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## Bulletin 373

February 2004

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# 150th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

## Anniversary of the Society's Inaugural Meeting

*Southwark Cathedral*

*Saturday 15th May*

The inaugural meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society was held at the Bridge House Hotel in Southwark on 12th May 1854. Sadly, the Bridge House Hotel is no more, but close to its former site is Southwark Cathedral and in its Conference Centre we will be celebrating the Society's first meeting on Saturday 15th May. The centrepiece of the celebrations will be the launch of a new book, *Aspects of Archaeology and History in Surrey: Towards a Research Framework for the County*. David Miles, Chief Archaeologist of English Heritage will introduce the new publication, which focuses on future directions for archaeological and historical research in the county. The book has been edited by Jonathan Cotton, Glenys Crocker and Audrey Graham, and includes the proceedings of a highly successful conference held in 2001.

The day will also feature a talk on the *Archaeology of Southwark* by Harvey Sheldon, Julian Ayre of MoLAS talking about *Excavations Preceding the London Millennium Bridge*, as well as a conducted walk through *Southwark: The Historic Metropolis of Surrey* or a *Guided Tour of Southwark Cathedral*.

Morning coffee and a buffet lunch are provided.

Space at the Conference Centre is limited and members are advised to book early for what promises to be a highlight of our anniversary year.

## SyAS/BOURNE SOCIETY JOINT MEETING

*Gatton Hall, Merstham*  
*Saturday 24th April*

Paul Sowan will start this afternoon meeting with a talk on *The Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway*, built between 1803 and 1805.

Then, David Bird, Surrey County Archaeological Officer, will introduce the proposed *Three Parks Project*. This major long-term archaeological/historical research project, which is to be sponsored by SyAS with the support of Surrey County Council, is intended to enhance our understanding of how the land has been used in the past and its role in shaping the landscape of the present. The project will focus on archaeological features in the landscape of east Surrey through Burstow,

Bletchingley and Lagham, and will include a landscape study, the discovery and recording of finds and an inventory and study of buildings. It will involve the participation of a wide range of people, both individually and in societies.

Full details of the Southwark Meeting and the joint meeting with the Bourne Society are included with this copy of the Bulletin.

## **SyAS/Friends of the British Museum Joint Meeting: a review**

### ***British Museum***

**29th January**

The first event of our anniversary celebrations was a great success, and Lady Hanworth and Audrey Monk introduced the two speakers. David Graham gave a first-hand insight into ***The Excavations at Wanborough***, which after much hard work eventually led to the introduction of the new law on Treasure and the Portable Antiquities Scheme. J.D. Hill then talked about the current exhibition at the British Museum: ***Treasure – Finding Our Past***. The exhibition examines finds uncovered under the old Treasure Trove Act such as the magnificent Mildenhall hoard, as well as recent Treasure Act cases such as the Winchester hoard: the most important discovery of Iron Age gold artefacts in fifty years. His talk was stimulating and added greatly to the enjoyment of the exhibition. Dr Hill's comments about the light that the Mildenhall hoard throws on the "end" of Roman Britain were particularly appreciated.

## **150th ANNIVERSARY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

Full details of prizes for the winning photos of people or events during our anniversary year are included with this edition of the *Bulletin*. The wide range of events that are being organised to celebrate our anniversary year will provide many opportunities for photographers and we are looking forward to a bumper entry. The winners will be announced early in 2005.

## **ANNIVERSARY APPEAL**

The response to our appeal has been heart-warming, and many thanks to all those who have contributed so far. In the first three weeks we received over £3,000, and all your donations have been much appreciated.

The Appeal will continue and, by the end of the year, we hope that we shall be able to announce that we have received sufficient moneys to allow us to consider establishing a permanent Library Fund.

Please continue to support all the events and activities organised to celebrate this, our sesquicentenary year, and make it a huge success.

## **FRED HASTINGS**

***Rosamond Hanworth***

If I were to describe Fred Hastings in three words they would be: integrity, courage, modesty.

I first met Fred when we were fellow students in the first 4-year course of instruction that the London Institute of Archaeology set up in 1956. At the end of the course a grant would be made, to successful candidates, of a Diploma in Archaeology. We were told that this award would be the equivalent of a BA. This course had its origins in pressure from two main areas. One was an increased interest in the discipline of

archaeology because of the much-publicised discovery of a Roman temple in the City of London. The other, more seriously, was a continued request from people working in the Ordnance Survey.

Fred was a draughtsman employed by the Ordnance Survey. He and his colleagues were required to study each and every item published in Britain that notified the discovery of a new site or artefact. Their job was to plot such finds accurately on Ordnance Survey maps together with a synthesis of the information gained. This was detailed and painstaking work needing accuracy and clear thinking – it was often a case of sorting out the true sheep from the goats!

But it was very poorly paid. When Fred and his colleagues applied for a salary increase because of this, they were told they had no right to expect one – they were unqualified workers. They felt this to be unreasonable in view of the sensitive nature of their work, so they cast around for a means to become qualified, and their lobbying was successful at the Institute of Archaeology.

Several students dropped out as the four years went on, but those of us who stayed became good friends and at the end of the course we formed ourselves, at the initiative of Fred and another student called Babu Edwin, into a small group to carry out excavation. We offered our services to the Surrey Archaeological Society and became members of the Society, whose work in the field had become moribund after the previous gallant work of Captain Lowther. However, under the influence of Norris Thompson and Eric Wood they were once more showing an interest in exploratory digging. An early example of such small-scale excavation was work on a round earth feature in Weston Wood that was offered to Fred Hastings and myself. It was thought to be a site connected with pagan ritual practices of some sort, but in fact we were able to demonstrate that it was only a tree-planting mound.

It required considerable physical stamina on Fred's part to do actual digging. In his youth he had lost a leg in a motorcycle accident. Now he wanted to prove to himself through digging that he could overcome his disability and work like anyone else, and so he did. Having suffered himself, he had great sympathy with anyone seriously ill. He would visit them, quietly, but regularly. I well remember that he did so in her dying weeks to one President, Miss Gollancz, just holding her hand when she was no longer able to speak. He valued friendship highly and it was largely because of him that our little group of ex-students met regularly on a monthly basis for many years.

