

**SURREY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

Number 103

January, 1974

BULLETIN

Edited by Rosamond Hanworth, Folly Hill, Ewhurst, Surrey

SAS VISITS 1974

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| March 20th | Westminster. |
| April 27th | West Horsley Place (SAS members only) and Clandon Park. |
| May 15th | Titsey Place (SAS members only) and Squerries Court. |
| June | To be arranged. |
| July 13th | Clews Farm, Bisley and the Chobham area. |
| August 7th | Butser Hill Ancient Farm Project and Uppark. |
| September | S.W. area of Surrey and adjacent parts of Hants, including Peper Harow, Elstead and Tilford. |
| October | Walk in the Chipstead area. |

Subscriptions for 1974

Members are reminded that all subscriptions are due on January 1st, irrespective of the date when members joined the Society. Please note that current subscriptions are as follows:

Ordinary Members	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2.00
Associate Members	...	...	...	...	...	...	50p
Junior Members	...	...	...	...	...	...	50p

or £1.25 if a copy of the Collections is required

EXCAVATION NOTICE

PUTNEY: UPPER RICHMOND ROAD

Wandsworth Historical Society are conducting an excavation along the possible alignment of a road, thought to be Roman, which was located in 1967. The site is at 329 Upper Richmond Road (demolished) on its corner with Malbrook Road, about two-thirds of a mile west of Putney High Street. From 10 a.m. to about 5 p.m. on alternate week-ends for an expected minimum of two months which started in November.

Enquiries to Miss Pamela Greenwood, 20 Cromer Villas Road, S.W.18
Tel. 01-874 9588.

NOTES

New Members from 1.9.73

Mr M. J. Howell, 13 Charlock Way, Burpham, Guildford.

Mr J. E. N. Walker, 28 Wathen Road, Dorking.

Mr. J. R. Oakley, 38 Weston Avenue, Addlestone, KT15 1UW.

Miss C. McQuire, Deer Dell, Botany Hill, Sands, Farnham.

New Members from 1.10.73

Mr E. G. Rose, 11 Wey Court, Wey Manor Road, New Haw, Weybridge.
Mrs F. E. Hills, 6 Manor Crescent, Shottermill, Haslemere.
Mr R. T. Scott, 22 Fairdene Road, Coulsdon.
Mrs A. R. Bowesman, Inverurie, 28 Busbridge Lane, Godalming.
Mr R. T. Schadla-Hall, Cranleigh School, Cranleigh.

Hire of earth moving equipment—a warning

Anybody intending to hire earth moving equipment is warned of the dangers of not getting insurance cover for the machine if it is left on site overnight, or even when the driver is away.

When making the hiring arrangements, hirers should ask for insurance cover for their liability if the machine is left unattended while on site. For a small extra charge the hiring company will usually make the necessary arrangements, but if nothing is said about it at the time it is almost certain that the hirer would be liable for any damage caused by vandals or by accident, and this could cost hundreds of pounds.

(R. J. Webber and H. Sheldon)

Rocque's Map of Surrey, 1762

A set of the Society's facsimile sheets, published in 1931, of Rocque's map of Surrey of 1762, is being offered for sale. Members who are interested in making an offer should make direct contact with Mr W. S. H. Julian, 102 Station Road, Wootton Bridge, Ryde, Isle of Wight (telephone Wootton Bridge (0983) 882146).

(R. A. Christophers)

M25: Egham-Lyne Crossing

The next section of M25 Motorway due for construction is from the Glanty Roundabout, Egham, to Lyne Crossing via the M3/M25 interchange at Thorpe. It now seems probable that construction work will not start before the Spring of 1974.

Excavation has continued along this route throughout the summer. The site at Muckhatch Farm, Thorpe, was completed in July and August. More Bronze Age pottery was found in a gully and a ditch with post-holes in it was discovered. Also found in this season's work at Muckhatch Farm was a fine barbed and tanged arrowhead.

