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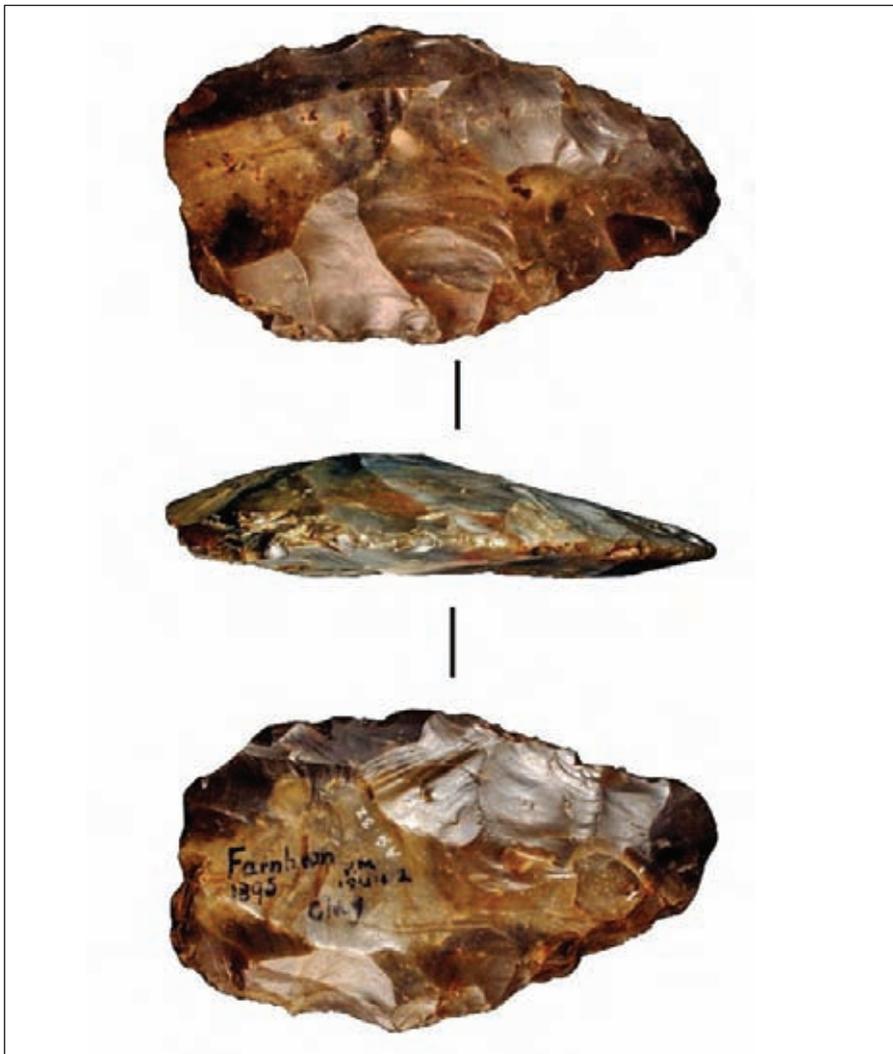
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MERRY AXEMAS (sorry!)

Frontispiece: Palaeolith from the Farnham gravel terraces. Photo by Alan Hall to whom I owe an apology for omitting the scale (it wouldn't fit the page). (see p17)

ASHTEAD ROMAN VILLA AND TILEWORKS

David Bird

The fourth main season of excavation on Ashted Common was undertaken by the Society's Roman Studies Group between 26th August and 14th September. The weather was very kind and a larger digging team could be accommodated than previously because work took place in well-separated areas (numbers are restricted by nature conservation requirements). As a result, it was possible to achieve all the objectives for the year and indeed exceed them. The enclosure wall for the villa was found to extend at least as far west as just to the north of the bath-house attached to the villa; the phasing of the villa is now much better understood; a rough tile-paved area was found that may prove to be part of a tileworks structure; and the remnants of a tile kiln were found. As before, trench supervisors were David Calow, Nikki Cowlard and Frank Pemberton; Alan Hall controlled site recording and Margaret Broomfield was finds supervisor. Many other team regulars play a crucial part. David and Audrey Graham kindly provided a detailed survey of the locations of all the trenches of this and earlier seasons, a matter of some difficulty because of the site vegetation cover.

Trench 5

A small part of trench 5 was reopened in order to record the section below the tessellated floor where it was cut by the robber trench of the wall of room 8. This showed that the floor was laid on a layer of crushed brick over brownish clay which was noticeably gritty nearer the top, presumably as a result of disintegrating mortar leaching down into it. This clay in turn overlay the surviving wall foundation, making it clear that the floor was laid after the wall was built. There was no sign of a lower floor level, and this needs to be further tested as the clay would represent a considerable build up if it was always intended that the floor would be at the higher level.

Trench 8

A new trench was opened to extend trench 3 to north and east. The corridor floor was found to survive in reasonable condition, but was absent within the 'porch' area where instead there seemed to be the remnants of a layer of pebbles in the surface of the yellow clay which served as floor make-up. Much of the area of the trench had previously been taken down to the level of a chalk surface seen further west in 2008 and noted by Lowther in his final plan (for references see earlier notes), who had no doubt removed the archaeology to this point. The edges of his cut followed roughly along the outer face of the corridor wall and its porch return, but the robber trenches following these two walls had been left untouched, as seen in other trenches. The tile gutter had been exposed by Lowther but survived in situ, except that several tiles from the west end of the base were entirely missing and had probably been removed because they were complete examples of tegulae (they are shown on Lowther's plan, in contrast to the opposite side of the porch).

With permission from Richard Massey of English Heritage it was possible to examine the sequence in the area around the junction of the corridor south wall and the porch east wall. This was aided by sterling work to remove a large tree stump, which had caused surprisingly little damage to the archaeology. The chalk floor was found to cover a wide area and seems to predate all the known walls. Robbing makes it difficult to be certain, but where the walls survived at chalk floor level a thin line of yellowish clay was seen lining the cut in which the wall was built (a feature seen also



View of trench 8 from the south showing, from left to right, higher level of corridor and porch floor; section through these floors down to chalk surface; later wall (with tile) sitting askew on earlier foundation; remnants of inner gutter wall; gutter base tiles; gutter outer wall overlying apse foundation; chalk floor. Beyond this floor can be seen the mortar base where the tiles of the gutter return had not survived, then the remnants of the front wall at the base of its robber trench and then the surviving corridor floor.

cutting the grey clay level in trench 4 along the wall dividing rooms 11 and 13), and if the 'beam slot' noted below does mark a partition wall then it is too close to the front wall to be contemporary. In this it is matched by the extent of the chalk floor to the west, as this ends not far beyond the eastern porch wall. An undated sub-circular shallow feature was found cut into the chalk surface and carefully packed with flints. It seemed to show signs of heating but no charcoal was found and it could perhaps have been the base for a brazier.

The chalk floor certainly continued to the north under the corridor as far as the trench extended, with a possible shallow beam slot cut into it less than one metre north of the line of the later front wall. A very thin black layer was noted on the floor in places and above this a disturbed clay (and north of the 'beam slot' mortary) layer with chalk lumps and a more general chalky spread at its surface; this may relate to occupation and then the results of cutting out the foundation trenches through the chalk floor. The later chalk level was sealed by the thick yellow clay make-up of the crushed brick corridor floor. This latter was found to overlie a close-packed layer of quite large flints in places (over the clay), which had not been found in trench 3 and whose presence remains unexplained.