In the early years of 1960 a known site at Hawks Hill, Leatherhead, came into prominence because it was threatened by road development. A resistivity study was carried out by Anthony Clark, and Fred Hastings was asked to direct trial trenching. As a result an excavation was carried out for three seasons in 1961, 62 and 63, which showed that the site was an Iron Age farmstead. The large amount of pottery found there was analysed by Barry Cunliffe, as a result of which the proper sequence and dating of Surrey Iron Age pottery was established for the first time. But even more importantly, the faunal remains were examined by experts from Cambridge University (P.L. Carter, D. Phillipson and E.S. Higgs). 2,592 fragments were studied, consisting mainly of cattle, horse, sheep or goat, pig and dog; sheep were in the majority. This was the first time that a Surrey excavation had made such a large collection of Iron Age specimens available for detailed examination, and it produced an astonishing breakthrough.

Up until then people had assumed that prehistoric farmers had adopted very simple strategies and were not capable of long-term care of their stock. It was imagined that with the onset of winter, cattle and sheep would be rounded up and slaughtered because there would be no forage for them through the lean months – an assumption had been easily transferred into 'fact'. Fred's careful excavation of pits on the site

demonstrated that they were successfully used for the storage of large quantities of grain. It was clear that Iron Age farming was far more successful and thorough than anyone had realised. Adequate fodder was stored, and stock was over-wintered in most cases for two years before slaughter, sometimes for as long as four.

Thus, through the work of Fred Hastings, Surrey was able to dispose of the myth of annual stock slaughter, which has led to a total reappraisal of the efficiency of prehistoric farming. This was such an important advance in Iron Age studies that many people thought that Fred's name should be submitted for membership of the Society of Antiquaries. This was not to be, for two reasons. The first, very shocking, reason was that the head of his department at Ordnance Survey refused to support the application on the ground that they did not consider it appropriate that their 'more junior' employees should receive any academic distinction. (Thank goodness time has moved on). The second reason lay in Fred's own modesty. He has never claimed any recognition of his own qualities, being content with his happy married life and the successful careers of his gifted children.

It is time that we publicly recognised his work.

*Many thanks for this contribution from Audrey, as esteemed a member of the Society as her subject. One of many things that I had intended for the Bulletin from the beginning of my editorship was the introduction of just such tributes of our illustrious members, and, dare I say it, long before they become the subject of obituaries. All that is missing is a photo of Fred, so if there is good one out there I'll gladly publish it next time. How about some more tributes to other esteemed colleagues through the rest of our anniversary year? And don't forget a photo.*

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## VILLAGE STUDIES GROUP

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### **COBHAM WORKSHOP** **Saturday 3rd April**

Another workshop, based on David Taylor's continuing work in Cobham, will be held at the Methodist Church Hall, Cedar Road, Cobham.

Full details will be circulated in the near future to all those who have asked to be notified about future Village Study Workshops. Anyone who has not previously attended and would be interested to receive details, please notify Castle Arch.

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## SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

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SyAS, through its newly formed Surrey Local History Committee, has taken over the role played previously by the independent Surrey Local History Council. The Committee has arranged to publish articles on the Local History Societies in the *Bulletin*, and the second of these articles appears below.

### **WOKING HISTORY SOCIETY**

*Richard Christophers*

In November 1968 a group of residents of Mayford with a common interest in looking into the past of the district, and indeed, the whole of the Woking area, met as a steering committee to found the Mayford History Society. A one-page newsletter was issued to announce the names of the committee members and the first talk, by Felix Holling on "The Roman era in Surrey". The work of the Society soon evolved into a pattern of monthly meetings with a speaker at Mayford Village Hall, and the formation

of interest groups for archaeology, local history, historic buildings and natural history. The findings of the groups and of individuals were written up in a bi-monthly newsletter, including excavations under Nancy Cox (later Hawkins) at the Furzes near Woking Palace, and a prehistoric site at Parley Bridge. In collaboration with the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey), vernacular buildings in the district were recorded while the history group looked at documents and collected old photographs and postcards of the area. The Society also organised visits, walks, exhibitions and "one-day museums" to encourage the collection of historic objects from Woking and with the eventual aim of a permanent museum being formed for the town. A few leaflets have been issued in conjunction with exhibitions, as well as a substantial volume *Woking 150* to commemorate the coming of the railway to Woking in 1838. The building boom of the 1970s led to the Society viewing planning applications to watch for historic buildings at risk, and even to discover previously unnoticed ones. As this work spread throughout the borough a change of emphasis was sought in the new name Mayford and Woking District History Society, later shortened to Woking History Society.

The increasing professionalism of both archaeology and historic buildings research has meant that in recent years the Society has not been active in these fields. However, the Surrey Archaeological Society's Village Studies Project has brought us a new role looking into all aspects of Old Woking up to 1851. Since 1989, the Atherstone cup has been presented in memory of a former active member of the Society, Irene Atherstone, for an essay or project on a Woking topic, and this is now open to sixth-formers at colleges in the borough. The Society has supported the establishment of the Woking Galleries and has contributed much of its collections and expertise to the setting up of its history gallery. We also have displays at local events and have begun a series of informal walks around local historic sites as well as continuing the pattern of meetings and publication of the *Newsletter*. Meetings take place on the first Monday of most months in Mayford Village Hall, and the subscription for membership is £6.50 or £10 for a family. Visitors are welcome to meetings for a fee of £2. More details can be obtained from the Society's web site, at [www.wokinghs.org.uk](http://www.wokinghs.org.uk) or from the Honorary Treasurer, Geoffrey Haycock, Tel: 01483-763600.

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## COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

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### THE CROYDON, MERSTHAM AND GODSTONE IRON RAILWAY

*Mike Rubra*

The Society has a monitoring scheme in which some of our members keep a watch on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their local areas on behalf of English Heritage. Partly because Paul Sowan is giving a lecture on it on 24th April as part of our 150th Anniversary programme, which will create an interest in visiting the site, and partly through interest arising from our scheme above and because of their own inspections, EH have requested that part of the scheduled section of the **Merstham Iron Railway** just south of Hooley be cleared and tidied. Like a few other sites this one has suffered from some neglect, has become very overgrown and has suffered from fly-tipping. It is not how we would wish our Surrey monuments to be seen.

