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THE STONE PRIORY SEAL

*Left - the cast of the seal impression in the British Library, and
right - the matrix found at Cobham*

STONE PRIORY SEAL – AN UPDATE

David Williams

Following my note in *Bulletin 430* the seal from Stone Priory, which was found at Cobham, is presently on display at the church on the site of the priory at Stone. It is expected to be on display for six months.

An 1850 reference to an accession of a seal impression from Stone Priory can be found in the British Museum's W. G.de Birch catalogue. Tony Burke, who found the seal, and I followed up this reference with a trip to the British Library where we were shown a plaster cast of a medieval beeswax impression. The cast was made c1850 when the cataloguing was done. From direct comparison between the seal and the cast of the impression, there is now no doubt that the Cobham matrix is the original used.

Tony Burke and his wife Veronica have been detecting in the Cobham area for some years under the auspices of David Taylor and 330 finds from Cobham are presently on the PAS database.

Ed: I know I published the photograph of the matrix in the last Bulletin, but at too small a scale to give it justice. This update provided the opportunity of doing just that.

FLEXFORD 2011

David Calow

Following our earlier intervention last year (*Bulletin 427*), the fourth excavation at Flexford was held from 3rd -15th October 2011 and involved about twenty-five members of the Roman Studies Group. The objective was to explore the southern field that had already been surveyed by magnetometry and in which a hoard of Roman objects was uncovered in 2010.

The excavations showed evidence for Roman timber framed buildings over the level part of the southern field with one probable flint wall found so far. There appear to be two phases marked by different floor levels and a difference in alignment of about 15 degrees. This phasing may correspond with evidence from the northern field for different phases for the ditches and therefore suggest a settlement that may have been reconstructed perhaps in the early part of the 3rd century. The earlier phase, later 1st and 2nd century, seems to have less burnt material, less pottery and less slag, whereas the later 3rd and 4th century phase, has more of all three. Why the building alignments should have changed by about 15 degrees is unknown. As in the northern field there was very little evidence for pre-Roman activity or activity between the 5th and 17th centuries.

One context in particular produced several thousand sherds of coarse pottery and hundreds of small and medium sized fragments of iron slag. There was also a fair amount of iron: drips, lumps, nails and other objects all of which are being x-rayed to help identification. The variety of pottery fabrics and forms was remarkable as was the patience and hard work of the finds team confronted by a never-ending stream of pottery and slag.

Magnetometry had previously revealed a small group of anomalies that may have been caused by burning. One was excavated and revealed a possible Roman *bustum* burial. Such burials are relatively uncommon in Britain and are thought to have been of higher status. They were arranged by placing the body on a wooden pyre above a clay-lined pit so that as the pyre burnt the remains fell into the pit. There is an earlier reference to such burials at Wisley where four pits were found (Gardner E, 1912 'On a skull found on Merrow Downs' in *SyAS Collections* vol 25). The archaeological remains of such a ceremony could include the burnt clay pit lining, the fill of the pit, charcoal from the pyre and traces of calcined human bone as well as offerings, seeds and perhaps a vessel with some remains. We found the burnt clay

pit lining, a small proportion of the charcoal that would have been needed for a funeral pyre and a complete pot dated probably to the 2nd century, but no trace of bone. The fill of the pot has been carefully excavated and found to contain charcoal, fine grained sand and clay with iron staining, but again no trace of bone. We are still unclear whether this was a *bustum* burial and it may be necessary to excavate another of the anomalies to see if the pattern is repeated.

Hard-working metal detectorists again transformed our knowledge of the site. We have 60 small finds of iron, lead and copper alloy and their verdict is that there is no metal left in the plough soil. Diligent sieving produced a few more fragments of the so far unique samian *patera* found last year. These fragments were particularly important because they more or less complete the vessel and give a full picture of the decoration of which elements can be paralleled on other products from Rheinzabern.



Samian patera from Flexford – made at Rheinzabern between about AD280 and AD340 (photo: David Bird).

Despite very dry weather which made some contexts too hard to dig we have been able to show that the location of the hoard of Roman objects found last year was not random but amongst the foundations of several walls. Perhaps the main frustration was that we were again unable to find an access to the settlement. Somewhere there should be one or maybe more and if we could identify the access in relation to the building alignments we would be in a much better position to make sense of the site.

Thanks are due to the landowners for their kind permission to excavate and to the metal detectorists for their skilful work. The trenches were kindly supervised by Emma Corke, Nikki Cowlard and David Graham. Isabel Ellis and the team from AARG ran the finds processing and, with a remarkable display of tenacity, prevented the tent from blowing away in a sudden squall.

Two more sessions of fieldwork at Flexford are planned for the ensuing year and the first will take place between 9th and 22nd April. All are invited to be involved and David Calow is taking bookings now. Please let him know asap when you would like to take part. dm.calow@ntlworld.com

A LATE IRON AGE AND EARLY ROMAN SITE AT CHARLWOOD

David Williams

In late 2009 a group of 16 Roman silver *denarii* and two Iron Age gold quarter staters were found by members of the Weald and Downland metal detector club on ploughed land to the north-west of Charlwood. Most of the coins, which were reported as potential Treasure, were recorded spatially by members of the club using GPS. They were found scattered in the ploughsoil at a height of c90m ASL on the summit of steeply rising ground which forms one side of the valley of a stream known as the Beggar's Gill. At this point the Wealden clays are capped by a deposit of fossiliferous Paludina limestone whose presence has inhibited erosion of the clay below. The site has an extensive view only to the west where Leith Hill forms a prominent backdrop.

The coins and other objects

The coins are widely scattered although a denser concentration can be discerned. In the same field were found the upper parts of four early Roman miniature bow brooches, a lead spindle whorl of uncertain date and the blade of a miniature socketed axe which can be tentatively dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period.