Trial trenches have been dug by machine in some areas. In Petters' Sports Field, Egham, where David Barker was already directing excavations for the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society, several ditch- and pit-like features have been observed in the sections, containing Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and flint flakes. At Thorpe Lea Nurseries, four sections were cut across the line of the Motorway. One of these cut a prehistoric ditch and also a large pit which contained Bronze Age pottery and the skull of a wild dog or a wolf. Another of these sections cut two more prehistoric features, and a third cut a pit which produced late Roman pottery.

A trial excavation is also being carried out in the allotments at Vicarage Road, Egham, where a rim-shoulder of a fourth century flanged bowl was found on a field walk in April 1972. Scatters of Medieval and Roman pottery have been found, and a ditch with pottery from the Roman period in it has been located.

In the area being worked on at the moment, the Motorway route lies on gravels, sands and clays, which should show up some heavy concentration of early occupation. We are, at last, beginning to prove that this is in fact the case. The four areas mentioned above add up to only a small proportion of the total length of this section of the Motorway, and there is the possibility that the rest of the route here will show as high a density of sites.

Trial excavations should be completed in the area by the end of October 1973; there will then be drawn up a list of priorities, and full scale excavation can then be carried out on the sites which seem most important.

Excavations will be carried on throughout the winter until next Spring when the construction of the Motorway here is due to start, and help will be needed each week from Wednesdays to Sundays. Those wishing to help in the excavations can contact the writer at 01-407 1989 (office) or at 01-570 2157 (home), or David Barker at Egham 3873. Training will be given to beginners, but please bring your own trowel (4in. mason's pointing trowel).
(Bernard Johnson)

Addington Village Excavation, August, 1973

The construction of the new road by-passing Addington Village has cut Church Meadow into two, the more interesting earthworks lying to the south. The northern portion however provides an area of undisturbed meadow land near to the church, and since applications for permits to develop have been lodged with Croydon Council, permission to investigate it was sought and obtained by Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society.

Church Meadow was originally 12 acres, but buildings had reduced its size even before the loss of acreage to the new road. Since it was predominantly used for pasture and close to the church, it seemed to offer the best source of information on the early village of Addington. St Mary the Virgin is known to be a very ancient foundation, and parts of the wall of the chancel date to the 1080s, so a medieval village must have existed.

Accordingly, two trenches 3 metres square were opened up as near to the church as possible, and on a line with the older village buildings. Below the topsoil there was relatively little other than eroded medieval sherds, not in their original layers. The base of a flint wall filled with chalk rubble, running north-south practically bisected trench I, and the tumble from the wall was also present. In trench II, immediately below the flints, there was a thick layer of glutinous, multi-coloured clay, which overlay a well-made but worn cobbled flint area, and at the junction of the clay and cobbling a late seventeenth or early eighteenth century assemblage was found. Trenches III and IV were dug to establish the extent of the cobbling. On the west it abutted the wall and continued eastward for 16 metres, terminating under an eighteenth century bank. Extensions to trench II showed the cobbling continuing both north and south, but only 5 metres have been exposed so far; it consisted of two layers, the lower being a foundation, with many of the flints on end which would not be practical except as a base. In trench III the cobbling had developed a weakness in one place, the flints having sunk into a subsidence which was too irregular to be a pit.

The problem is to interpret what has been found. Too little of the wall has been exposed, though it is hoped to use a machine to uncover enough to determine the purpose of both the wall and the cobbling.

The finds help very little. Only one medieval base sherd and a fragment of hone have been found in the wall and a very few more were associated with the cobbling. The clay layer cannot be earlier than about 1700, but the cobbling could well be much earlier. Cobbling can be swept, and that may account for the paucity of the finds. From the numbers of medieval sherds found in the upper layers, one would expect to find medieval layers in situ. The cobbling is not deep enough for one to accept it readily as medieval, so part of trench I was taken down to a depth of 2 metres, to see if it had been laid on top of the medieval land surface. It had not.

The bases of the pillars in the nave of the church are below the floor. Estimates vary as to how deep they lie buried, from 6ins to 6ft. Since the latter would bring the crypt underlying the chancel above ground level, this is probably a mis-reading of 6ft for 6ins.