The task of clearance has been given to the Downlands Countryside Management Project, an active group that rely heavily on volunteers in this part of Surrey.

I have suggested that some of our members might like to help with the clearance and tidying of this important historic railway site. It will not be easy; the cutting is deep and steep-sided and some of it will be quite hard work, but a worthy conservation venture

and, I hope, good fun. We will be doing odd days over quite a period, and hope to start on 23rd May 2004.

If you think you could spare some time with me and the 'Downlanders' please Tel: 01737 843025; all help will be welcome.

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## MISCELLANY

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### TOVI THE PROUD AND LAMBETH

*Graham Dawson*

In 1042, King Harthacnut, son of Cnut, died at Lambeth according to version E of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Version C does not mention Lambeth, but adds that he died as 'he stood in his drink', which might suggest that he died from overindulgence in alcohol, though the further details it gives suggests a stroke.

A later source, Florence of Worcester, states that this occurred at the marriage feast of Tovi the Proud, who married the daughter of Osgood Clappa, and both Osgood and Tovi were *huscarls* of Cnut; that is, members of his personal bodyguard. This event has been used as evidence for a Late Saxon royal palace at Lambeth on the assumption that such a marriage feast would have taken place at a royal residence. The place name Kennington had once also been thought to be evidence of a royal palace in Lambeth in the Saxon period, when it was interpreted as *Cynynses tun*, the 'settlement' of the king, but modern place name scholars have shown that it actually derives from the personal name *Coena* (Dawson 1976, 4-5). This might seem like a house of two cards, in which one card actually remained standing after the removal of the other, but it has been widely accepted, including by myself, partly at least, because Lambeth does not seem to have belonged to the king in the Late Saxon period. However, royal ownership should never have been taken as evidence of a royal palace, since the king owned numerous places that had no palace. It is likely that, subconsciously, the idea derives from the latest existence of the Black Prince's palace there.

A late 12th century work, 'The Waltham Chronicle' (Watkiss and Chibnall 1994), by an anonymous author (apparently written by a secular priest of college at Waltham) gives an account of the Holy Cross which is said to have been found on Tovi's Montacute estate, and which ended up at Waltham Holy Cross where, the work states, Tovi established an ecclesiastical community, and this sheds more light on Tovi.

It states that Tovi granted this community at Waltham various properties including Lambeth. It is not clear when this occurred, but it may have been on his death, as a bequest, which seems to have happened shortly after 1042 since nothing is known of him after that date (there is a charter of c1044 witnessed by Aelfstan the Staller, who may be Tovi's son Aethelstan). Tovi's property is said, in this account, to have been lost by Aethelstan (some historians have suggested that it was confiscated by Edward the Confessor, perhaps because of the involvement with the revolt of Osgood Clappa in 1046), which would explain how Harold also came to grant (South) Lambeth to Waltham in 1062 (though Aesgar, Tovi's grandson, seems to have held most of Tovi's property, and one would not have expected Edward to confiscate church property). Unlike Tovi's grant, which is said to have been made orally (supporting the idea of a bequest), Harold's grant is evidenced by a charter. Many scholars have held this to be a forgery (but it seems unlikely anyone would forge a deed claiming a grant by Harold after the Conquest when he was *persona non grata*) and it is now accepted as being genuine by some (Keynes 1987, 220-3). This seems convincing to me. The charter, *Chartae Aniquae* Rolls 11-20 no 356 (Pipe Roll

Society New Series XXXIII 1957), gives Harold as the donor of Lambeth, though the chronicle states that Edward the Confessor added Lambeth to Harold's gifts when confirming his grant (though the editor of the chronicle assumes that the charter is the source of the chronicler's information about Harold's grant even though its evidence contradicts it). Domesday Book shows Waltham holding South Lambeth in the time of Edward the Confessor from Harold, though they lost it at the Conquest, possibly on the basis of Harold's grant (though all but one of Harold's other gifts were retained by Waltham, the exception being West Waltham in Berkshire).

If this account is accurate, as it seems to represent the tradition of the college founded by Harold, it would seem more likely that the marriage feast actually took place at a residence of Tovi in South Lambeth than at a royal palace. And would thus remove the last piece of evidence for a Saxon royal palace in Lambeth. However, there should be a Saxon Hall where the marriage feast took place, and this should be somewhere in the vicinity of Vauxhall Bridge. Unfortunately, all this area has been redeveloped in the last few years, without, so far as I am aware, producing any evidence for this, or of the 12/13th century hall that gave its name to the area, so the chances of archaeological confirmation of this seem remote.

In the Kennington report (op. cit. p4) I suggested that Edward the Confessor divided Lambeth into three parts, all of which had been granted away by the end of his reign, but if the above is correct, this division of Lambeth must have started earlier, probably under Cnut (1016x1035); Stenton suggests that Cnut made extensive grants to Tovi (Dawson 1976, 407-8).

The Chronicle also contains a story of some men who stole some of the objects given to Waltham by Tovi and by his wife Gytha; they brought these gold and silver vessels to London and tried to sell them to a goldsmith called Theodoric, who recognised them as vessels he had made for Waltham, so the thieves were exposed. This story was preserved because the priests at Waltham considered that it was a miracle that they should try and sell them to the one person who would recognise where they came from. Is the Theodoric the goldsmith of that name who held Kennington under Edward the Confessor for whom he also worked? (The editor of the Chronicle assumes this to be so).

In the charter of Edward the Confessor confirming Harold's grant to Waltham it quotes Harold's charter, which was in Anglo-Saxon, including the boundary clauses for each estate including Lambeth. This starts at *Brixiges stane*, then goes through the grove to the boundary ditch along to the *bulco* tree, from there to the *hyse* (the dictionary gives this as meaning the young man which is clearly impossible here), then to *aelsiger haecce* (the first word is unknown, but the second means crozier according to the Anglo-Saxon dictionary, which is again impossible here, but the Middle English dictionary has a word *haecce* or *hecce*, which can mean 'gate', which would be a possible meaning here), then east to the street and along the street back to *Brixiges stane*.