The porch and corridor walls both had close-packed unmortared flint foundations. Above this was a faced wall with signs of mortar bonding and tile courses; the line of the porch wall continued north beyond the junction with the front wall to form a short spur. A large fragment of a semi-circular column tile was found in the robber trench

at the junction of the two walls, which places it near the findspots of others as indicated on Lowther's final plan. The attached half columns made from the tiles were most likely a feature at the entrance therefore, and it is not impossible that they were set on the protruding stub wall and inward facing.

Both corridor and porch walls were set off the line of their foundation to east and south respectively. It is difficult to explain this as the result of slipping (particularly in both directions) so either the foundation was found to be somewhat on the wrong line when the wall proper was built or two phases are represented, the latter being perhaps the more likely interpretation. A slight gap, packed in one place with oyster shells, existed between the front wall and the rough flint inner wall of the gutter; this also had traces of an outer wall, particularly outside the line of the porch, where it had cut through the remnants of a small apsidal structure clearly matching the one found on the other side of the porch in 2008. The flint foundations of this structure were much shallower than those of the main wall.

The sequence is thus (including evidence from trenches 3 and 4): grey clay (trample?) over natural; a rammed chalk floor over this probably cut by the foundations for the porch and corridor walls (if that is what they were when first built); two small attached apsidal structures now or as an addition; a probably later phase of these walls (but not the apses), associated with the higher level of the corridor floor; and finally the addition of the tile-floored gutter. Finds including pottery and relief-patterned tile fragments sealed by the yellow clay corridor floor make-up (2009) and pottery associated with the lowest grey clay (2008) raise the possibility of reasonably close dating of the phases. There may be three different floor levels through time, represented by the chalk floor, the mortar floor seen in room 11 (trench 4), and the late corridor floor. The way in which the 'porch'-with-apses feature relates to the later villa recorded by Lowther has yet to be explained and it may well have performed a different function in an earlier building.

Trench 9

Analysis of magnetometer survey by Archaeology South-East in 2008 suggested the possible location of one or more tile kilns near the western edge of the main quarry, and this new trench was opened to test these results. From early on it was clear that the trench was in an area where there had been a great deal of burning, but it was possible to find only a thick layer of burnt clay fragments and tile rubble with no charcoal, apart from an early hint of a possible structure formed of heavily overfired tiles. Eventually, after a great deal of hard work, it became clear that this was part of a central flue running through the much-robbed remnants of a tile kiln approximately 3m20 wide. Work has still to be completed in this trench and therefore what follows can only be regarded as a provisional interpretation. The kiln had been set into a pit cut down into the natural clay, which survived on either side with marked signs of burning. The cut was lined by tile walls of which only traces survived, including a small part of a structure on the north side. Between the outer walls and the walls lining the central flue the rubble fill overlay clean blue-grey clay, probably the top of the natural. As it was not burnt it must have been covered by tiles, which then served as a base for the cross flues. The clay to each side was at a higher level than the base of the central flue, which has yet to be bottomed. There was only one place, in the highest-surviving section, that showed signs of a possible entrance to a cross flue, and this suggests that the main kiln floor was indeed at the level here proposed. When the trench is reopened in 2010 it will be extended in an attempt to locate the stokehole and the end of the kiln, where hopefully there will be better survival.

The whole area of the kiln was backfilled with tile fragments, some so overfired that they had vitrified while others were so underfired that they were like butter. Many of these fragments were of floor tiles, perhaps used in the kiln structure itself. There



View of trench 9 from the south-west at the end of the excavation (a work in progress). From right to left: burnt top of natural clay with tile feature; burnt rubble area partially excavated down to blue-grey clay; southern edge of line of central flue; partially excavated flue; northern side of central flue; partially excavated area with another tile feature and, nearer the camera, possibly a surviving part of the eastern end of the kiln proper.

were also two as yet unexplained tile features, which are unlikely to be simply dumped material as they are at right angles to the line of the central flue and probably more or less on a line at the front of the kiln.

Other Trenches

Further trenches were devoted to clarification of the extent and structure of the enclosure wall, based on the results of fieldwork carried out in the spring of this year. Trench 10 explored the area 'outside' the corner but found only the natural subsoil and a few pieces of scattered tile, while trench 11 nearby examined a stretch of the wall towards the west and trenches 12 and 14 pursued it up to the rear of the attached bath-house behind the villa. In this last trench there was evidence for dumped material, probably a mixture of small Lowther-period spoil heaps and other material perhaps from earlier site robbing (as this last contained several large pieces of pottery with surviving rims including a stamped mortarium). Amazingly, single sherds of Roman pottery were found at the base of the wall in both trenches 11 and 12, in small sections that showed that the wall, of flint, had very shallow foundations. In several places it was found to be two or three courses topped by pieces of tegulae, with the flanges set on top and along the outer edge of the wall. Nowhere were these tegulae seen to have been capped by further flints and there was no sign of mortar or other bonding material, and little rubble. It seems unlikely that robbing would have proceeded to a consistent level and then left usable flints, and an unmortared flint wall would not be very successful, so the original nature of this enclosure 'wall' remains unclear at present.

In the areas so far tested there is little sign of a Roman-period land surface, and scattered pieces of tile and flint are found near the wall at the very surface of the natural subsoil. Pursuit of the wall to the south of the corner proved less successful; trench 15 found only traces and it was not present in trench 13 further along the line.



Excavation of the enclosure wall in trench 11, from the south. Note the two tegulae on top of the wall at the far end of the trench.

In both trenches 14 and 11 parts of the wall line were much disturbed and it is likely that in other places it has largely disappeared as a unit simply as a result of tree growth and other disturbances through the centuries. Although no wall was found in trench 13, however, a potentially important discovery was a spread of broken tile forming the corner of a rectangle and it seems likely that this was the base of some sort of structure. One possibility would be a drying area under a rough cover with a base of broken tiles. Further work in this area is therefore planned as any evidence for structures associated with the tileworks is a high priority.

Finds Work

As before, finds work on site is carried out by AARG, led by Margaret Broomfield; this year they had to cope with a large amount of tile debris ranging from rock-hard lumps to material that could almost be washed away. It may be mentioned here that scientific research on the tiles under the direction of Dr Ian Betts has so far established that Ashted products were certainly reaching some London sites. There was relatively little pottery but three notable unstratified pieces were part of a Cologne colour-coat vessel with a fine dog, a small part of the very distinctive rim of a straight-sided samian bowl form Hermet 4 and part of a Verulamium-region mortarium with a potter's stamp, probably that of Lallaius (identifications by Joanna Bird). The Hermet 4 is particularly noteworthy as it is a very unusual form in Roman Britain and is to be dated to the Claudio-Neronian period. It was probably therefore a prized possession, but does raise the possibility that some of the coarse wares could be placed in the early part of their date range and therefore further back into the 1st century than we are currently allowing for the site.

Thanks are due to all who took part, especially Alan Hall and Margaret Broomfield for their key roles both on and off site. The assistance of the Estate keepers (especially Sean O'Kelly and Shaun Waddell) and their nature conservation volunteers was vital; as before they cleared the site and provided a compound, delivered tools, water and other necessities and removed the finds when required. Sean even drove the

backfilling machine – a great boon. Dr Richard Massey of English Heritage and Ralph Hobbs of Natural England were again supportive. This year the site was ‘open’ for two of the Heritage Open Days; tours were again led by a Roman tunic-clad Sean O’Kelly and displays were arranged by Margaret Broomfield and AARG.

The Project is continuing to produce good results and it is becoming easier to determine a plan for the rest of the work up to the intended end date of 2013. With appropriate permissions (and avoiding damage to protected trees) it should be possible to examine areas along the front of and across the villa sited to provide more evidence about the earliest phases and about the earliest floor levels (if any) in some of the potentially later rooms. With luck it will be possible to explain some of the anomalies of the known plan. Our growing knowledge of the layout of the overall site also makes it easier to consider the location of missing elements like the water supply and the cemetery. Finally, there is now good reason to suppose that excavation of a section across the rampart(s) and ditch of the triangular earthwork to the west of the villa would be worthwhile. Test coring of the ditch by Professor Martyn Waller has produced buried pollen and charcoal that should provide good evidence for the earlier environment and radiocarbon dating even if no more conventional dating material is found.