The lack of any evidence for the medieval land surface can only be explained in two ways; either it was dug out before the cobbling was laid, or the cobbling itself was Medieval. (Lillian Thornhill).

Bagshot: 77 High Street SU 910630

Cottage and shop fronts in Bagshot High Street hide a fifteenth century coaching inn, the Old Bell. A larger and higher shop window outlines the old coach entrance, and running the length of the back of the building is a gallery similar to that at The George at Southwark. Part of this gallery still remains. There was originally a jetty over the road, clearly indicated by the pressure marks and discontinued chamfers with stops on the beams 18ins inside the present front walls. The timbers, especially the jowls, are very large and finished with fine chamfers and stops.

The Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) are indebted to Mr Clive Coveney and his neighbours for allowing them access and permitting them to measure and record their findings, and to Mrs Eedle of Walton-on-Thames for historical research. (Joan M. Harding)

Croydon: Excavations at 160 Church Street/2 Waddon Road

The old road from Croydon to Waddon made a pronounced deviation to the south just west of the Parish Church, thus avoiding the parson's Barn and another building which appears on all of the old maps of Croydon. As the site lies on the line of the Inner Ring Road the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society carried out a short excavation on the weekend of June 30th and July 1st beneath 160 Church Street and 2 Waddon Road. They were able to show a sequence of buildings reaching back hundreds of years. Unfortunately limited time and manpower meant a limited exploration on a site of great potential.

Almost immediately below the flimsy foundations of the mid-Victorian cottages they found a brick wall running northeast-southwest. It rested on a composite foundation wall—the northerly side was of well cut chalk bricks—the southerly exterior was of flint. The writer believes this to be the foundation of the half-timbered house pictured on p. 45 of C. G. Paget's 'Byways in Croydon History'.

Under the wall was a chalk floor and tiled hearth which both extended out under the present road-way. This previous building had clearly been

dismantled in the late seventeenth century to judge by the finds on the floor. The tiled hearth was lined by bricks, the retaining wall of the chimney breast was built of shaped flints and blocks of greensand.

Further work at the north end of the trench at some 4 metres north of the tiled hearth revealed a deep pit. There was a frail flint retaining wall approximately parallel to the much later chalk one. The top of the pit contained quantities of late seventeenth century pottery but the lower layers go back to the late Medieval. Thus the excavation has shown a continuity of occupation at this site on the junction of several important local roads.
(R. W. Savage)

Godalming: Serendipity at Busbridge Park (SU 968422)

Through the generosity of the Rev Mother General of the Franciscan Missionaries of the Divine Motherhood, whose mother house is at Ladywell Convent, three of the four large altars found in the lake at Busbridge Park (*Bulletin* 96), together with a small portable altar, have now been removed to Carlisle Museum on permanent loan to form part of the collection already there. The fourth altar, which was extensively damaged by a fallen tree, is being left in position as not worth the expense of removal and haulage.

One of the three large stones has not previously been recorded. It is extensively eroded, but Mr R. P. Wright, the editor of *Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, has been able to decipher the inscription as follows: [D] E O / SANC[TO] / NEP[T]VNO / REGINVS / IVSTINVS / TRIBVN[V]S [V]OT[V]M / LIBENS / SOLVIT / MER[ITO]. Mr Wright's view is that the stone probably came from Birdoswald, and that it was probably found between c. 1729, when Horsley recorded the collection at Scaleby Castle, and c.1740 when some of the stones were removed to Busbridge Park.

The successful completion of this operation affords an opportunity not only to thank the Rev Mother General for her kindness and generosity, but also to place on record the co-operation of members of the Godalming Angling Society, which rents the lake from the Convent, and to pay a tribute to the hard work which resulted in the discovery of the stones and the responsible care with which they were treated. For the writer the whole episode has been a very rewarding experience and has resulted in the establishment of links with a body of congenial and conservation-minded people.
(Clare Smith)

Godstone: The Roman Road (TQ 35115298)

The Bourne Society carried out a short rescue excavation in February 1973 when an opportunity of checking the course of the Croydon-Portslade Roman Road occurred when the cutting for the M25-A32 intersection was made at a point nearly 1 mile north of Godstone Green and opposite Godstonecorner Wood.