Unfortunately, only two of these features can be located; the boundary ditch must be the ditch which formed the boundary between Battersea and Lambeth parishes while the street could be Clapham Road, but is more likely to be Brixton Road, which we know was called the street since Streatham takes its name from it. The ditch is also the western boundary of Vauxhall Manor, and Brixton Road was, at least in part, the eastern boundary of Stockwell Manor (Stockwell was not separated from Vauxhall until 1193x1217), which would fit with these being the bounds of the Late Saxon estate of South Lambeth.

The problems arise with the north and south boundaries; it is not certain which way round the description goes, since it could be clockwise (starting at the south end of

the 'street'), or anti-clockwise (starting at the north end). I think the latter is more likely, since the southern boundary is much longer than the northern boundary, so the anti-clockwise would give one feature on the northern side (the grove) and two on the southern side. These two features are described in ways that we do not understand, but the obvious features for them to relate to are the Wandsworth and Clapham roads that the southern boundary would have to cross. This would mean the *Brixiges stane*, from which the name Brixton comes and which would have been the meeting place for the moot of the hundred of Brixton in the Late Saxon period, should lie somewhere near Vauxhall stairs and therefore very close to where Tovi would have had his hall. As has been pointed out before, it is very strange that the charter does not mention the Thames as a boundary of the estate and the reference to a grove lying between *Brixiges stane* and the boundary ditch is odd, for this would lie on the rather low-lying land which later formed the capital messuage of Vauxhall manor. If this is indeed the location for the meeting-place of the Brixton Hundred, it is ironic that for a short period in the 13th century Vauxhall was taken out of that hundred and seemed to form a hundred of its own; but by then the hundred would probably have met elsewhere anyway.

*Brixiges stane* raises a problem because the local geology of alluvium, gravel terraces and London Clay does not give rise to large blocks of stone which could be a focal point for the hundred moot, Is it possible, therefore, that the stone was introduced from elsewhere by man in the form of a standing stone or megalithic tomb? There has been recent evidence for prehistoric activity on what is now the foreshore in this area, though admittedly rather later in the Bronze Age.

*First published in the September 2003 Newsletter (no 95) of the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, with very many thanks.*

## **ST GILES CHURCH, ASHTEAD: TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF TIMBERS IN THE TOWER ROOF**

*Howard Davies*

In 1994 SyAS gave a grant for a dendrochronological study of timbers in the roof of the tower of this church. No firm conclusions could be drawn from this study, which was conducted by Ian Towers, then of MoLAS (DEN 15/94; interim). The report could not be completed because by the time the interim report was received the exposed timbers had been hidden by the replacement of the roof tiles and the scaffolding removed. The exercise illustrates the difficulty of undertaking surveys in a hurry when unexpected opportunities occur.

The tower is built mainly of stone with a brick section at the south-east face where the internal stone stairs are situated. Features of the tower and rudimentary documentary evidence have led earlier researchers to a date in the early to mid 16th century for significant work on the tower. There are four levels: the porch and entrance; the ringing chamber; an intermediate room for storage; and the bell chamber. Above and open to the bell chamber there is a pyramidal timber framed roof. Two A-framed trusses are set at right angles with a king-post producing four identical hips. There is a wooden framework of substantial size set on top of the stone walls, to which all the other elements are secured. There are some 50 separate timbers in the structure.

Six timbers were selected for the study: five from the pyramid and one from a main crossbeam. These were samples where the heart/sapwood boundary or sapwood had survived. Three taken from the pyramid were ring-dated, and found to be matched with growth data sets for the period 1392 to 1488. The three had felling dates between 1497 and 1522. The sample from the main crossbeam broke up. No



firm conclusion could be drawn from this evidence for the dating of the construction of the roof of the tower. The limitations of dendrochronology are clearly demonstrated from this study.

The documentary evidence is meagre. Philip Johnston, St Giles' architect cited 1523 and another 1543, but the search for the evidence has been inconclusive. A gift of 1503 for the 'reparation' of the tower is documented. The Tudor door and arch in the entrance to the church below the tower are significant, but the masonry and structure of the lower stages appears to be earlier than the porch, although much worked over in later years.

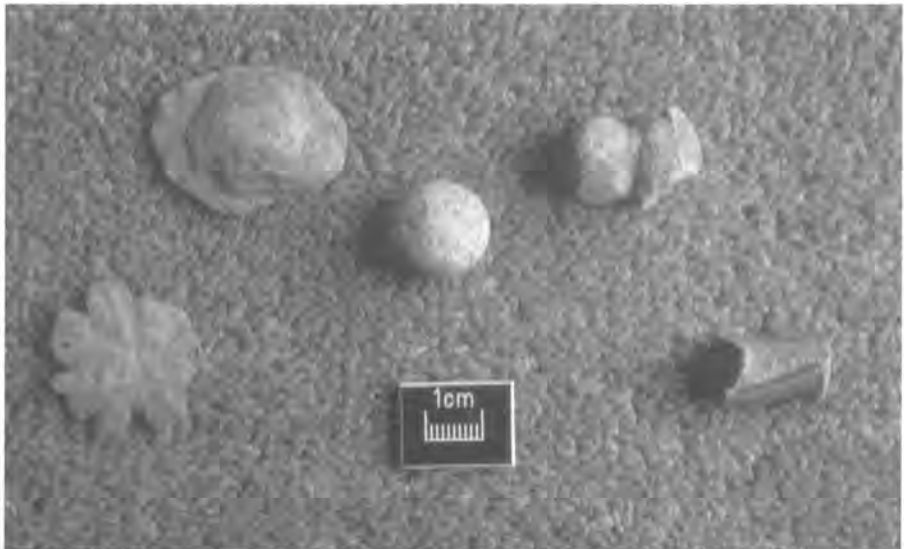
Although the stages of restoration of the church in the 19th century are now reasonably clear, the tower still holds its mysteries. The 1994 restoration revealed many other unseen features, which it is hoped will be written up soon.

### **FARNHAM PARK: Battlefield Update**

*David Graham*

In 2002, a controlled metal detector survey recovered quantities of Civil War period munitions in Farnham Park (*Bulletin 361*), presumably in the main resulting from the fighting that took place there in November 1643, when a Royalist force attacked the Parliamentary army base at Farnham Castle. This autumn, a further area of the Park was sampled with the help of volunteers from a number of Surrey clubs.