THE GODALMING NAVIGATION: A REASSESSMENT OF MATERIAL IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

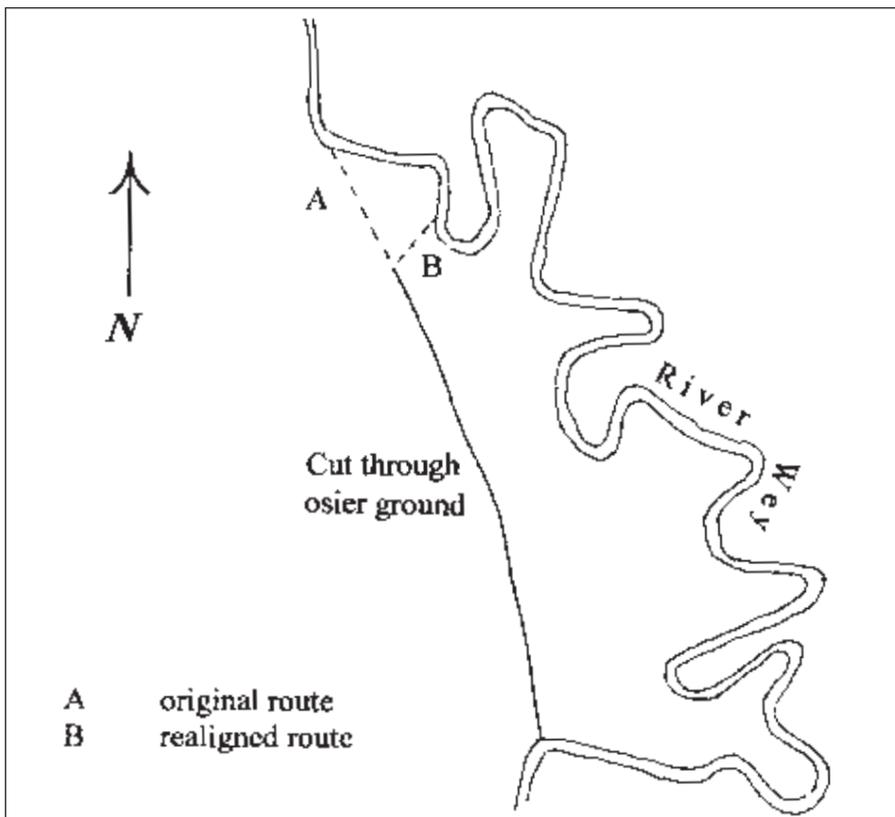
Graham Bierton

The Godalming navigation has neither commanded nor received any great attention in the national literature, passing mention having been found only in works by Hadfield and Vine¹. Both authors state that this navigation was opened in the autumn of 1763 at a cost of £6450, figures that investigation has shown to be incorrect. As these figures are in print nationally, it is considered proper that, certainly within Surrey, they should be refuted in print.

The present writer has spent a not inconsiderable amount of time examining both documentary and physical evidence relating to the construction of this navigation, time that it is acknowledged would have been an unjustifiable luxury to Hadfield and Vine for, in the context of their works, this was a waterway of minimal significance. Each work does contain material relating to this navigation not found in the other, such that it is supposed that the earlier publication was not the source for the later. As the figures under scrutiny are identical in each work, it is imagined more likely that both authors had access to the same secondary sources, not known to the writer, the compiler of which appears to have undertaken little more than a cursory examination of the minutes held by the navigation’s Commissioners².

The figure of £6450 is certainly found in these minutes, but this was the total reported by the treasurer to a meeting held on 14th October 1763 that he had at that time received from subscribers, and that there was one promised contribution still outstanding. Comprehensive examination of the minutes reveals that at a previous meeting held almost four months earlier it had been acknowledged that a further subscription would be necessary to complete the navigation, and examination of a ledger into which after each audit details of the treasurer’s and surveyor’s accounts are copied³ shows that contributions to this second subscription were received by the treasurer at intervals between 26th October 1763 and 3rd November 1764, while even the outstanding contribution to the first subscription had not been received until 7th February 1764.

In addition to providing details of the money raised from these two subscriptions, this ledger also shows that small sums were brought in from time to time by the sale of surplus materials. Nevertheless, it was found necessary for the Commissioners, at



Plan based on survey of 1758. Drawn to scale of 1 inch to 10 chains.

their meeting held on 17th October 1764, to authorise the treasurer to borrow 'any sum not exceeding two hundred pounds for a year for completing the navigation' and, at a meeting held on 9th April 1765, to authorise him to borrow a further sum of £100 'to be laid out in making the Wharf fit to receive timber and for no other purpose whatsoever'.

The receipts from these several sources totalled £8221 5s 0d, but the amount expended in completing the navigation cannot be determined because the only certainty concerning completion is that it was not, as stated by Hadfield and Vine, in 1763.

It is true that at a meeting held on 24th August 1763 it was minuted that the navigation would be completed by Michaelmas that year, but it can be traced through the minutes both that this target was not reached and that even when minuted it must have been recognised that it could not be reached.

In early April that year it had been resolved that the surveyor draw up estimates for the provision at Godalming wharf of a loading place for timber, a widened dock and a wharftable. In late June he was instructed to proceed with the first of these, but no further mention of the other two is found in the minutes until the August meeting at which the Michaelmas completion was announced. At that same meeting it was resolved that consideration of these two facilities be referred to a committee not due to convene until the following week, barely a month before Michaelmas. Only at a

meeting held in September, just one day before Michaelmas, was the surveyor authorised to complete 'with the utmost expedition' both these facilities and the loading place for timber, which appears not even to have been started.

At the first meeting after Michaelmas, the one at which the figure of 36450 was minuted, it was resolved that only the loading place be provided and that the remainder be replaced by simpler, and cheaper, alternatives. The surveyor was further instructed to deliver in to the next meeting an estimate of the expense of providing a barkhouse at the wharf and, though nothing further was minuted concerning this estimate, he was instructed at a meeting held on 25th April 1764 to proceed with the required works.

That the opening of the navigation was by this time considered imminent is suggested by the attendance at that same meeting of a representative of the proprietors of 'the old Navigation (now called the Guildford River)' who wished to do everything in their power to encourage the navigation of that part of 'the River Wey otherwise Wye which is now called the Godalming River'. Though the Commissioners at their meeting of 29th May 1764 agreed the tolls and rates that would be levied on the various categories of goods expected to be carried on the river between Godalming and Guildford, only in a printed handbill of the same date in which these figures were made public is it also recorded that the Commissioners 'do hereby give Notice, that the said River is now open and Navigable'.⁴

It seems odd that the minutes made no mention of the opening, but this might be explained by the Commissioners' action at the following meeting held on 20th June, for then they appointed a committee with authority to give all orders in the intervals between meetings that would be required 'for Carrying on and Compleating' the navigation. Some idea of the nature of the matters still expected to need attention is perhaps suggested by a decision also made at that meeting that this committee be empowered to give leave to a Godalming bricklayer to erect an oven in the wharf to burn coke. However, the content of a letter dated 6th July sent by the Commissioners to Thomas More Molyneux of Losley and signed by five of their number, all of whom were members of this committee, reveals that attention had already needed to be focussed on matters of a different scale.