Thirteen of the coins are Roman silver *denarii*. The earliest was from the time of the Roman Republic (probably of the moneyer D. Iunius Silanus, 91BC). The latest coins include two of Diva Faustina I which could have been produced up to the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius in AD 161. The latest closely dated coin is of Pius's 12th tribunician year (an annually renewed title): AD 148/9. No lower denomination copper alloy coins have been recovered from this site. The coins can be summarised as follows:

Republic	1
Otho (AD 69)	1
Vespasian (AD 69-79)	-
Titus Caesar	1
Trajan (AD 98-117)	5
Hadrian (AD 119-38)	1
Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61)	2
Diva Faustina I	2



Uninscribed British Iron Age QC gold quarter stater.



Denarius of Otho, AD69 reverse: Vesta PONT MAX.

Two Iron Age gold coins were also found: a Southern uninscribed British QC gold quarter stater struck in c50-20 BC and a gold quarter stater of Tasciovanos struck in c25/20 BC-AD 10. British QC staters are usually associated with the Atrebatas and Regni, who are thought to have lived in south central England in the late Iron Age. Tasciovanos is usually thought to have been a ruler of the Catuvellauni. Given the location of the findspot, on the margins of the circulation of both Southern and Eastern coinage, it is unsurprising to find them together.

This assemblage seems to have a slightly longer chronological spread of coin issues compared to other Roman hoards in Britain terminating in the Antonine period (e.g. the survival of Republican and Iron Age coins). It is possible that deposition occurred over a longer period than would normally be the case for a group of coins withdrawn from circulation at the same time and buried together as savings. It is unlikely that fifteen ancient precious metal coins could have come from the same findspot as a result of accidental individual deposition. This therefore suggests that these coins formed a hoard, or more likely a votive deposit deliberately left as offerings by being buried together in antiquity. The non-coin objects from Charlwood consist of material that seems to have a votive (ritual or religious) purpose by being miniature versions of everyday objects.

The brooches imitate types produced in the late first or early second century AD. Miniature Roman brooches are not common finds, particularly examples which could not have been functional. Kiernan (*Miniature Votive Offerings in the Roman North-West*, 2009, 180) notes several examples from the temple at Jublains, Mayenne, but concludes that these were worn to 'fasten lighter garments or to support the clothing of small children and babies'. However, the presence of miniaturised objects in conjunction with Iron Age and Roman coinage suggests a votive element to activity at the site.

Fieldwork and observations

Fieldwalking (by DW and others) located a scatter of small sherds of pottery of late Iron Age and early Roman date. These seem to occupy a very limited area on the

eastern edge of the coin scatter. Further afield no further pottery was found although occasional struck flints and an arrowhead of earlier date occur. In early May 2010 a magnetometry survey of part of the area was carried out by David Calow and the subsequent plot suggests buried archaeological features. It is hoped to extend the survey area and carry out some limited trenching in early 2012.

The coins and associated objects were submitted under the Treasure Act and are expected to be declared Treasure in Feb 2012. It is hoped that Guildford Museum will be able to acquire the group. In late 2011 a further six denarii were found, two of which were from the valley bottom in the adjacent field. These will be submitted as Treasure in 2012.

Commentary

The presence of this site in Charlwood is wholly unexpected as virtually nothing of this date has been recorded from this Wealden edge parish. However, a few other finds of similar date from Wealden findspots in the near vicinity have been found by metal detectorists recently and can be seen on the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database (www.finds.org.uk). These include a 2nd century BC uninscribed Iron Age gold stater found near the source of the Beggar's Gill in 2010 (SUSS-90E8C7) and a quarter stater of the Cantii (CCI-971134) found a little further south in 1987. A kilometre to the east of the site and on northward facing ground a complete 1st century BC bow brooch (SUR-815AB1) was found in 2011 as well as a pierced coin of Vespasian (SUR-813686). A kilometre west a Republican denarius is recorded (SUR-FABAB3) while fields near Capel have yielded one or two Roman coins and a late Iron age or early Roman button-and-loop fastener.

It may be possible to see this site and these finds in context when recent fieldwork and metal-detected finds in the Horley area are taken into account.

David Williams (Surrey FLO) would like to acknowledge Richard Abdy and Phillipa Walton (Dept of Coins and Medals, British Museum) for their assistance in compiling this note.

COUNCIL NEWS

CONGRATULATIONS

Many congratulations to Emma and James Coburn on the birth of their second daughter Molly Rose, a sister for Florence, on 4th January.

NEW MEMBERS

Mandy Clements

The society welcomes the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me, Tel: 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Mr D Beale	Godalming	Prehistory, Roman, Industrial
Ms H Lam	Guildford	Archaeology in general, Roman
Mr & Mrs Mrs Picken	Aldershot	Local History, Genealogy
Mr & Mrs Mrs Merricks	Lightwater	Archaeology in general

OUR MAGNETOMETER

Alan Hall

For something over two years the Society has been the proud owner of a Geoscan FM256 fluxgate magnetometer. A small team received training in its use from English Heritage and have spent the last two years or so in understanding and practicing its use.

What does it do?

The Fluxgate Magnetometer measures magnetic contrasts in soils which are enhanced by:

Increased Magnetic Susceptibility: The effects of fires and bacterial action on decomposing organic wastes which convert iron oxides in soils into oxides which show enhanced susceptibility to the earth's magnetic field. Targets are areas of increased depth of soils which have been so affected such as ditches and pits.

Thermoremanance: Iron oxides heated beyond their "Curie Point" gain an increased magnetism. Targets are areas of concentrated burning such as hearths and kilns, Concentrations of potsherds - as in waste dumps - or of ceramic building materials - such as collapsed roofs - are commonly highlighted.

Measuring Magnetic Variations: Data are collected by passing the instrument over the ground within a measured grid. The machine is highly sensitive to changes of height over the ground and to direction of travel and the operator is required to maintain the machine steady throughout measurement. Furthermore readings are taken automatically on a time schedule (commonly four readings per second) - so the operator is also required to walk at a controlled speed. Not surprisingly, these requirements demand a level of skill which can be acquired only with practice. Some operators are naturally able and others require much application of effort. Data are displayed by computer program called Geoplot and a variety of tools is provided by the program to assist in improving presentation and in aiding interpretation.

Results Achieved

Abinger: We were able to identify a Romano-British field system and a lime kiln which could then be targeted for excavation. The 2010 dig showed that the magnetic responses of the field ditches were enhanced due to the presence of substantial amounts of potsherds in the fills. It will be possible to establish the date of the filling of the ditches, and, presumably, a change in land use. The survey has thus provided a setting for the villa that could not otherwise have been located or understood.