A further scatter of shot of various types was recovered and once again there appeared to be concentrations of finds in particular places, though the pattern seemed to thin out towards the north-west boundary. The survey has now looked at approximately 4% of the area of the Park – enough to establish that evidence for the fighting is widespread but not enough to start an attempt at a detailed interpretation of the events of 1643.



*Shot from Farnham Park. Left to right: pistol ball completely flattened on impact; musket ball partially flattened on impact; undamaged musket ball; 'dumb-bell'-type canister or case shot; cylindrical canister or case shot (the latter two types were fired from cannon as grape shot).*

Further work is planned in the west of the Park where the main line of attack may have taken place, and it is hoped to excavate a number of small trenches over one of the concentrations of shot within the Park to establish what proportion of the actual finds present are being recovered during surface searching.

## **ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE SURREY HEATHLANDS PROJECT**

*Judie English*

Few habitats are more vulnerable, or have suffered a more dramatic decline in Britain as lowland heath. With about 58,000ha, Britain has around 20% of the total found in Europe but that represents only about 18% of that which the country had in 1800. In Surrey we have about 3,000ha, approximately 15% of that shown in the county on Rocque's map of 1762, but in the north-west of the county and across the borders into Berkshire and Hampshire considerable tracts of heathland have been protected from development since their purchase in the mid-19th century for use by the army.

Concerns about heathland survival and restoration tend to centre on its role as an important wildlife habitat but its infertility, and therefore lack of ploughing makes it a zone where archaeology might be preserved above ground. However, despite the belief that most of Britain's lowland heaths are anthropogenic in origin, caused by inappropriate agriculture during the Bronze Age, they are not known for surviving prehistoric field systems although activity from that period is well evidenced by the presence of barrows.

Detailed survey of Whitmoor Common in Worplesdon located a field system that probably dates to the Bronze Age (Dolan *et al*, in press) and that area has now been designated as an Area of Special Historic Landscape Value. The remains of field boundaries are, in some cases, slight – no more than 20cm high; certainly they would not be seen under the usual heather or bracken cover.

It was this awareness of the ephemeral nature of above ground archaeology on sandy heaths that elicited some concern when the Surrey Heathlands Project came into being with a five year programme of restoring 26 sites; admirable though that aim undoubtedly is, the methods used might not be sympathetic to slight earthwork remains. We now have a system in place whereby land to be restored is first subjected to a brief walk-over survey and any areas of concern identified; after restoration has taken place we return to see what, if anything, has been revealed.

So far we have negative findings from small areas of Albury Heath and Pirbright Common. On Ash Ranges we have found the fragmentary remains of an undated field system and recognised two mid-19th century military enclosures (English, submitted). This latter has led to further work on a redoubt and trench system on Hungry Hill above Farnham on army land not part of the Heathlands Project.

The Project has four more years to run and, whilst this is not its main aim, at the end of it we should have a considerably greater knowledge of the standing archaeology of the Surrey heathlands. Co-operation from the Project leader, Dr Rob McGibbon is crucial and thanks are also due to the relevant Range Officers, particularly Major Tom Whyte at Ash Ranges.

### **REFERENCES**

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English, J (submitted). Two late 19th century military earthworks on Ash Ranges, nr. Aldershot, Surrey  
Information from "Surrey's Last Wilderness" 1st Annual Report October 2002-September 2003.

## **THE NORRINGTON COLLECTION**

An outstanding collection of historic hand tools and equipment is to be found in Epsom at the home of John and Jeannette Norrington. This has been built up over many years and comprises tools and equipment for gardening, agriculture, plumbing, building, carpentry and joinery, the kitchen, cleaning, laundry and heating. Each exhibit has been painstakingly restored by John Norrington and displayed in the specially adapted attic of their bungalow (which is itself of unusual design and construction). It is difficult to pick out an individual aspect of the collection for special note, as all parts are equally fine: but there is, for example, an extensive collection of irons, ranging from tailors' and domestic models heated on the stove, to goffering and other special irons, and domestic irons heated by paraffin, gas, patent compounds and electricity.

The basis of the collection comprised items of plumbing equipment and ironmongery obtained from the family's former business in Epsom. It has grown to its present size from purchases at auction and other sales, and from donations.

The collection is not open to the public, but small parties can be accommodated by appointment only. Anyone interested in seeing it should contact the Secretary of the Surrey Industrial History Group, 01372 720040, a.h.thomas@btinternet.com.

## **TELEGRAPH HILL SURVEY**

The earthwork survey of Telegraph Hill, Claygate, commences on Sunday 8th February, and will then continue on alternate Sundays. It is proposed to start with a survey of the earthworks in the grounds of Semaphore House. Previous experience is quite unnecessary though welcome. There is parking space in Telegraph Lane beyond the houses and we shall start at 10am finishing at about 4pm depending on the light at this time of year. Pubs are nearby for lunch if required. Ring Rose Hooker on 01293 411176 if you have any questions or to put your name on the list of volunteers.

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## **SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP**

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### **NEW PUBLICATION**

#### **“A Guide to the Industrial History of the Borough of Waverley”**

This final volume in the series of guides to the industrial history of the boroughs and districts of the administrative county has been edited by Glenys Crocker, from material contributed by several members of the Group. The book covers the history of all the industrial activities in and around Haslemere, Farnham and Godalming, including transport and public utilities as well as manufacturing of all kinds. It also gives details of remaining buildings and structures from earlier activities and information concerning their accessibility.

Copies will be available in local bookshops, libraries and museums during January, price £6.50 or, post free, from John Mills, 35 Trotsworth Avenue, Virginia Water, GU25 4AN.

The Surrey Industrial History Group has now produced eleven guides in this form, and work is at present in progress on a similar volume covering the Borough of Croydon. We would like to cover other London boroughs in historic Surrey if authors are willing to compile any of them; anyone who feels he may be interested in undertaking work in any of the relevant areas should contact me, Tel: 01372 452301.