The downstream end of a new cut crossed northwards in the direction of Guildford through an osier ground belonging to More Molyneux to join up with the river at a point where, having traced out much of the eastern and northern boundaries of the osier ground, it had turned northwards on its course towards Guildford. To the west of the cut, the osier ground reached to the foot of St Catherine's Hill, from where water issuing from springs flowed into the cut 'bringing in great Quantities of Earth, that it is both inconvenient and expensive to the Commissioners to preserve the Navigation and as we wish to pass at all times without any interruption, it has been thought advisable upon a View taken on the Spott to make a New Cut thro' your Osier Ground'.⁵ No further correspondence is known, nor is there any mention of the matter in any minute; only from observation in the field can it be confirmed that the cut within this land was realigned towards the north-east where it joined up with the river at a point some 300m upstream of its former junction.

That it had been the surveyor and two of the Commissioners who signed the letter who carried out the 'View taken on the Spott' is revealed through a payment of expenses entered into the accounts on 23rd June. The date of this payment, only three days after the committee was appointed, suggests the possibility that the meeting may have taken place even before that appointment was made, but from independent evidence it is discovered that it had actually taken place before the navigation was declared open. Thomas More Molyneux had also attended that meeting, and an entry in his account book⁶ that records the sum that he had 'Spent

at a Navigation meeting at Katherine Hill' was dated 9th May, some three weeks prior to that declaration.

If the lack of immediate action indicates that the degree of silting was at the time of the meeting considered to be insufficient to require postponement of the opening, the date of and details in the letter appear to indicate a rapid deterioration of the situation. Evidence of a rapid response is indicated by payments in the surveyor's account for labour employed during the week 30th June to 7th July, which include a payment for 'Beer for the Men in the Oziers'. The occasion or occasions within that week when the beer was supplied cannot be recognised, but the date of the entry shows that work certainly began on the site no later than the day after the letter was sent and could have begun even earlier.

The final payment by the surveyor that identifies work within the osier ground was made in the week ending 4th August, though whether this date marks the completion of all operations associated with the realignment cannot be recognised. The stretch of river between the outfalls of the realigned cut and the original cut downstream would now become part of the navigation, and both cost and timescale of any improvements that may have been necessary within this stretch lie hidden within a number of payments that reveal only the employment of men at an unidentified location or locations along the route of the navigation.

A ledger recording riverage charges paid by bargemasters using this navigation reveals that the earliest commercial activity was during the quarter ending Michaelmas 1764,⁷ but this offers no proof that even the realignment had then been completed, for the two bargemasters who incurred those charges may have travelled the original route in the brief period between Midsummer Day and the start of the realignment works. There certainly seems to be no great significance in the navigation having been used during this quarter for there was no closure of the surveyor's account at Michaelmas, the treasurer had still to make several payments for the supply of materials that had been used in the works during 1763, and even the earlier of the authorisations for him to borrow additional funds had yet to be granted.

The surveyor continued to make regular payments for men working at unidentified locations until he relinquished the post at Midsummer Day 1765 and, at the first subsequent meeting of the Commissioners, the newly appointed surveyor stated that there were 'extraordinary Works to be done this Year'. Unfortunately, he kept no accounts that might have revealed the nature of these works, and the nature of the treasurer's account in which all such payments were recorded had begun to change early in 1765 with the inclusion of entries relating to commercial activities. Consequently, the only realistic time at which it has been found suitable to consider the construction costs is that of the closure of the original surveyor's account.

It is claimed with confidence that had Hadfield and Vine the luxury of being able to have carried out a detailed study of a waterway so insignificant to the main thrust of their subject matters, neither would have made the disputed figures public. Though one or other may have chosen to offer an approximate cost at perhaps 29th May 1764 or Michaelmas 1764, it is believed that neither would have seriously disagreed with the statement that, of the £8221 5s 0d raised from subscriptions, sales and authorised borrowing, the expenditure on all aspects of construction works, lands purchased, damage caused to certain lands not purchased, salaries to the surveyor and clerk, legal fees, land taxes and other sundry expenses had, at Midsummer Day 1765, amounted to a sum of approximately £8150.

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- 1 Hadfield, C, 1969 *The Canals of South and South East England*, David & Charles; Vine, P A L, 1973 *London's Lost Route to the Sea*, David & Charles

- 2 SHC G142/1/1
- 3 SHC G142/3/1
- 4 SHC G142/7/1
- 5 SHC GLM630/6
- 6 SHC GLM1087/3/4
- 7 SHC G142/3/3

BROWNING'S DOWN AND GUILDFORD GOLF CLUB

Helen Chapman Davies

I have always been intrigued by an area known as Browning's Down. The name is mentioned in the book *Stoke next Guildford*, where it is noted that the manor of Stoke was sold in 1205 by King John to the Bishop of London. However, *'since the Bishop of London never resided in Stoke, the manorial courts which supervised the administration of the manor were held at Warren Farm, over in the south-eastern corner of the parish on Browning's Down, near the top of Warren Road'*.

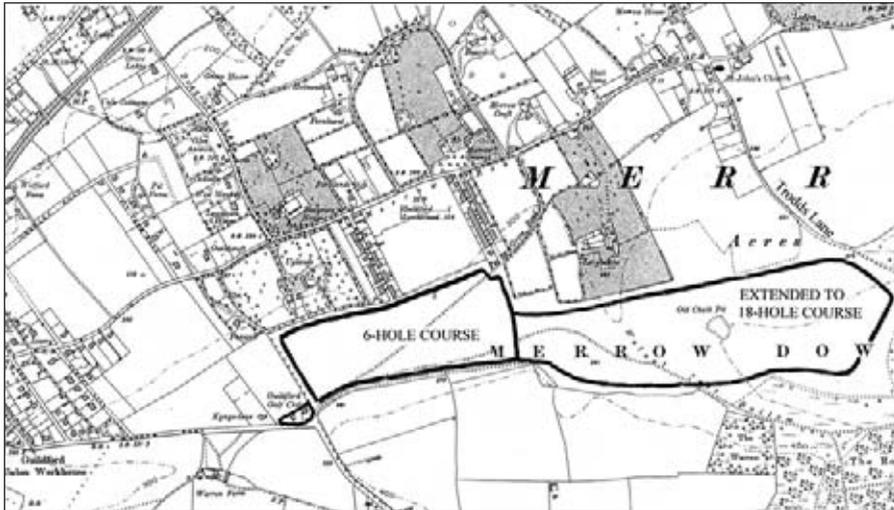
The only place-name that I have found on maps and in the landscape is a substantial house known as 'Browning's Down' at the junction of Warren Road and One Tree Hill Corner, overlooking Merrow Downs. When I came across a photograph in Guildford Museum's archive of Guildford Golf Club's Clubhouse taken in 1893, I was struck by the resemblance of the club house and the house known today as 'Browning's Down', so decided to investigate the golf club and the landscape further.

Guildford Golf Club was founded in 1886, when the first club house was a private house in Down Road, which leads onto Merrow Downs and the golf course. Meetings of the committee had to be held in Down Road Infants' School because the house was too small. The Club was founded by Colonel W Bannatyne, Major W Pontifex and Mr E L Hooper, and the golf course was a 6-hole course on the area of Merrow Downs to the west of today's course and up to the junction of One Tree Hill Corner and Warren Road.