Flexford: We revealed a similar field system, exaggerated by the presence of substantial volumes of potsherds in the fills, deep drainage or boundary ditches, a settlement enclosure and a number of furnace sites all of which were subsequently targeted for excavation. It is fair to say that the results of the magnetometer surveys are all that make excavation at Flexford possible, for there is a large surface area under grass with no indication of sub-surface features.

Other recent projects have included:

- * The identification of a medieval brick kiln at **Old Woking** for Richard and Pamela Savage;
- * A survey of a Roman villa site at **Titsey** for English Heritage;

- * A survey of a moated site at **Merstham**;
- * The identification of a building near to the villa at **Ashtead**;
- * A survey of a possible Iron Age site at **Bagshot**.

The Future

Although the majority of this work has been undertaken by members who have received training from English Heritage it is now felt that the availability of the instrument and its value as a research tool should be put before a wider audience within the Society. We have a cadre of half a dozen or so trained operators who would be pleased to pass on to others their experience and any member of the Society who would like to become proficient in use of the magnetometer is invited to contact Alan Hall (Tel: 01372 812538 or alanr.hall@sky.com) and training will be offered. This may be on an individual basis or, if sufficient members express interest, a course may be arranged.

PREHISTORIC GROUP

LASHAM COLLECTION

Rose Hooker

During 2010 the Lithics section of the Prehistoric Group reassessed a collection of stone tools which had been amassed by Frank Lasham during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and deposited in Guildford Museum at the end of his life. Frank Lasham was born in Essex in 1850, but lived in Guildford from the age of 16 until his death in 1925. He was a successful businessman, owning a book suppliers shop in the High Street, and supported many local worthy causes. Amongst his many interests was an enthusiasm for prehistoric studies and as a member of Surrey Archaeological Society he wrote several articles for the Collections (eg in *SyAC 12* and *SyAC 13*). A particular interest appears to have been lithics and the collection in Guildford Museum is of 32 mainly Palaeolithic items collected from Farnham, Blackheath and Puttenham.

We are aware of a number of stone tools noted in the HER as being from a part of the 'Lasham Collection', which was deposited in the Sherborne School Museum. Both Guildford Museum and the lithics members were interested to know if the items in Sherborne could be accessed, so the school was contacted. The school archivist looked into the matter and confirmed that their museum was dismantled in 1948, but that in 1959, at the instigation of Hugh Torrens (then a pupil and now Emeritus Professor of History at Keele), it was arranged that it would be donated to the British Museum and was handed over in January 1960. Guildford Museum will now investigate this further with the British Museum.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

MEMBERS DAY MEETING

Peter Balmer

The meeting on 3rd December heard talks from members on a range of topics covering aspects of the medieval history and archaeology of Surrey and related subjects placing Surrey in a broader context.

Rob Briggs considered the early Anglo-Saxon territorial division of Surrey in the light of research since the publication of *Early Medieval Surrey* by John Blair, whose interpretation has come to be widely accepted. The various types of evidence that

can be brought to bear on interpreting, for example, the Woccingas could suggest that they occupied the remains of a larger territorial unit, a division of a larger territory, or a specific place rather than an area. Literary sources suggest that *-ingas* names may have had fluid meanings. There is place-name evidence of some *-ingas* having links over considerable distances. Probable competition, and perhaps aggression, may have meant that territories should not necessarily be seen as clearly delineated. Centres of early “estates” were close to the best arable land, and it seems likely that the stable layer of territories was below that of the *regiones*. There is a good case for the Woccingas forming a territorial unit, but it is not possible to say that it was a *regio*. Blair’s model is a synthesis of evidence from various times, rather than definitive over a longer period, and at best is unlikely to have been more than briefly accurate.

Peter Balmer investigated the incomes of the major churches of southern England as derived from Domesday Book. The richest churches were concentrated in the heartland of Wessex, around the Fens, in London, and in east Kent, with a gap in most of Surrey and Sussex. Although Sussex had numerous collegiate churches, these had very modest incomes. The recent royal foundation of Battle was already well endowed, but Lewes Priory was only at the beginning of its path to great wealth. Collegiate foundations throughout the south were generally in decline and many became Augustinian monasteries in the following century. Overall, about a quarter of the land of Surrey was in ecclesiastical hands in 1086 (half of this belonging to Chertsey Abbey), about average for southern English counties, while the proportion in Sussex was considerably less.

On a national scale, **Brian Creese** addressed the question of whether the Norman Conquest affected the incidence of clerical celibacy by studying the evidence for bishops and cathedral canons. Nearly a quarter of bishops appear to have been married in the period up to the late twelfth century, with no significant difference between secular and monastic bishops. There are more references, however, to canons being “sexually incontinent” than monks. The earlier church councils that discussed clerical celibacy appeared to have had little impact, but there may have been some effect from the mid-twelfth century. Marriage among the higher clergy certainly did not die out at this time, and married bishops continued to be appointed after 1170.

Richard Neville reported on the early stages of a project to survey church graffiti in Surrey in the light of more extensive work that is being carried out in Norfolk. The aim is to survey all churches with medieval fabric to examine any etchings not connected with the official purpose of the church, inside and out. A full-scale survey requires high quality lighting and recording in a consistent way. In Norfolk, a lot more graffiti has been found than expected, in nearly all churches except where scrubbed bare by the Victorians. There is astonishing variety including simple shapes, animals, ships and inscriptions. Much of the graffiti is difficult to date or interpret. In Surrey, an initial look has been carried out at 15 churches, with full surveys of 3 ?, revealing a comparable variety to Norfolk. Help and support with surveying and interpretation will be needed to complete the Surrey project.