***Peter Tarplee***

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## EXHIBITION

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### GODALMING HISTORY AVAILABLE AT LAST

Many readers of the Bulletin are no doubt aware that civil servant Percy Woods (1844-1922) collected a huge amount of information on the history of West Surrey, and left to Godalming Museum a collection of deeds and his notes. Over the years since his death, attempts have been made to give access to the information, but the task has never been completed until now. There is an enormous amount of information: the deeds collection comprises 73 bundles, the notes fill 59 huge bound volumes and a further 100 loose notebooks and folders; and it is difficult to present coherently. Many of the deed bundles include records of several different properties which came to be owned by the same individual, and the library-style cataloguing of each deed as a separate entity, which had been undertaken in the 1950s, failed to show the inter-connections. The notes which were bound were arranged into two series – the transcriptions from original sources, and the property histories – but there is considerable overlap, and there are notes and transcriptions in the loose volumes which were never copied into those now bound.

The notes, transcripts, translations, sketches and plans record the information which Woods found in the Public Record Office, will repositories, local government records and private collections – including, of course, his own deeds collection. He wished to write a history of Godalming, but the amount of information he accumulated was overwhelming: records showing the history of every property in the Godalming 'Hundred' (the area of south-west Surrey which includes Godalming, Haslemere and Cranleigh) and of the families that owned them. A coherent history never was written, but the legacy of notes and transcripts is invaluable.

His deeds collection contains material pertaining to many places in the area, but mainly to Godalming, Chiddingfold, Witley and Thursley, including conveyances and inventories relating to the seventeenth-century iron works on Witley Heath<sup>1</sup>. The earliest deed is dated 26 April in the third year of Henry VIII's reign (1511), a lease of Byrklelonde (Birtley Farm) in Witley. The lessor is described as the son of Robert and Alice Ratford, formerly of Witley – it is likely that we are looking here at evidence of fifteenth century villagers. Five further bundles date back to the sixteenth century, and 21 to the seventeenth, but there are also many from Georgian and Victorian times, giving intriguing glimpses of the changes to landscape, towns and society through the ages.

Godalming Museum Trust took the opportunity provided in 1998 by a successful bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund to have Woods's notes indexed on a database, as well as refurbishing the Museum building. The indexing project took several years in all, but has been extremely thorough. All the information in the volumes of property and family histories is now available, indexed by names of persons, properties, streets and fields, and by persons' occupations.

The Museum was the 'lead body' for a further Lottery-funded project last year, part of the Public Record Office's drive to get archives catalogues on the World Wide Web, and an archivist was employed to catalogue the deeds and to compose summary descriptions of the notebooks' contents. The results can be found on the Public Record Office (now National Archives) 'Access to Archives' website ([www.a2a.org.uk](http://www.a2a.org.uk)). The details of each deed, including names of all properties, their owners and occupiers, are recorded, and interconnections of deeds within a bundle shown, but the site presents the data well, clearly presenting short titles and reference codes showing relationships. For the notebooks, again a brief title is given for each, with more details listed when appropriate. It is in some instances difficult to

compose a coherent description, when two notebooks have been bound together inappropriately, but at least there is now a catalogue record for each volume, giving a hint of the information that can be accessed from the index. And on the Web, of course, all this information is available to researchers worldwide. As a son of an old Godalming family, Percy Woods would no doubt be delighted to know that the treasures he gave to the Museum will be accessible at last.

An exhibition highlighting gems from this collection and five others included in the Access to Archives project will run from **2nd March to 30th April at the Surrey History Centre, Goldsworth Road, Woking**. Details can be found on the History Centre's website at <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/surreyhistoryservice>.

The deeds relating to the ironworks are discussed in detail in M.S. Giuseppi's article on 'Rake in Witley' in Surrey Archaeological Collections Vol XVIII pp.11-60 (1903)

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## LIBRARY NEWS

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### Library staff working hours

*Susan Janaway*

In *Bulletin 372* I let you know about a small change to my working hours. I am pleased to say that I have now reverted back to my normal hours. In case you have forgotten what they are, here are the hours normally worked by staff at Castle Arch. However these may be temporarily changed due to illness, holidays etc, so it is always sensible to phone in advance. Tel/fax: 01483 532454.

#### Assistant Librarian: Sheila Ashcroft

Monday:	9.30 am - 1 pm	1.30 - 4.30 pm
Tuesday*:	9.30 am - 1.30 pm	
Wednesday:	9.30 am - 1 pm	1.30 - 4.30 pm
Saturday**:	9.30 am - 1.30 pm	

\* (all but Tuesday preceding 1st Saturday in each month)

\*\* (1st Saturday in the month or by appointment)

#### Membership Secretary: Susan Janaway

Wednesday:	10 am - 12.30 pm	1 - 2.45 pm
Thursday:	10 am - 12.30 am	1 - 2.45 pm
Friday:		1 - 4.30 pm

#### Publication Sales / Library Assistant: Maureen Roberts

Tuesday:	9.30 am - 12.30 pm	1 pm - 4 pm
Thursday:	9.30 am - 12.30 pm	
Friday:	9.30 am - 12.30 pm	

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## SURREY HISTORY SERVICE

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### Spring Programme

**Wednesday Lunchtime Talks 12 noon – 1 pm**

**Surrey History Centre**

**130 Goldsworth Road, Woking**

18th February

**Maps and Mapmakers and Using Historical Maps** *Carole Garrard*

24th March

**Getting the Most from the Gentleman's Magazine 1731 - 1870** *Julian Pooley*

21st April

**'Mr. Stanley, I Presume?'** *Alan Gallop* (author of the recently published biography)

19th May

**Hunting your House History in the Archives** *Di Stiff*

23rd June

**Tudor and Elizabethan Surrey** *Mike Page*

Please Tel: 01483 518737 for more details.

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## **LECTURES, SYMPOSIA and VISITS COMMITTEE**

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### **Archaeological Visits**

The Lectures, Symposia and Visits Committee have arranged a series of visits to places of historical and archaeological interest for the enjoyment of Society members and their guests.

If you are interested in joining any of these please do contact Elizabeth Whitbourn.

**Friday 20th – Sunday 22nd February**

**'Gateway to Wales': visiting sites in and around the Wye Valley and staying at The Abbey Hotel - Tintern.** – Weekend Field Trip

**Saturday 3rd April**

**Fishbourne Roman Palace and Chichester Town.**

**Sunday 23rd May**

**Arundel: Castle, Cathedral and Town**

**Sunday 27th June**

**Dover Castle, The Painted House and the Dover Bronze Age Boat**

**Thursday 22nd – Sunday 25th July**

**East Sussex and Herstmonceux Castle: 'Best of Tour'** – Weekend Field Trip

All welcome, including spouses, children, guests, partners, and 'significant others'.

