune of Derry Down; in short, she was called the 'Wonder of the Age'. But alas! The year after all this eclat, we read in the same Grub Street Journal that had recorded her greatness 'December 22, 1737. Died last week at her lodgings, near the Seven Dials, the much-talked of Mrs Mapp, the bonesetter, so miserably poor, that the parish was obliged to bury her.' *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Reprinted from the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society Newsletter April 2003, No. 2, with many thanks

COURSES

WEA GUILDFORD 2003/2004 Winter Programme

History of Guildford

Guildford Museum, Castle Street.

Tutor: Matthew Alexander

20 Tuesday meetings 10am to noon, from 23rd September.

Fees: Full £80, concession £64.

From Pagan into Christian Art

United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford

Tutor: Linda Farrena

20 Tuesday meetings 7 to 9pm from 22nd September.

Fees: Full £80, concession £64.

Historical Development of Landscape in Southern Britain

Guildford Institute, Ward Street, Guildford.

Tutor: Terence Hewitt

10 Tuesday meetings, 2 to 4pm from 23rd September.

Fees: Full £40, concession £32.

Historical Development of Northern Britain

Guildford Institute, Ward Street, Guildford.

Tutor: Terence Hewitt

10 Tuesday meetings, 2 to 4pm from 13th January.

Fees: Full £40, concessions £32.

The Ten Ages of London

United Reform Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford

Tutor: Robert Leon

20 Friday meetings, 2 to 4pm from 26th September.

Fees: Full £80, concessions £64.

For further information and application forms for the courses above, Tel: 01483 829423 (Colin Smith) or 01483 417929 (Ron Musk).

WEA Autumn Lectures by Gordon Knowles

Railways Remembered

Adult Education Centre, Court Lodge Road, Horley

10 Monday meetings 10am to noon from 22nd September

Fees: Full £37.50, concessions £31.50.

For further information contact Jennifer Robinson, Tel: 01342 843801.

Industrial Archaeology in Surrey and Beyond

Caterham

10 Thursday meetings, 10am to noon from 25th September.

For further information contact Carole Brown, Tel: 01883 344731.

A Motoring Miscellany

Leatherhead

11 meetings, 10am to noon from 26th September.

For further information contact Joy Tapping, Tel: 01372 374563.

LECTURE SERIES

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT: Aspects of Traditional Building

This series of five lectures was held in The Upper Village Hall in Shalford, Guildford in May 2003. The audience which averaged nearly sixty, heard five experts in the field of vernacular architecture talk about the development of the subject including the use of modern archaeological methods in investigating standing buildings: the progression of building methods through time and the application of the subject to modern re-development of historic towns and landscapes.

We are most grateful to those members of the Domestic Buildings Research Group and the Society's Historic Buildings Conservation Committee who devised the programme and suggested the speakers. Our thanks also go to the lecturers and to everyone else, including the audience, who contributed in so many ways to what was a most successful series.

PUBLICATIONS

"Charlwood, A Parish on the Weald Clay", by Jean Shelley, 2003 (privately printed), price £5. Available from the author: 4 Norwood Hill Road, Charlwood, Surrey, RH6 0ED.

Jean Shelley is well known to both local and family historians in Surrey for her sterling work in collecting and transcribing local records and, more particularly, for her work with the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) and Wealden Buildings Study Group in recording vernacular buildings.

In this useful compilation, intended primarily for local consumption, Jean has distilled some of her ideas about the settlement and economy of Charlwood parish and how it has changed over time, using a series of maps and other documents.

To some extent this was inspired by the Surrey Archaeological Society's 'Village Studies' project and draws on her recent courses for a Diploma in Landscape Studies

at the University of Sussex. However, despite her reluctance to do battle with computer technology, she has produced an interesting publication. Future local historians will have good cause to be grateful for her patient industry. **Mary Day**

"Surrey Heath under the Tudors and Stuarts", by Phil Stevens. 195 pp, copiously illustrated in black and white. Available from Surrey Heath Museum, price £9.99 or from the author at 22 The Avenue, Camberley GU15 3NE, Tel: 01276 506182; email: philstevens@ntlworld.com

Published in 2002 jointly by the author and Surrey Heath Local History Club, this is the third volume of the history of Surrey Heath and deals with the 16th and 17th centuries. From the establishing of the Tudor dynasty in 1485 to the departure of the last Stuart king in 1688, local, personal, social, economic and political events are described and linked.

Also available, as above, are the two earlier volumes in the series by Phil Stevens: **"Surrey Heath in the Dark Ages"**, covering life in the area from Roman to Norman times; published 1994, price £3.99 and **"Medieval Surrey Heath"**, dealing with the period from the Norman Invasion in 1066 to the end of the Wars of the Roses, with a short account of the Dissolution of the Monasteries and its local impact; published 1996, price £6.99.

LECTURE MEETINGS

3rd September

"Coins, Tokens and Medals of Kingston upon Thames" by Norman Clarkson to the Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm.

3rd September

"Pubs and Pub Signs" by David Roe to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

23rd September

"Building Recording at Southwark Cathedral" by Nathalie Cohen to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road, Lambeth North at 7pm. Visitors £1.

24th September

"The History and Development of Pyrford" by Iain Wakeford to the Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall at 8pm.

25th September

"Foster Wheeler's Manufacturing in Egham 1920-1967" by John Perrin to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8pm.

30th September

"Rockets, Rains and Roman Candles: a history of fireworks" by Gerry Moss to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford at 7.30 pm.

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

Next Issue: Copy required by 5th September for the October issue.

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