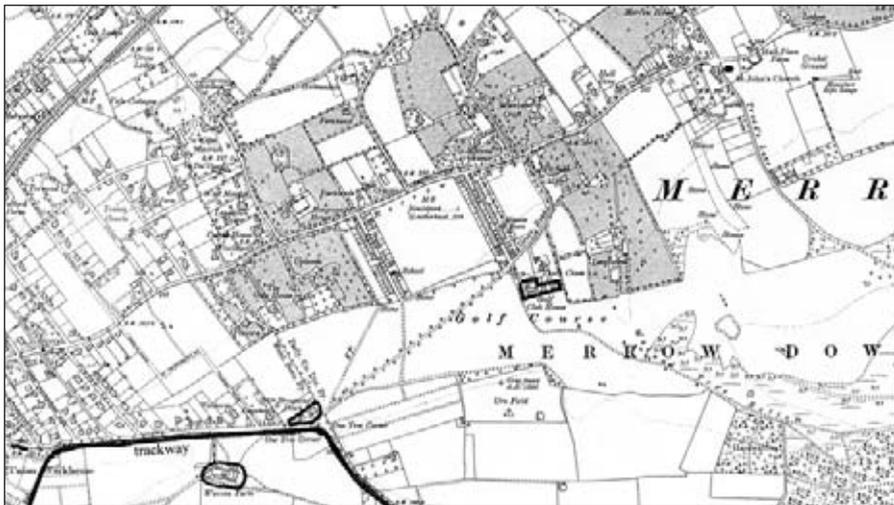
By 1999, two years after the golf club's foundation, the course had increased to eighteen holes, expanding eastwards onto land as far as Trodds Lane. The expansion was confirmed when, by Deed of Indenture of 21 February 1889, the Rt Hon William Hillier, 4th Earl of Onslow, *'Lord of the manor of Merrow owner in fee simple of the said Downs and subject to certain common right existing thereon'* granted to *'Major William Pontifex and others on behalf of the Committee of the Guildford Golf Club ... the right to make and use links on Merrow Downs'*. An annual rent of one shilling was to be paid in half-yearly instalments of six pence each on the 25 March and the 29 September.

Membership increased rapidly and a new club house was built in 1891 *'at One Tree Hill Corner'* overlooking that early golf course. The OS map of 1897 shows Guildford Golf Club at the Junction of Warren Road and One Tree Hill Corner (outlined on first plan) and thus confirms that the private house known today as 'Browning's Down' was indeed the club house constructed in 1891. Also indicated with a dotted line on the plan is the site of the original 6-hole golf course, and the 1888 extension to 18 holes.

By Deed of Indenture of 22 June 1901, the rights of the golf club were again extended. The 18-hole course was expanded even further eastwards onto land on the eastern side of Trodds Lane, while the original six holes in the area to the west of the present club house up to Warren Road were abandoned. Also in that year a new club house was built on the present site in Grove Road, which has undergone subsequent extension and modernisation. The old club house on One Tree Hill Corner became a private residence, passing into the hands of Mr F W Smallpeice. The house still stands overlooking the Downs and the now more distant Merrow Golf



OS map 1897 showing Guildford Golf Club's Clubhouse built 1891 at One Tree Hill Corner, and dotted lines indicating site of original 6-hole course and subsequent 18-hole extension. (Reproduced courtesy of Surrey Archaeological Society, ref: M9/24 SW/1897).



OS map of 1920 showing new Clubhouse and old Clubhouse, then a private residence known as 'Browning's Down', Warren Farm and boundaries of Browning's Down/Warren Farm. (Reproduced courtesy of the Surrey Archaeological Society, ref: M9/24 SW/1920).

Course. The OS map of 1820 (second plan) shows the new club house and Browning's Down house (outlined). The map also shows that tree planting had taken place on either side of the track-way (known as Shalford Way) crossing the site of the original golf course from north-east to south-west. Between 1925 and 1927, improvements to the course were made, and in 1997 the course was again updated.

In 1967 Guildford Borough Council purchased Merrow Downs from the 6th Earl of Onslow, subject to the lease of the land to the Golf Club.

Also outlined on the second plan is Warren Farm, where the manorial courts of administration for Stoke were held until 1615. Evidence as to the extent of the land known as Browning's Down has so far been elusive. However, it is conjectured to be the land to the north of Pewley Down (outlined), with the substantial banking of the North Downs Track-way forming the southern boundary, and the banking of Warren Road forming the northern boundary. The western limit followed another old boundary, still partly accessible as a footpath, with One Tree Hill Road forming the eastern boundary (TQ009020 and 490496). The area thus enclosed contains some 170 acres, the same landholding as that recorded for Warren Farm. It seems likely, therefore, that Warren Farm and Browning's Down were one and the same.

The present building known today as Warren Farmhouse incorporates elements of a 16th or early 17th century building. Possibly it was named Warren Farm after rebuilding and when Further Warren was established. It is conjectured that the 16th/early 17th century farmhouse was re-built on the site of an earlier medieval building used as the meeting place for the manorial courts of Stoke from the early 13th century. It is equally possible that the medieval building was owned by, or in the stewardship of, the Browning family. The Surrey Taxation Return for 1332 gives a Gregorio Brounyng (Gregory Browning) who was living in Shalford and paid a tax of 2s 6d, a substantial sum in comparison with an average of 16d paid in tax in that district. No Browning is listed in the area under the Hearth Tax records, and further references have so far proved elusive. Perhaps then the family died out during a visitation of the Black Death, or died without male issue, or moved away, and it was the association with the medieval Brownings that continued to give that area of the landscape its name. The name certainly lives on today. The author would be grateful for any suggestions or feedback.

Acknowledgements

With grateful thanks to Margaret Dierden, for all her ideas, advice, guidance and encouragement, the staff of the Surrey Archaeological Society at Castle Arch, the staff of Guildford Museum, John Noble of Guildford Golf Club for kindly allowing access to the Clubhouse to view its collection of pictures and plans of the course and for providing information on the Club's history.

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Surrey History Centre. Ref: BR/ME/11/2

COUNCIL NEWS

STAFF CHANGES AT CASTLE ARCH

We were all sorry to hear that Maureen Roberts and Sue Janaway had both decided to retire from the Society after almost thirty years. Maureen has very kindly agreed to help collate the Bulletin from home and Sue will come into the office on Wednesdays to help with book keeping so we will still see them regularly.

This meant we had to find a new recruit and the Society would like to welcome Mrs Emma Coburn who started as administrator in November.

Emma is from Surrey. She went to George Abbot School and now lives in Chilworth with her husband and daughter. She has an MA from the University of Edinburgh in

Archaeology and Ancient History and an MA from University College London in the Principles of Conservation. She has been most recently a Collections project team manager at the Imperial War Museum and a Preventive Conservation Coordinator at the Historic Royal Palaces. She has also worked within the NHS and for local stores. Emma started her museum career as a volunteer with Guildford Museum and her first archaeological experience was as a volunteer with the Society. She has many personal skills including a wide range of IT applications and is the first person working for us at Castle Arch who is certified to build and inspect lightweight mobile scaffold units. Emma will be in the office from 9.45 to 12.45 and 1.15-2.15 Wednesday, Thursday and Friday each week.

OUR MAGNETOMETER AT WORK

David Calow

Two field surveys have recently been arranged by Surrey Archaeological Society with Surrey heritage societies to look for furnace and kiln sites in areas for which archaeological or documentary evidence suggests such features might be found. The surveys were made using the Society's magnetometer which is sensitive to features which have been exposed to prolonged and intense heat.



WINDLESHAM ARBORETUM

On 8th August 2009 a survey was made of 3600m² of land at the Arboretum with members of Surrey Heath Archaeology and Heritage Trust to look for a possible Iron Age smelting furnace. A magnetic anomaly with the characteristics of such a site was found near TQ 0498 6513.

VICTORY PARK, ADDLESTONE

On 18th September 2009 a survey was made of 3000m² of land in the park with members of the Addlestone Historical Society to look for possible pottery kilns. A magnetic anomaly with the characteristics of such a site was found near SU 9271 6271.