For more information Tel: 01483 420575 or e-mail [liz.whitbourn@btinternet.com](mailto:liz.whitbourn@btinternet.com)

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## **TRAINING EXCAVATION**

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### **BARCOMBE ROMAN VILLA, Nr LEWES, EAST SUSSEX**

**University College London Field Archaeology Unit**

This summer we will be running a programme of practical archaeology training courses as part of a research excavation on the site of a Roman villa at Barcombe, near Lewes. If you enjoy watching either Time Team or Meet the Ancestors, but have

never done any archaeological fieldwork before, this is a very good opportunity to get involved! There will be a range of 5-, 2- and 1-day courses, including Excavation Techniques, Surveying for Archaeologists, Archaeological Conservation and Planning & Section Drawing. Those that attend one of the UCLFAU summer schools at Barcombe (or have done so at Bignor) will be eligible to apply for volunteer work (Monday–Friday only) at Barcombe (such opportunities consist of blocks of 5-days).

For further details about all the UCL Field Archaeology Unit courses and also a linked University of Sussex accreditation facility, please contact Jayne Brooks at 1 West Street, Ditchling, Nr Hassocks, West Sussex BN6 8TS; Tel: 01273 845497; Fax: 01273 844187; e-mail: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk) or see website: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

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## PUBLICATIONS

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### THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SUSSEX TO AD 2000

Edited by David Rudling

This new University of Sussex publication provides comprehensive and up-to-date reviews of the archaeology of Sussex both chronologically and thematically. It covers all periods of the human occupation of Sussex up to the present day, from 'Boxgrove Man' c500,000 years ago to the post-1945 construction of nuclear shelters. Furthermore, this book revises and develops some of the material published in the previous Sussex overview of 1978, *Archaeology in Sussex to AD 1500*, edited by Peter Drewett. In addition, it increases the scope of this earlier volume by including the following new topics, each of them written by a leading specialist or researcher:

- The archaeological implications of coastal change
- Shinewater – the important Late Bronze Age site on the Willingdon Levels
- Fishbourne Roman Palace
- Roman Sussex and its pottery supply
- Ecclesiastical sites in East and West Sussex
- Castles and post-medieval defences
- New Winchelsea – Edward 1's planned new town
- The archaeology of post-medieval Sussex
- The demographic information offered by churchyards
- Maritime archaeology and Sussex wrecks

The book will be of interest and use to a wide range of people: professional and amateur archaeologists; historians; students; landowners; planning and conservation officers and developers. It will also be of interest to the general public for whom our archaeological heritage has become an increasingly important interest, largely because of wide TV coverage.

Published and distributed by Heritage Marketing & Publication Ltd for and on behalf of The Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex. Copies of the book (price £21) can be obtained from CCE by sending a cheque made payable to 'University of Sussex' for £24.25p (which includes £3.25p postage) to CCE Publications, Essex House, The University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RG.

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## REVIEW

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**“Garrison Life at Vindolanda: A Band of Brothers”** by Anthony Birley, 2002.

ISBN 0 7524 1950 1. 192 pages, 150 illustrations. Published by Tempus Publishing Ltd., The Mill, Prescombe Port, Stroud, Glos., GL5 2QG. Price £15.99.

From the 18th century until well into the 20th century, writers such as J. Collingwood Bruce, Ian Richmond and Charles Daniels tended to concentrate on the structures associated with Hadrian’s Wall: the wall itself, the forts, turrets, milecastles, the uniformly regular ashlar cut from stone obtained from local quarries. Reference to the soldiers who built and garrisoned this vast complex seem at times almost perfunctory, despite documentary as well as archaeological evidence of the way they lived. There now seems to be a well-developed interest in the lives and habits of the troops, both on and off duty, and the evidence of finds excavated at Vindolanda is more than plentiful.

This book concentrates on the famous writing tablets – ink upon fragments of wood – “as light and delicate as blotting-paper after conservation” – found at Vindolanda in the early 1970s, and which have greatly added to the knowledge about military and social life, in the early part of the first millennium, in a fort on the north-west frontier of the Roman Empire, not only of the soldiers, but also of their wives and families.

The Birley family, Eric, Robin and Anthony, have spent many hours of their lives in excavating Vindolanda, and surely no one is better qualified to write about this site than Professor Anthony Birley. The family’s knowledge and experience is made available to anyone interested in Roman studies, and in this well-constructed and painstakingly researched book, he draws together the work of over two decades (including the need to learn to read cursive Roman handwriting!). No review can do justice to the many facets of life-style that these tablets reveal, and well-selected and plentiful illustrations bring them to life after nearly 2000 years. Anthony Birley’s dedication to *fratri karissimo* is affectionate and generous. Robin Birley has always been a superb role model for a site director, and it was a great privilege to work, in the early 1970s, as one of his team of *Vindolandesses*.

*E M Myatt-Price*

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## UNISEARCH

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### *University of Surrey Extra-Mural Archaeological Society*

#### **Forthcoming Events**

17th February 7:30pm	<b>Chris Howkins</b>	<i>Heathland</i>
date to be confirmed	<b>Paul Hill</b>	<i>The Age of Athelstan – The Making of England</i>
Friday evening in May	<b>Lalage Grundy</b>	<i>Field trip to Bookham Common with a particular interest in nightingales</i>
8th June	<b>Kevin Attree</b>	<i>Astronomy</i>

Details of dates, times and venue will be circulated as soon as these are confirmed.

For further information contact Sharon Ansley [sharonansley@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:sharonansley@blueyonder.co.uk) 0208 391 0598 or Judy Moss [moss5@btinternet.com](mailto:moss5@btinternet.com) 0208 941 0461



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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR

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## **The Archaeology of Roman and Medieval Wales**

**17th – 23rd April 2004**

**Leader: David Rudling, Co-ordinator: Jane Russell**

This tour, run by Heritage Travel on behalf of the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex, offers an opportunity to study the outstanding Roman and Medieval towns, forts and castles of Wales. Visits are planned to Lydney Roman Temple; The National Museum of Wales; Caerwent Roman Town; Caerleon Roman Fort, Legionary Baths and Museum; Dolaucothi Gold Mine; Caerhun and Segontium Roman Forts; Din Lligwy Iron Age Settlement; Dolbadarn and Dolweddalan Native Welsh Castles; Caernarfon, Conway, Harlech and Beaumaris Castles and Wroxeter Roman Town.