David Calow’s presentation on St. Catherine’s Chapel Guildford considered the range of evidence available on this high quality and prominently sited yet enigmatic building. Documents suggest it was built c1301-7 by Richard de Wauncy, who also obtained a licence for a fair in 1308. There is no good reason to think there was an earlier chapel on the site or that it was built as a chapel-of-ease to St. Nicholas Guildford. The importance of the site is suggested by Stephen de Turnham dividing

the hill among his four daughters in 1215. The chapel was in poor repair by the fifteenth century and a ruin by 1620. At present, the best speculation is of a connection with Queen Eleanor of Provence, who was often at Guildford Castle, possibly as a memorial to a daughter who died aged four.

Introducing a seasonal theme, **Mary Alexander** spoke on medieval Christmas celebrations at Guildford Castle. The first floor of the keep may initially have hosted social events until Henry II built in the bailey. Improvements by Henry III created the palace, the great hall of which would from then on almost certainly been the location for celebrations that would have occurred on important religious feasts. Evidence of large quantities of wine being brought to Guildford implies a royal presence. Accounts survive of Edward III spending Christmas at Guildford in 1347, with costumes provided for games, including animal heads, faces and wings. Possibly only the men wore costumes. There is no indication of a religious element (except angels' visors), but it is probable that some story was being acted out.

Graham Dawson rounded off the day with a short presentation on medieval floods in Southwark and Lambeth. The responsibility for river defences lay with individual landowners, not the community, and was sometimes even passed down to tenants. The principal sanction was that neighbours could sue for negligence. The Crown could also appoint commissioners to apportion blame. Unfortunately, the evidence of these commissioners does not provide a chronology of flooding events. Kinks in the river banks may represent rebuilding around breaches.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY STUDY GROUP STUDY DAY AT GUILDFORD MUSEUM

David Hartley

Following our first meeting on 8th October at the offices SCAU, the newly formed Medieval Pottery Study Group was established as part of the Medieval Study Forum. The group received an introduction given by Phil Jones into his work on a recognised



Steve Nelson, Richard Savage, Mary Alexander, Lyn Blackmore.

type series for medieval pottery for Surrey. The object is to start the process of training a number of SyAS members into the processes of fabric identification of Medieval Pottery from sites in Surrey.

Building on a programme of study and identification a second meeting of Medieval Pottery Study Group was arranged for the 10th December at Guildford Museum with valuable support provided by Mary Alexander and invited guest speakers Lyn Blackmore and Steve Nelson, the study day was built around the medieval pottery vessel forms found in Surrey, drawing on the collections in Guildford Museum and Kingston.

Our first speaker Lyn Blackmore, senior researcher in Saxon and later pottery at Museum of London, took us through the characterisation and classification of medieval pottery forms and their dating based on the study of important independently dated deposits in the City.

At the afternoon session, Steve Nelson provided the Group and introduction to late and post-medieval pottery fabric types and also to imported pottery traded into Britain from the 13th century to the early modern period. This was very much an overview, given the limited time available, and it may be useful to develop this further at future sessions of the Group.

Thanks are due to Lyn Blackmore for her review of the Museum of London's exhaustive research work over many years and to Mary Alexander for the use of the classroom in Castle Arch and especially for getting out a large range of the more complete pots in the Museum's reserve collections. Thanks also to Steve Nelson and to Richard and Pamela Savage for their invaluable support to make the day a success.

Further practical hands on sessions are planned for 2012 at the Abinger Research Centre if you are interested in getting involved please email me: Hartley1949@msn.com

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2011 was a quite remarkable year for Romano-British studies in Surrey, with our main sites each producing results that can be regarded as nationally important. We have therefore decided to hold two evening meetings (beginning at 7.30pm) at the Dorking Christian Centre devoted to our own work, and David Rudling has also kindly agreed to update us with recent discoveries at Barcombe. Our programme will be as follows:

7th February	Abinger project report
6th March	Barcombe Roman villa project report
3rd April	Ashtead project report

While you are filling in your 2012 diaries, you may like to add:

9th October AGM, and a talk by Professor Tony King on Villas, Estates and Rural Landscapes of Wessex.

ASHSTEAD ROMAN VILLA AND TILEWORKS 7th SEASON OF EXCAVATIONS 22nd August to 11th September 2012

A meeting organised by the Surrey Local History Committee.

The Roman Studies Group is undertaking a seventh season of excavation on Ashtead Common, with working days grouped as three sets of five days from Wednesday to Sunday each week. Dates are Wednesday to Sunday:

22nd to 26th August
29th August to 2nd September
5th to 9th September

with the possibility of needing 10th and 11th September for tidying up etc.

The site is 20 minutes walk from the nearest car park or railway station. We will try to arrange lifts from nearby railway stations for people coming from a distance. There seems to be no inexpensive overnight accommodation in the area.

2011 developed our knowledge of the buildings west of the 'villa' and this work is to continue in 2012. More work is planned around the tile kiln and we are hoping that a trench across the centre of the 'villa' will explain the juxtaposition of rooms 4, 6 and 7.

Our enthusiasm has to be moderated by the status of the site as a Scheduled Monument, an area of Special Scientific Interest and a National Nature Reserve but with the considerable assistance of the City of London who own the site we are attempting to develop an understanding of the whole tileworks complex.

No charge will be made for Roman Study Group members. Members of the Surrey Archaeological Society who are not members of the Roman Studies Group are asked to pay £5 covering all three weeks. Other volunteers are asked to pay £5 for each day that they attend. For inexperienced newcomers preference will be given to those who can attend for at least 5 days.

Anyone interested in taking part who has not already been in touch please contact Stella Fagg on fagg@freeuk.com or Tel: 07850 285245 giving contact details and availability and for newcomers an indication of their excavation skills.

In the spring we will be surveying as large an area as possible: fieldwork, contour survey, geophysics and if appropriate some test pitting. Anyone interested in helping with this please contact Alan Hall on alanr.hall@sky.com or Tel: 07807 534701.