These magnetic anomalies could have other explanations. For example, they could be dumps of kiln waste or metal objects. Even if they prove to be furnaces or kilns there is no indication from the magnetometry result of their date. Small excavations are needed to understand the results obtained.

The Society's magnetometer is a valuable tool for exploring land where documentary or archaeological evidence suggests kilns, furnaces, ditches and pits might be found. Surrey heritage societies are invited to contact Surrey Archaeological Society if they have such projects. The Society is not able to loan the equipment but a Society member can be available for the survey.

CAMBERLEY HERITAGE GALLERY

David Calow

In an imaginative new venture a group of Heritage organisations in support of Surrey Heath Museum have set up an innovative Heritage Gallery in the Mall shopping centre in Camberley.

The Mall managers have worked with Surrey Heath Museum, Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust and the Frimley and Camberley Fine Arts Society to make a vacant shop in a prime site in the Mall available for Heritage societies. More than twenty groups active in arts and heritage, including Surrey Archaeological Society, have taken advantage of this chance to mix different groups together.



Phil Stevens, Secretary of Surrey Heath Museum Action Group and Manager of the Heritage Gallery, encouraged a team of volunteers to set to work and what was once a clothing store was swept clean and now gives groups a golden opportunity to advertise for membership and display their wares. The shop window, which used to show skimpy skirts, now has large scale models of prehistoric people wearing skimpy furs.

Michael Gove, the local MP, came to open the Gallery and over 1100 visitors looked round the displays in the first week. The Gallery may move around in the Mall as one shop is let and other comes vacant but the idea is that the Heritage Gallery will be somewhere in the Mall for as long as the recession lasts.

NEW MEMBERS

Susan Janaway

A special welcome to the following new members. I have again included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. This will be the last time that I am sending you this information, as I have now handed over most of my duties to Emma Coburn. I do hope it has proved useful over the years to the Society's Local Secretaries and Committee Chairmen.

Name	Address	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Blunden, Graham	114 Cottimore Lane Walton-on-Thames KT12 2BN	Romano-British period
Bottomley, Will	23 Broadhurst Ashtead KT21 1QB	Medieval History – wants to study History and Archaeology at university
Brown, Duncan	24 Bannisters Road Onslow Village Guildford GU2 7QZ	General
Edwards, Michael	2 St Johns Road Leatherhead KT22 8SE	Local History and Digging
Ewbank, Mark	21 Willow Walk Englefield Green TW20 0DQ	Anglo-Saxons
Jeffes, Mrs J	Hollywell, Ferndown Close Guildford GU1 2DN	General
Jones, Andrew	106 Georgeland Ripley, Woking GU23 6DQ	Send & Ripley History Society, Metal Detecting and artifacts retrieval
Knott, Peter	4 Red House West Road Guildford GU1 2AR	General
Page, R	Budapest BSC Room 671 c/o ExxonMobil House Mailroom, Ermyrn Way Leatherhead KT22 8UX	History and Archaeology pre-1600
Partridge, Miss Sarah and Mrs Jennifer	2 Tapwood Cottages Reigate Road Buckland RH3 7BG	Any history but particularly Roman and Medieval
Row, Nicholas	Haileybury, Bartle Frere Hertford SG13 7NU	Roman settlements and inscriptions
Sarson, Rachel	49 Keswick Road Bookham KT23 4BG	General
Seymour, Edward	Petershill Woodlands Lane Stoke D'Abernon Cobham, KT11 3QD	Classical civilisation Ancient British History
Turner Mrs Gemma	Tithe Barn Cottage Chinthurst Lane Bramley GU5 0DR	Standing buildings, prehistoric Europe, Medieval, experimental archaeology, organic remains, aerial photography, digging, surveying
Wilson, Henry	Fulvens Barn Horsham Road Abinger Hammer RH5 6RD	Roman, Iron Age and Neolithic

LIBRARY CLOSURE

The library will be closed on Wednesday 13th January for staff training on the new library system. We apologise for any inconvenience caused.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

HEARTH TAX WORKSHOP

Saturday 30th January, 2-4.30pm

The Surrey Local History Committee has arranged a half day meeting as part of the Village Studies programme on the subject of the '1664 Hearth Tax for Surrey' on Saturday 30th January at the Surrey History Centre Woking. The meeting will be in

the form of a tutorial led by Catherine Ferguson. Catherine, who is well known to many members, is an early modern historian, teaching with Surrey and Sussex Universities and the Guildford Institute. She is the General Editor of the British Record Society hearth tax series, and on the British Academy management committee of the Hearth Tax Project. Catherine will tell us the background to the hearth tax and how we can use the information for local and social history studies.

The fee will be £5 payable on the day, but to help us keep track of numbers if you would like to come please contact Janet Balchin at Hullbrook Cottage, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst Surrey, GU6 7RN, Tel: 01483 277342, or e-mail janet.balchin@btinternet.com

EVACUATION 1939-1942

Spring Meeting

Saturday March 6th

This meeting will be held at Sayers Croft Field Centre, Ewhurst, a former evacuee camp. There will be talks and a tour of the site including an air raid shelter and an opportunity to see the murals painted by the boys in 1942.

For more information please contact Janet Balchin, as above.

CHERTSEY SYMPOSIUM

The recent symposium on the subject of 'Early Buildings and Domestic Life in Surrey' was very well received and a full report will appear in the next Bulletin.

LITHICS WORKING GROUP

THE HENRY BURY COLLECTION AT GUILDFORD MUSEUM

Peter Harp and Rose Hooker

The Lithics Working Group has reassessed a collection of palaeolithic artefacts assembled by Professor Henry Bury, a member of the Surrey Archaeological Society during the early 20th century, as well as the Geological Society and the Hampshire Field Club in which he was active into his 90s. Professor Bury lectured at Cambridge University, publishing articles on the geology of the South East in numerous academic journals.

Henry Bury lived in Farnham and his notes are preserved at Farnham Museum together with part of his extensive lithics collection. A large proportion of his collection came from the Farnham area. The Lithics Working Group have dealt only with those items deposited in Guildford Museum on long term loan from Ipswich Museum in 1962, which were subsequently permanently transferred in 2009. Unfortunately, Ipswich Museum possessed very little information about the collection which had been split at the time of the loan so that part of the collection is still on long term loan to Newport Museum.

Other items from the Bury Collection appear to be held in museums across the South East such as 81 palaeolithic implements held by the British Geological Survey alone.

The collection received by Guildford in March 1962 was in two boxes containing "Percival Martin flint implements from Farnham". About half of these had in fact been collected by Bury, and those collected by Martin seem to have been acquired by Bury during the early 20th century. Percival Martin has not been traced, though Benjamin Harrison of Ightham and a notable Victorian collector of early implements records in

his diary that he had several contacts with a "Mr Martin". Peter Harp also notes, from Harrison's diary, that a PAB Martin of Kent was collecting early implements in West Kent and East Surrey between 1894-14. The Percival Martin implements held by Guildford were collected between 1895 and 1909.

Guildford Museum now holds a collection consisting of fifty-seven artefacts, which have been described using a simple form of John Wymer's system of classification, on a spreadsheet available at the museum or from the Prehistoric Group. These palaeoliths at Guildford Museum appear to have escaped from being included in previous surveys of the British Palaeolithic, such as those by John Wymer and Derek Roe, although those specific items previously published by Bury have, naturally, been noted by later researchers. Although the collection is predominantly bifaces, including a ficron, there are other implements such as two cleavers and fourteen scrapers. A number of the implements can be identified as ones which were previously published by Bury, and subsequently reprinted in the Society's special volume of the *Collections: A Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District* (1934). A representative sample has been photographed by Alan Hall and these photos are also available at the museum or from the Prehistoric Group (see contacts below).