The tour includes transport by private coach from Brighton. The half board accommodation is made up of two nights in Cardiff and four nights in Llandudno. Prices are based on two people sharing twin/double accommodation, with a single room supplement of £50.

Tour Price: £447 for Sussex or Surrey Archaeological Society Members.

(£10 Supplement for non-members)

There will be a linked optional day-school on Saturday 20th March 2004.

For further details and an application form please phone CCE: 01273 678040

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## LECTURE MEETINGS

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### **1st March**

“An Historical Journey Around India” by Barry Devonshire to the Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

### **2nd March**

“Surrey, Sussex and Kent Weald” by Peter Brandon to Westcott Local History Group in the Friends’ Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking. Visitors welcome £1.

### **3rd March**

“The Colonia Family and the Flamboyant Gothic Style in Burgos, 1440-1540” by Dr Steven Brindle to the British Archaeological Association in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London at 5 pm. Non-members are welcome but asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and to sign the visitors’ book.

### **4th March**

“Recent Archaeological Work in the Staines Area” by Rob Poulton to the Spelthorne Archaeological Group/ Friends of Spelthorne Museum at Staines Methodist Hall, Thames Street Staines at 8pm. Visitors £1.

### **4th March**

“Hadrian’s Wall” by Rosemary Hunter to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

### **5th March**

"The History of Clare Park" by Tony Wright to the North-East Historical and Archaeological Society in Room 6, Farnborough Community Centre, Meudon Avenue, Farnborough at 8pm. £1.50.

### **8th March**

"Crime in the Community in 18th and 19th century Surrey" by Dr Paul Carter to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Non members £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, Tel. 020 8891 3825.

### **9th March**

"The Work of an English Heritage Inspector" by Judith Roebuck to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey at 7.30 pm.

### **9th March**

"Past Local Industries in Elmbridge" by Peter Tarplee to the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Lower Hall of the Friends' Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

### **9th March**

"Blitz-London During World War II" by Brenda Cole to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £1.

### **10th March**

"Roman Chestnuts" by Chris Howkins to Surrey Heath Local History Club at the Adult Education Centre, Francehill Drive, Camberley at 7.30pm. Visitors welcome. Enquiries: 01276 506182.

### **11th March**

"The History of Whitehill and Bordon" by Dr Chris Wain to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

### **13th March**

"Cobham and its People" by David Taylor to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm.

### **18th March**

"Supplying Musical Instruments to the British Army (and others)" by David Leach to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

### **18th March**

"Turkish Delight" by Dr Jill Eyers to Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust at the Archaeology Centre, 4-10 London Road, Bagshot at 7:30pm. Visitors welcome. Enquiries: 01276 506182

### **19th March**

"The First Europeans: Colonisation in the Palaeolithic" by Lucy Grimshaw to the Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Admission: non-members by donation.

### **19th March**

"The Plateau Group and its Work" by Peter Harp to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, High Street at 7.30 for 8 pm.

### **23rd March**

"Recent Local Archaeological and Historical Work" by various speakers to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society in the Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road, opposite Lambeth North underground station at 7.00 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

### **25th March**

"Surrey Heritage: Beautiful Landscapes and Woodlands" by Margot Walshe to the Farnham and District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45pm.

### **27th March**

Spring Meeting of the Surrey Local History Committee at the Collegiate Church of St Peter and St Paul, Lingfield, 11 am-5pm. For details see 150th Anniversary Celebrations elsewhere in the *Bulletin*.

### **1st April**

"Victorian Gardens" by Ken Dix to the Spelthorne Archaeological Group/ Friends of Spelthorne Museum at Staines Methodist Hall, Thames Street Staines at 8pm. Visitors £1.

### **3rd April**

"Roman Ewell and Stane Street" by Frank Pemberton to the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3pm.

### **5th April**

"Croydon from 1800" by John Gent to the Streatham Society Local History Group at 'Woodlawns', 16 Leigham Court Road, Streatham at 8pm.

### **5th April**

"To Our Lady, the Church and the Poor: Religious Faith and Charity in Woking 1480-1580" by Dr Alan Crosby to the Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

### **5th April**

"Guildford Castle" by Mary Alexander to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in Guildford Museum at 7.30 pm.

### **7th April**

"English Responses to Italian Architecture during the High Renaissance Period" by Dr Jonathan Foyle to the British Archaeological Association in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London at 5 pm. Non-members are welcome but asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and to sign the visitors' book.

### **7th April**

"Ups and Downs of Box Hill" by Peter Creasey to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8pm. Admission £1. Visitors welcome.

### **13th April**

"The Riverside Royal and Monastic Landscape of West London" by Bob Cowie to the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Lower Hall of the Friends' Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

### **14th April**

"William Cobbett: a Controversial Local and National Figure" to Surrey Heath Local History Club at the Adult Education Centre, Francehill Drive, Camberley at 7.30pm. Visitors welcome. Enquiries: 01276 506182.

### **15th April**

Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust AGM at the Archaeology Centre, 4-10 Leath Road, Bagshot at 7:30pm. Followed by "A Summary of the Report of the 19-31 High Street, Bagshot Excavation" for which Surrey Heath Borough Council awarded a grant. Visitors welcome. Enquiries: 01276 506182

### **19th April**

"The Royal Society of Arts: Some Local Associations, 1754 to 2004" by David Allan, Honorary Historical Adviser to the RSA, at Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Non members £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, Tel: 020 8891 3825.

### **23rd April**

"Charter Quay Excavations at Kingston" by Phil Andrews by Lucy Grimshaw to the Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Admission: non-members by donation.

### **24th April**

Joint Afternoon Meeting with the Bourne Society at Gatton Hall, Merstham. For details see 150th Anniversary Celebrations elsewhere in this *Bulletin*.

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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*.

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**Next Issue:** Copy required by 19th March for the April 2004 issue.

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