LIBRARY NEWS

ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY IN 2011

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

Abdy, Charles *People of Ewell* 2010 10757 ZA1

Allason-Jones, Lindsay *Artefacts in Roman Britain: their purpose and use.* 2011
10762 K2

Andrews, David *et al Measured and drawn: techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings.* 2009 10823 E3

Betts, Ian M, & Weinstein, Rosemary I. *Tin-glazed tiles from London.* 2010 10767
S3

- Bishop, M. & Coulston, J. *Roman military equipment: from the Punic wars to the more*, Lyn & Pearce, Jacqueline *A dated type series of London and medieval pottery: part 5. Shelly-sandy ware and the greyware industries*. 2010 10810 S3
- Blintiff, John & Pearce, Mark *The death of archaeological theory?* 2011 10862 E1
- Bright, Derek *The Pilgrims' Way: fact and fiction of an ancient track way*, 2011 10819 V3
- British Museum *Portable antiquities and treasure annual report 2008*. 2010 Journal
- Brown, A.G. *Alluvial geoarchaeology: floodplain archaeology and environmental change*. 1997 10796 E7
- Buckberry, Jo and Cherryson, Annnia (editors) *Burial in later Anglo-Saxon England c650-1100 AD*. 2010 10802 L2
- Butler, Chris *Prehistoric flintwork*. 2005 10776 H2
- Campbell, Bruce M.S. *Land and people in late medieval England*. 2009 10797 MB1
- Cleere, Henry *The Iron industry of Roman Britain*. Download 1981 10772 K2
- Cosh, Stephen & Neal, David *Roman mosaics of Britain: Volume IV: Western Britain*. 2010 10768 X62
- Cox, Barrie *The place-names of Leicestershire. Part five: Guthlaxton Hundred*. 2011 19864 Q2
- Creughton, John *Britannia: the creation of a Roman province* 2006 10753 K2
- Curtis, John *at al History for the taking? Perspectives on material heritage*. 2011 10828 E
- David, Andrew *et al Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation*. 2008 10827 E5
- Davis, Vin & Edmonds, Mark *Stone axe studies III*. 2011 10812 H
- Devlin, Zoe & Holas-Clark, Caroline *Approaching disciplinarily: archaeology, history and the study of early medieval Britain, c.400-1100*. 2009 10798 L2
- Dobraszczyk, Paul *Into the belly of the beast: exploring London's Victorian sewers*. 2009 10881 R34
- Doolittle, Anthont *The Cow of Haslemere or the conjuror's scrutiny at Oxford: an insight into parliamentary electioneering in 1754*. 2008 10856 & 10857 MB61
- Drewett, Peter *Field archaeology: an introduction*. 2nd edition. 2011 10848 E2
- Dyer, Christopher & Jones, Richard *Deserted villages revisited*. 2010 10854 MB1
- Dyer, Christopher *et al New directions in local history since Hoskins*. 2011 10873 N1
- Fleming, Robin *Britain after Rome: the fall and rise, 400-1070*. 2010 10803 L2
- Hadjikoumis, Angelos, Robinson, Erik & Viner, Sarah (editors) *The dynamics of Neolithisation in Europe: studies in honour of Andrew Sherratt*. 2011 10889 H1
- Haines, Roy Martin *The Register of John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, 1323 1333: Volume 1*. Surrey Record Society 2010 10737 & 10738 O2
- Haines, Roy Martin *The Register of John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, 1323 1333: Volume 2*. Surrey Record Society 2011 10739 & 10740 O2
- Hamerow, Helena *et al The Oxford handbook of Anglo-Saxon archaeology*. 2011 10855 L2
- Higham, Nicholas & Ryan, Martin *The Landscape archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England*. 2010 10795 L2
- Hobbs, Richard & Jackson, Ralph *Roman Britain: life at the edge of empire*. 2010 10766 K2
- Hodgkinson, Jeremy *British cast-iron firebacks of the 16th to the mid 18th centuries*. Donation 2011 10761 W3
- Hooke, Delia *Trees in Anglo-Saxon England*. 2010 10849 L2
- Howard, Phil *Archaeological surveying: recording and depicting the landscape*. 2007 10891 E3
- Hunter, John & Ralston, Ian *The archaeology of Britain: an introduction from earliest times to the twenty first century. 2nd edition* 2009 10748 F2

- Irving, Anne *A Research framework for post-Roman ceramic studies in Britain*. 2011 10843 S3
- Jody, Joy *Iron Age mirrors: a biographical approach*. 2010 10821 J2
- Johnson, Matthew *English houses 1300-1800: vernacular architecture, social life*. 2010 10903 X3
- Jones, Andy & Kirkham, Graeme *Beyond the core: reflections on regionality in prehistory*. 2011 10806 G2
- Lambourne, Alan *Patterning within the historic landscape and its possible causes: a study of the incidence and origins of regional variation in southern England*. 2010 10805 D5
- Lea, Anne *Royal Earlswood: a history*. 2005 10760 MB72
- Lee, Richard *The production, use and disposal of Romano-British pewter tableware*. 2009 10807 K2
- Mackreth, D.F. *Brooches in late Iron Age and Roman Britain, Volume 1 & Volume 2 the plates, figures, etc* 2911 10859 & 10860 J2
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To be continued ...

MISCELLANY

MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM OCKHAM COURT

Gillian Lachelin and Ann Watson

In 1980 sewage drainage works were undertaken near Okham Court on the western edge of Ockham parish (TQ 155 579). Thirty substantial sherds (0.69kg), 26 of which measured more than 30 x 30mm, were excavated from an area of the drainage trench by Ann Watson. They were lying on burnt wood at a depth of 1.25m, and were covered with sand. Most of the sherds show evidence of burning, some on one surface, others on both surfaces, and their broken edges indicate that they were burnt after the pot was broken. There is finger-impressed strip 1cm deep and 4cm below the rim.



Phil Jones has recently identified the vessel as a wheel-thrown storage jar in the shell-tempered S2 ware, and suggests that it probably dates to the later 12th or 13th century.

REFERENCE

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NEWARK STONE AT BYFLEET MANOR

Jeanette Hicks

My title explains why I approached Mrs Hutton, the owner of Byfleet Manor, and asked to look in her garden for stone with an ecclesiastical appearance. Reputedly, Anthony Browne, who was given Newark Priory by King Henry VIII, took from the site "all manner of stuff for the building of a house at Byfleet Lodge" (Losely Manuscript 2219). Mrs Hutton was generous in response and very interested in learning more. Which is why, during the last week in June, I received a request for help from her. Her daughter, a pupil at Oakfield School had invited her year 6 class "to come and dig in my garden".