This work would not have been possible without the contributions of our members: Jan Blatchford, Roger Ellaby, Judie English, Stella Hill, Richard Jewell, Jenny Newell, Robin Tanner, Chris Taylor, Ken Waters and Keith Winsler. Although space is limited we welcome enquiries from anyone who might wish to participate as the opportunity arises.

Contact: Jenny Newell on: janewell@talktalk.net

Rose Hooker on: rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk

MISCELLANY

WEY RIVER AND NAVIGATION DOCUMENTS

Michael Lattimer

The River Wey flows through West Surrey past Farnham, Godalming, Guildford and Woking before reaching the Thames at Weybridge. It has two branches which combine at Tilford; the northern branch rises west of Alton, Hampshire and the southern branch flows from the vicinity of Crochet Farm to the west of Blackdown, West Sussex, through Hampshire before entering Surrey near Frensham Great Pond. (<http://www.weyriver.co.uk>)

Flooding has been an historic problem along the Thames Valley. The River Wey, its tributaries and other Surrey rivers regularly overflowed between 1900 and 1929, notably in 1928. In the 1930s an improvement scheme was drawn up by Surrey County Council, in consultation with the Thames Conservancy. As the Wey Navigation was privately owned, the scheme covered the areas common to both the River and the Navigation and some of the tributaries and other rivers, but not the southern branch above Tilford.

The original records for these works were deposited at Surrey History Centre by Thames Water, Rivers Division in November 1988. There are some 635 documents covering the period 1928 to 1937, plus a few later documents. They comprise maps, site plans, sections, structural details, profiles and depth soundings for proposed improvements, including locks, sluices, weir, cuts, bridges, towpaths, road works, etc. Some documents show land ownership, names of businesses and properties.

During the summer of 2009, this collection was catalogued by three volunteers from the Surrey Archaeological Society. These documents should provide researchers with detailed records of the river and its course before the modifications were made

in 1930s. Searches may be made by date and by name of location, bridge, weir, lock, adjoining property and land owner. Some documents are extremely large and others too fragile for production.

The listing may be accessed under reference 3597 at the Surrey History Centre: www.surreycc.gov.uk/surreyhistorycentre or Exploring Surrey's Past: www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk

RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Excavations and evaluations carried out by units working within the County, which are reported periodically elsewhere in the *Bulletin*, are omitted here. Each entry includes the author, title, publisher and date of publication, followed by the four-digit accession number, and classification number indicating the shelf location of the book.

GENERAL

- Astill, Grenville *Medieval Farming and Technology. The Impact of Agricultural Change in Northwest Europe*. Leiden 1997 10154 T4
- Bailey, Geoff *Mesolithic Europe*. Cambridge University Press 2008 10428 H1
- Barker, Graeme *The Agricultural revolution in prehistory: why did foragers become farmers?* Oxford University Press 2006 10272 G
- Barnwell, P.S. *Post-Medieval Landscapes*. Windgather Press 2007 10110 D5
- Blair, John *Waterways and canal-building in medieval England*. Oxford University Press 10277 V2
- Bruno, David *Handbook of landscape archaeology* Left Coast Press 2008 10421 E7
- Campbell, Bruce *Field systems and farming systems in late medieval England*. Ashgate Publishing Ltd 2008 10329 T1
- Cassar, May *Engineering Historic Futures: stakeholders dissemination and scientific research report*. Centre for Sustainable Heritage, UCL 2007 10291 E5
- Cartwright, Ian *Photographing detector finds*. Ian R.Cartwright learn2photo 2006 10269
- Crawford, Sally *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology * History 15*, Oxford University School of Archaeology 2008 10319 L2
- Crocker, Alan *Surrey Industrial History Group Awards: 25 years of conservation awards 1983-2007*. Surrey Industrial History Group 2008 10334 R31
- Daniell, Christopher *Atlas of medieval Britain*. Routledge 2008 MA2
- Davies, Helen Chapman *The Archaeology of water*. The History Press 2008 10330 E8
- Davies, Paul *Snails: archaeology and landscape change*. Oxbow Books 2008 10427 D4
- Davis, Miriam C, *Dame Kathleen Kenyon: digging up the Holy Land*. Left Coast Press 2008 10314 E1
- Davis, Oliver *Changing perspectives on the first millennium BC. Proceedings of the Iron Age Research Student Seminar 2006*. Oxbow 2008 10435 J2
- Devoldere, Luc *Arts and Society in Flanders and the Netherlands: Love and Lust and Low Adventures*. Flemish-Netherlands Association Brussel 2008 10178 W3
- Devoldere, Luc *Arts and Society in Flanders and the Netherlands: Comfortable discontent. A sense of well-being*. Flemish-Netherlands Association Brussels 2009 10475 W3
- Emery, Anthony *Greater medieval houses of England and Wales 1300-1500. Volume III: Southern England*. Cambridge University Press 2008 10147 X3
- Fleming, Andrew *Prehistoric and Roman Landscapes*. Windgather Press 2007 10109 D5

- Forsyth, Hazel *Toys, Trifles and Trinkets. Base-metal miniatures from London 1200 to 1800*. Unicorn Press 2005 10177 W3
- Fox, Aileen *Aileen: a pioneering archaeologist*. Gracewing 2000 10420 E1
- Gardiner, Mark *Medieval Landscapes*. Windgather Press 2007 10111 D5
- Giles, Kate *Town and Country in the Middle Ages. Contrasts, Contacts and Interconnections, 1100-1500*. Maney 2007 10152 E2
- Godden, Malcolm *Anglo-Saxon England* 36. Cambridge University Press 2007 10107 L2
- Goodman, Judith *Coal and Calico: letters and papers of the Bennett and Leach families of Merton and Wandsworth*. Merton Historical Society 2008 10292 Y4 BEN
- Gosden, Chris *Communities and connections: essays in honour of Barry Cunliffe*. Oxford University Press 2007 10276 E
- Greengrass, Mark *The virtual representation of the past*. Ashgate Publishing Ltd 2008 10422 E5
- Hartley, Brian *Names on Terra Sigillita: an index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman Terra Sigillata (Samian Ware). Volume I (A to AXO) & Volumes II (B to Cerotcus)*
- Institute of Classical Studies, University of London 2008 10437 * 10438 K1
- Higham, N.J. *The death of Anglo-Saxon England*. Sutton Publishing Ltd 1997 10295 L2
- Hingley, Richard *Roman Finds: context and theory. Proceedings of a conference held at Durham*. Oxbow Books 2007 10151 K1
- Hodgkinson, Jeremy *The Wealden Iron Industry*. The History Press 2008 10311 S3
- Hopkins, R. Thurston *Moated houses of England. Country Life 1935* 10131 X3
- Horning, Audrey *Crossing paths or sharing tracks? Future directions in the archaeological study of post-1550 Britain and Ireland*. Boydell & Brewer Ltd 2009 10464 E
- Hurcombe, Linda M. *Archaeological artefacts as material culture*. Routledge 2007 10275 E5
- Jones, Andrew *Prehistoric Europe: theory and practice*. Wiley-Blackwell 2008 10431 G1
- Koch, John T. *An atlas for Celtic Studies. Archaeology and names in Ancient Europe and Early Medieval Ireland, Britain and Brittany*. Oxbow Books 2007 10157 J1
- Liddiard, Robert *Castles in Context. Power, Symbolism and Landscape, 1066 to 1500*. Windgather Press 2005 10155 X4
- Marcan, Peter *The Greater London history and heritage handbook: a guide to borough byborough and London-wide organisations, their activities and publications, with diverse supplementary national and biographical listings*. Peter Marcan Publications 2007 10418 A
- Murphy, Eileen *Deviant burial in the archaeological record*. Oxbow 2008 104465 G1
- Neal, David *Roman mosaics of Britain. Volume III: South-East Britain. Part 1 & Part 2* Society of Antiquaries 2009 10469 & 10470 X62
- NAPLIB *Directory of aerial photographic collections in the nited Kingdom*. Naplib 1999 10293 A
- Oxford Archaeology *The nighthawking survey*. English Heritage 2009 10467 E
- Page, Mark *The pipe roll of the Bishopric of Winchester 1409-10. Hampshire County Council 1999* 10300 O3
- Palliser, David M. *Towns and local communities in Medieval and Early Modern England*. Ashgate 2006 10274 MB1
- Papagianni, DIMITRA *Time and change: archaeological and anthropological perspectives on the long-term in hunter-gatherer societies*. Oxbow 2008 10433 H
- Pearce, T.D.K. *Index to Bourne Society Local History Records [1-45] [1962-2006] and Bulletins [1-202] [1956-2005]* The Bourne Society 2006 10301 O2
- Pollard, Joshua *Prehistoric Britain*. Blackwell Publishers Ltd 2008 10430 G2