The opportunity to give youngsters an introduction to archaeology was too good to miss. Despite many other commitments, not least the Woking Palace excavation a week hence, a team and a plan were drawn up for a “low key”excavation. We opened five 1 metre squares on the lower lawn of the manor garden. The following words are testimonies from the girls as to the success of the venture.

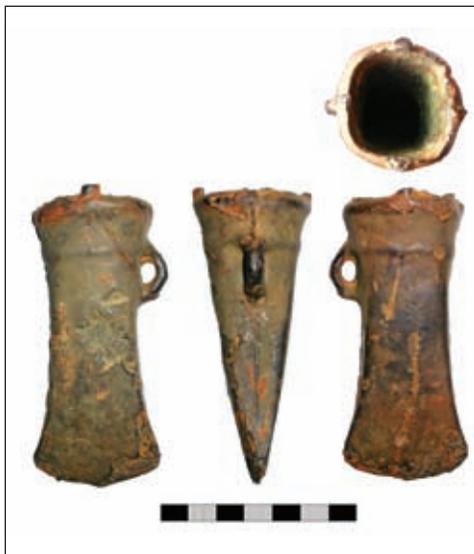
“My favourite part of the day was digging, I learnt about how archaeologists work. They scrape away the soil in 10cm layers.” and “Being archaeologists for the day was really exciting.....it was interesting once we had cleaned them to see small details hidden when the dirt was on the pieces.” “I learnt how to use a trowel correctly.” These words are taken from the thank-you cards the girls made for Mrs Hutton.

My thanks are due to everyone who dropped everything at very short notice to work with me to make the whole venture a great success. Isabel Ellis, Abby Guinness, Ann Harvey, Judy Jeffes, Laura Joyner, Geoffrey Kerlake, Gillian Lachelin, Pamela Savage, Richard Savage, and Mrs Hutton for her hospitality.

Details of the day will be lodged at Castle Arch.

TWO LATE BRONZE AGE AXES FROM WONERSH AND PIRBRIGHT

David Williams (Surrey Finds Liaison Officer)



The socketed axe from Wonersh.

A complete late Bronze Axe socketed axe (SUR-7D5C15 on the PAS database) was found by metal detector user Tomasz Kowalski in October 2011. The axe appears unused as the stubs of both runners (where the molten metal led into the mould) project above the socket, and the seams have not been filed smooth. The axe measures 98.5mm in length and weighs 193g and is in reasonable condition although the blade is damaged and now appears to be laminating. There is also much surface iron staining and patches of the surface are missing in a number of places. There are surface scratches on one side only.

The axe is of South-eastern type and has a slight swelling collar level with the top of the loop. This axe, apparently unused, may have been intended as a votive deposit,

particularly in view of its apparent unfinished state and its valley bottom location (closer to Chilworth than Wonersh). The finder and landowner have generously deposited the axe in Guildford Museum (Acc. no. AG 24278).

Another complete socketed axe (SUR-EA2DB7) was found in boggy woodland near Pirbright in 2005. The surface of this axe is in very fine condition with only a little iron staining and a small amount of green corrosion on the blade edge. This axe is 101mm long and the width of the blade is 46mm. The reported depth at which the Pirbright axe was found was c0.60m. It is possible that the deposition of this axe was also intentional. This axe was found on land owned by Guildford Borough Council. It did not prove possible to acquire the axe and its whereabouts are now unknown.

A BRONZE AGE GOLD PENNANULAR RING FROM REIGATE

David Williams (Surrey Finds Liaison Officer)

A Late Bronze Age gold, or gold-plated copper alloy pennanular ring (SUR-B78614) of near-circular cross section was found in May 2011 by Christabel Squires while using a metal detector. Bands of different colour gold are visible on the inside of the band. The findspot is on the terrace of the River Mole to the south-west of Reigate.

This is thought to be the second such ring from Surrey; the other (now in Guildford Museum) was found some ten years ago at the foot of the North Downs to the north of Brockham. The use of these rings is debated but is thought to be ornamental. Dating is from c1150-750BC.



The find is currently being processed under the Treasure Act. It is hoped Guildford Museum will acquire it.

MORE SURREY ARTEFACTS TRACED

Bulletin 430 contained an article about the rediscovery of the Molesey Bronze Age shield in the Hunt Museum in Antrim. In similar vein the latest volume of *The Antiquaries Journal* includes a fascinating article entitled *The 'William Allen Box': A Victorian Gentleman's Collection of Antiquities and Curios* by Richard Hobbs and others. While much of the contents of the box relate to the Roman period it also used to contain two objects of Viking period silver bullion from Croydon. Through diligent detective work it has been found that these two 'missing' objects were probably removed from the box between 1887 and 1897 and are now held in the World Museum Liverpool. Further work has established that these artefacts were found with other Viking period coins and bullion in Croydon in the summer of 1862 and reported in various journals at the time.

For further details of not only the Viking period pieces but also the Roman artefacts remaining in the box see *The Antiquaries Journal*, vol **91** (2011) pgs 281-321.

THE SURREY MEDIEVAL GRAFFITI SURVEY

Volunteers needed

Richard Neville

A project to record the medieval graffiti in Surrey's churches is underway. The project is taking place with the support of the Norfolk Medieval Graffiti Survey, the first systematic survey of this type in the country. The Surrey survey is in its infancy, but the early findings mirror the experiences in Norfolk – that the quantity and range of graffiti is far greater than previously appreciated. The etchings recorded so far include animals, faces, limbs, ladders, geometric patterns, heraldic shields and latin text.

The Surrey survey is following in the footsteps of its Norfolk sister-project in its aim to involve volunteers as much as possible. Project coordinator Richard Neville is looking to involve up to ten people in the photographic survey work, and will be holding training days in the coming months. There will also be opportunities for individuals to get involved with the interpretation of individual graffiti (or groups of

commonly themed graffiti) when photographs are available to view online. To find out more about taking part in this project please contact Richard directly at rgneville@ntlworld.com. There is no separate website for this Surrey project yet, but the website of the Norfolk Medieval Graffiti Survey (<http://www.medieval-graffiti.co.uk>) gives a good insight into the work involved.