- Porter, Stephen *Exploring Urban History: sources for local historians*. Batsford 1990 10294 N21
- Reitz, Elizabeth *Zooarchaeology*. Cambridge University Press 2005 10429 D2
- Renfrew, Colin *Archaeology, theories, methods and practice*. Thames & Hudson Ltd 2008 10268 E2
- Roberts, Charlotte *Human remains in archaeology: a handbook*. CBA 2009 10432 D3
- Rudling, David *Ritual Landscapes of Roman South-East Britain*. Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd 2008 10313 K3
- Schrenk, Friedemann *The Neanderthals*. Routledge 2008 10434 D3
- Slocombe, Pamela *A guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Wiltshire*. Association for Industrial Archaeology 2008 10333 R31
- Spicer, Andrew *Southern History: a review of the history of Southern England. Vol. 29*. Southern History Society 2007 10243 MB
- Tarlow, Sarah *The archaeology of improvement in Britain, 1750-1850*. Cambridge University Press 2007 10443 MB1
- Taylor, Jeremy *An atlas of Roman rural settlement in England*. CBA 2007 10149 K2
- Watts, Victor *The Place-names of County Durham ... Stockton Ward*. English Place-Name Society 2007 10108 Q2
- Whittle, Alasdair *Going over the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in North-West Europe. I Oxford University Press 2007 10273 G1*
- Wilkinson, Paul *Archaeology. What it is, where it is, and how to do it*. Archaeopress 2007 10153 E2

(To be continued)

EXHIBITION

THE PEOPLE AND THE PALACE

Kingston Museum

29th October to 9th January

A fascinating exhibition about the people of Kingston and Hampton court Palace in the Tudor era: all human life is here – from butchers to bell ringers, moss collectors to martyrs, criminals to queens.

As Hampton Court Palace commemorates 500 years since Henry VIII's accession to the throne, Kingston Museum takes a look at how local people experienced daily life in Tudor times. The lavish years of King Henry's reign could not have been so spectacular without a steady supply of food, clothing, animals and people from Kingston and the surrounding villages. In this exhibition we will reveal the reality of everyday life in Tudor Kingston, and the part the palace played, and still plays, in the lives of ordinary Kingstonsians.

Using original Tudor documents and objects the stories of Kingston's inhabitants are brought to life. Find out about the horrors of the Scold's Bridle and the delights of Tudor food, smell the many scents of Kingston's Market Place and discover why our Tudor horse has such a long face.

The exhibition will be accompanied by an exciting programme of events and activities for all ages, as well as brand new, curriculum-linked school sessions for Key Stages 1, 2 and 3.

COPY DATES

Bulletin 419
420

Copy date: 8th January
5th March

Delivery: 6th February
3rd April

421	7th May	5th June
422	9th July	7th August
423	17th September	16th October
424	12th November	11th December

LECTURE MEETINGS

5th December

"London Postal History" by Brian Bloice to the Carshalton & District History & archaeology Society, in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton, at 3pm.

7th December

AGM of Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2. Enquiries to 01483 772556.

8th December

"From Minster to Morley" by Len Reilly to Southwark a& Lambeth Archaeological Society in New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

8th December

Members Evening. Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 34th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 302389.

10th December

"Egham Past Concluded" by Richard Williams plus Christmas Social with Quiz to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in Main Hall, Literary Society, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

11th December

"Discoveries at Drapers Gardens, London by James Gerrard to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

14th December

"Fun Food Facts of the Monarchy" by Rosie Greaves to Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome. Enquiries to Liz Velluet 020 8891 3825; email rich.history@yahoo.co.uk; www.richmondhistory.org.uk

14th December

Recent work and visits reported by members of Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Classroom at Guildford Museum at 7.30 pm. New members always welcome; annual subscription £5.

16th December

The Christmas Social and entertainment, for members only of Send & Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8 pm.

6th January

"Historical Aspects of Cheam" by John Phillips to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

8th January

"The Archaeological Dig at High Ashurst" by Abby Guinness to Dorking Local History Group at the Friends' Meeting House, Butter Hill, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

9th January

"Sicily" by Beryl Palmier to the Carshalton & District History & archaeology Society, in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton, at 3 pm.

11th January

"The Results of Magnetometry Survey around Flexford" by David Calow to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Meeting Room, United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford (parking behind church) at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

11th January

"The Brewer v. the Princess – the story of an 18th century campaigner" by Max Lankester to Richmond Local History Society in Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

12th January

"Days at the Factory" by David Perrett to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 34th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 302389.

12th January

"Recent Archaeological Work in Southwark" by Chris Constable to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

12th January

"Beaverbrook and Bennett" by Mike Hallett to Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 8 pm.

14th January

"Comets and their historical impact" by John Price to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

15th January

"The Famous and Infamous of Leatherhead" by Edwina Vardey to Leatherhead & District LHS at the Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, at 8pm preceded by coffee and biscuits from 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

16th January

"Prince Frederick and his family at Kew" by Susanne Groom to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

23rd January

"The Life and Times of Eric Parker" to Wonersh History Society in the Turner Room, Lawnsmead Hall, Wonersh at 2.30 pm.

26th January

"Beginnings of Public Utilities in Surrey" by Peter Tarplee to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 34th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 302389.

20th January

"Just the same old line (the building of the Reigate-Guildford Railway)" by Andrew Norris to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate, at 8 pm.

28th January

"Peru: The Pre-Inca Civilisations" by Pam Taylor to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

28th January

"The A3 Hindhead Improvement Scheme" by Ian Whyte to Godalming Museum & Godalming Trust in The Octagon, Godalming Parish Church at 7.30 for 8 pm. Tickets £5 from Godalming Museum.

28th January

"Archaeology on London's South Bank" by Heather Knight to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

1st February

"Lovelace Bridges" by Andrew Norris to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

2nd February

"Witches, warlocks and Wellingtons: ritual protection of the home" by Janet Pennington to Dorking Local History Group at the Friends' Meeting House, Butter Hill, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

3rd February

"Portraits of the Past" by Sarah Ciacci to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

9th February

"Atkinson's High Efficiency Engines" by Ed Marshall to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 34th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 302389.

9th February

"The Elephant Entertains" by Richard Norman to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

11th February

Samuel Cody: Pioneer Aviator" by Peter Reese to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

13th February

"A Victorian Bobby's Notebook" by Christine Weightman to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

19th February

"Francis Frith, the Photographer" by David Edney to Leatherhead & District LHS at the Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, at 8 pm preceded by coffee and biscuits from 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

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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 8th January for the February issue.

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