A MAN OF INFLUENCE

Ron Cox

Ross Donnelly Mangles (1801-18770, referred to in the item on the Mangles Collection in *Bulletin* 430, had a further Surrey connection.

His elder brother, Frederick (1794-1869) was vice-chairman of the company that, very efficiently, built the Redhil-Reigate-Reading railway (1847). Ross, being an MP, chose not to sit on the Board of the company so that he could, more openly, influence Parliament at the time its Bill was under consideration.

He was elected as a Whig (Liberal) MP for Guildford in successive elections in 1841, 1847, 1852 and 1857, but resigned a year later on appointment to the Council of India. The 1841 census lists him as resident at Woodbridge, Guildford; twenty years later, Frederick was living at Pendell Court, Bletchingley.

REFERENCES

Notes on the railway by Edwin Course (Guildford Symposium, 1985)

Ted Frith, information on the Guildford elections

Mangles family Tree, internet

SURREY MEDIEVAL BLOG

Robert Briggs

At times over the past year it has seemed like any report on a major news story, from the Arab Spring to the summer riots, could not help but mention the role played by 'the blogosphere' in the unfolding events. By and large this meant social networking sites like Twitter and Facebook, and the Surrey Archaeological Society has a presence on both.

Dedicated blogging sites like Wordpress, Blogspot and Tumblr give their users the opportunity to write at length and with passion about an extraordinary range of subjects, including archaeology and history. But, in an online world in which users are more or less free to write whatever they want without the compulsion to cite references in support of their arguments, are such blogs of genuine value to researchers? Can their contents be of equivalent merit to work published in books and journals?

Surrey Medieval - <http://surreymedieval.wordpress.com> - is my attempt to make the fruits of my own research on historical, archaeological and linguistic topics in the titular county and period available to a wider audience, taking advantage of the speed and range that the internet offers. There are several sets of pages which I hope may be of interest to readers. The homepage is regularly updated with news stories, photographs and notifications of new additions to the other pages of the blog. Perhaps the most important of these is the Work section, where I have uploaded several papers written at various points over the past few years (these will continue to be joined by new work as and when I put the finishing touches to ongoing research). Many first saw the light of day as contributions to the *Bulletin*, but are presented as final or updated versions produced weeks, months or even years later, with the benefit of hindsight and the time to reflect on what I had written - nor can you always track down every reference you want before a copy deadline! Owing to the extensive use I make of the internet in my research, I have produced a number of pages (under the heading Links) to direct visitors to useful online resources on

subjects such as Anglo-Saxon charters. There are also pages given over to short book reviews, and sidelights on my detailed research on the parish of Puttenham.

In the medium to long-term I would like to make Surrey Medieval a portal for relevant research penned by authors other than myself. I would welcome the thoughts of readers on the feasibility of this idea, as well as comments, criticisms or questions arising from any of the current content of the blog; please email me at surreymedieval.blog@gmail.com.

BOURNE HALL MUSEUM CLUB

Please note a change of venue for the Community Big Dig 2nd - 20th July from Hatch Furlong to **Church Meadow Ewell**.

EXCAVATION

CHURCH MEADOW, EWELL

The first of a series of excavations is planned for Church Meadow, Ewell, during the first three weeks of July.

Church Meadow is a field in the centre of modern Ewell, adjacent to the current graveyard of St. Mary's Church, and previous archaeological activity and chance finds have highlighted the area as part of the Roman settlement along Stane Street. The field belongs to the church and the westernmost 10m wide strip has already been consecrated, with burials likely to commence within it during the next five years. The project has been devised to examine the archaeology of the area over four to five seasons and involves collaboration between Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society (EEHAS), Surrey Archaeological Society (SyAS) and Bourne Hall Museum, with the support of St. Mary the Virgin Church.

The project is being overseen by Clive Orton and the excavations will be directed by Jon Cotton. This is an important site in Ewell, providing a last opportunity to examine archaeology undisturbed by later occupation.

The working week has not yet been finalized, but it will likely run seven days a week or five days including the weekend. It is also likely that a small daily charge will be made for refreshments.

If you are interested in volunteering please register an initial interest with Lesley Hays- louhays@ntlworld.com or Tel: 01372 724172.

CONFERENCE

KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL CONFERENCE In conjunction with the UNIVERSITY OF KENT and the COUNCIL FOR KENTISH ARCHAEOLOGY Saturday 14th April 2012, 2-5.30pm

Topics to include:

East Farleigh Villa Excavations	<i>Albert Daniels</i>
East Cliff Villa, Folkestone	<i>Keith Parfitt</i>
Reculver and Dover Forts	<i>Brian Philp</i>
Roman Thanet	<i>Ges Moody</i>

Tickets: £5 (Friends of the CKA, KAR subscribers and members of KAS free). Cheques payable to CKA, SAE please to CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green, Kent TN15 8HP.

Further information on CKA website, www.the-cka.fsnet.co.uk or from Ruth Plummer on 020 8777 7872, email davru58-aeol@yahoo.co.uk

STUDY DAYS

POTTERY IN ARCHAEOLOGY IN SURREY: An introduction

Saturday 17th March 10am – 4pm

Surrey History Centre

This informal study day for adults will provide an introduction to the study of pottery in archaeology. The day will consider how it is important in archaeology as well as how it is processed and recorded, and will focus on the many different types and styles of pottery found in Surrey.

You will get the chance to view and handle pottery from the Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods.

This event will be led by Phil Jones, Senior Archaeologist for the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, and will be held at the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking GU21 6ND. Limited free parking is available on site and there is wheelchair access. Please note that tea and coffee will be available but that lunch will not be provided.

Tickets cost £10 and are limited. Book through the Council for British Archaeology online at <http://www.britarch.ac.uk/community/training> alternatively you can contact Phil Pollard, Training Coordinator at the CBA on 01904 671417 or via email at philpollard@britarch.ac.uk

This training event is brought to you by the Council for British Archaeology and Surrey County Archaeological Unit and has been funded by English Heritage, with support from the National Lottery through the Heritage Lottery Fund.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Hughes-Parry Hall (Garden Halls), 19-26 Cartwright Gardens, London

THE WRITINGS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Saturday 18th February 2012: 11am - 5pm

FIGHTING PHARAOHS

Warfare in Ancient Egypt

Saturday 31st March 2012: 11am - 5pm

Further information from Richard Barritt on 07973 695 168, study.Egypt@virginmedia.com

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Department of History

Saturday May 12th

Ancient Egypt: myth and history

a day of lectures by John Romer

John Romer is known to many through his inspiring television programmes and books such as *Ancient Lives*, *The Valley of the Kings* and *The Great Pyramid*, but rarely lectures these days. We are thrilled that he has agreed to give four lectures on his latest research for our Spring study day.

Tickets are now on sale via our website. For further information and booking form:
http://www.egyptology-uk.com/bloomsbury/study_days.htm

EXHIBITION

MEETS THE ARTISTS

Guildford House Gallery

Saturday 11th February 11am – 1pm

Our exhibition **From this Earth** features creative contemporary ceramics inspired by the architecture and history of this 17th century building, Guildford Museum or the theme of Tudor pottery. Meet the Artists is a free opportunity for you to drop in to meet and talk with some of the artists with work on display, and ask them about their inspiration.

Please do let us know any access requirements at the time of booking lectures or in advance of a visit. Access to Salters is directly off the pavement in Castle Street via a slight threshold. There are standard WCs only and a portable induction loop if required.

Access to Guildford House Gallery is via steps from street level and the exhibition is up stairs within the building.

LECTURE MEETINGS

7th February

“The History of the London Underground” by Tony Earle to Surrey Industrial Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.50 pm. Part of 36th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk

7th February

“Canaletto along the Thames” by Nick Pollard to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th February

Lucy Worsley, presenter of the BBC series “If Walls Could Talk”, to the Domestic Buildings Research Group at East Horsley Village Hall, Kingston Avenue, East Horsley KT24 6QT at 6.45 for 7.15 pm. She will cover domestic history from Norman times to the present day. SyAS members and up to two friends per member are welcome, £6 per head (includes refreshments). Pre-booking essential, cheque payable to ‘DBRG’ to Carol Coyne, 64 Dudley Road, Walton-on-Thames KT12 2JX, with S.A.E (enquiries tel. 01932-226374).

9th February

“The Customs and folklore of Farnham” by Matthew Alexander to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church hall, South Street, Farnham at 2.30 pm. Members £1, visitors welcome £2.

9th February

“The Black Death in London” by Duncan Hawkins to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

10th February

"The city of Akhenaten (and how it was uncovered)" by Chris Naunton to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

13th February

"The Houses of Richmond Park" by Max Lankester to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet tel. 020 8891 3825 or www.richmondhistory.org.uk

13th February

"Guildford's lost chapels" by Peter Youngs to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Meeting Room, United Reformed Church (side entrance), Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £3. New members always welcome.

14th February

"A Dream come true - the history and restoration of the Brixton Windmill" by Richard Santhiri to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries 020 8764 8314.

14th February

"The Surrey hills" by Jane Garrett to Shere, Gomshall and Peaslake Local History Society in Shere Village Hall at 8 pm.

15th February

"AGM followed by talks by members of Send & Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8 pm. Further information from Anne Bowerman Tel: 01483 224876.

17th February

"The Tudor palace at Woking" by Richard Savage to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall of the Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. Admission £1, All welcome.

18th February

"The Crown Jewels" by Garry Wykes to Merton Historical Society in Christ Church Hall, Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

21st February

"Surrey brickwork up to 1850" by Ian West to Surrey Industrial Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.50 pm. Part of 36th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, Tel. 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk

23rd February

"The Life and times of Sir William Paulet of Basing House" by Alan Turton to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 pm. Members £1, visitors welcome £2.

23rd February

"Egham's lost buildings" by Richard Williams to Eghan-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham. Visitors welcome £2.

3rd March

AGM and slides and reports by John Phillips and Clive Orton to Carshalton & District History and Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 5 pm.

5th March

“Life below stairs: servants in the 18th and 19th centuries” by Peter Gillman to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th March

“4 years plotting in the WAAF” by Helen Mills to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th March

“Personality clashes and power struggles in the history of British radar” by Phil Judkins to Surrey Industrial Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.50 pm. Part of 36th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, Tel. 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk

7th March

AGM followed by talk by Jon Cotton to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

8th March

“High and low estate - costume in 18th century Surrey” by Jane Lewis to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 pm. Members £1, visitors welcome £2.

8th March

“Hogsmill Project” by Rebecca Lambert to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

12th March

“Anne of Cleves and Richmond Palace” by Elizabeth Norton to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet Tel: 020 8891 3825 or www.richmondhistory.org.uk

12th March

Catherine Ferguson reports on her most recent research to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Meeting Room, United Reformed Church (side entrance), Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £3. New members always welcome.

13th March

“The Life of a steeplejack” by Peter Harknett to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

13th March

AGM followed by “The first flight of Lilly Belle II” by David Rose to Shere, Gomshall and Peaslake Local History Society in Shere Village Hall at 8 pm.

13th March

Symposium - various speakers to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries 020 8764 8314.

16th March

“Human remains” by Bas Payne to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

16th March

"Bishops Move" by Chris Bishop to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall of the Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. Admission £1, All welcome.

17th March

"The National Archives" by Melinda Haunton to Merton Historical Society in Christ Church Hall, Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

22nd March

"Tongham - home of heroes" by Gill Picken to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 pm. Members £1, visitors welcome £2.

24th March

"Folklore of Surrey with examples from Bramley" by Matthew Alexander to Bramley History Society in Holy Trinity Church at 2.30 pm. Admission members £1, non-members £2.

28th March

"Lovelace in Surrey" by Peter Hattersley to Send & Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8 pm. Further information from Anne Bowerman on 01483 224876.

2nd April

"George Abbot: the unwanted archbishop" by Catherine Ferguson to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS 2012

There will be five further issues of the *Bulletin* this year. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

432	2nd March	2nd April
433	4th May	4th June
434	6th July	6th August
435	21st September	22nd October
436	16th November	17th December

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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 2nd March for the April issue.

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