A line of smallish sandstone lumps showed in the side of the cutting at a dept of 1ft 10in beneath dark topsoil and gravel and above blue Gault clay. An area 24ft long by 8ft wide was opened in the grass verge above the sandstone and a length of road metalling 8ft wide was found consisting of sandstone lumps in two courses bonded by Gault clay lying over coarse gravel. Along each side were larger lumps of stone and running diagonally across the surface was a gutter, also lined with larger stones.

In it were pieces of a Romano-British pot identified as an amphora type flagon, dated 1st to early 2nd century. Also eleven rather roughly worked flints, of which two were obviously not from the same culture. These were very good flat knives, each 2½in long by 1½in wide. Eleven small body sherds of Iron Age A pottery and two pieces of bone sharpened to a chisel-like point, one polished with use lay on or near the road surface. These objects were probably washed down from the hills above the site by water which has also apparently carried away the gravel agger, which appears at each side of the road where it climbs the hills on either side of the village.

The course of the road has never been confirmed and it was thought to run through the village from the bottom of Quarry Lane to the foot of, and over Tilburstow Hill. The new alignment would take it slightly to the west of the village but would be an even straighter connection between the two hills than the present A22.

(Lesley Ketteringham).

Guildford: Excavation at Guildford Park Manor TQ 969493

The University of Surrey Archaeological Society carried out, in August 1973, a second season of excavation at the moated site of the Royal Manor House of Guildford Park (see *Bulletin* 96). They examined an area of about 35 sq. metres at the north-west corner of the island, the natural Reading Beds clay being reached at a depth of approximately 1.1 metre. Five distinct structural features were discovered.

(1) At the western edge of the island a length of 4 metres of the inner wall of the moat, continuing the alignment determined in 1972. This demonstrated that the garderobe pit was enclosed in the main building and was not situated in an attached tower. At about 8 metres from the north-west corner of the island this wall widened from 0.3 metres to 1.0 metre corresponding presumably to a change from a garden retaining wall around the northern part of the island, to a robbed foundation wall of the House.

(2) On the island side of the wider part of the wall a square pit about 1 metre across with walls constructed largely of blocks of chalk. It was excavated to a depth of about 1.5 metres corresponding to water level in the adjacent moat. The pit contained a 0.6 metre layer of charcoal surmounted by a crude horizontal flue constructed from a double row of five stones about 0.8 metres long and 0.3 metres wide with a central channel about 5 centimetres wide. Pottery associated with this hearth dated it to the early sixteenth century.

(3) About 6 metres to the east of the pit the foundation of a flint-faced wall 0.4 metres high and 0.5 metres wide and running east-west, about 0.3 metres below the surface. Immediately to the north of this feature was a layer of mortar and flints about 1.7 metres wide which could have been the foundation of a pavement.

(4) About 9 metres farther east a network of three interconnecting open drains totalling about 6 metres in length and constructed from thin Tudor bricks, 0.4 metres below the surface. The channels were of rectangular section about 5 centimetres deep and varying in width from 14 to 20 centimetres. They sloped downwards slightly towards the moat at the northern end of the island. Pottery found above and below the drains suggested they were laid in the early sixteenth century.

(5) At the edge of the island, north of the flint wall foundation, at a depth of about 0.2 metres and rather disturbed by tree roots several large slabs of Horsham sandstone were discovered. These could have been the remains of a paved path along the moat edge and again suggest that this was probably a garden area.

The pottery found covered the known period of occupation of the Manor House from the late twelfth to the early seventeenth century. Much of it is very interesting including some imported wares. Other ceramic finds included an imported glazed blue and white tile and a medieval decorated English floor-tile with lettering. The only medieval coin found, a badly corroded silver groat, was unfortunately in disturbed topsoil. Several splashes of lead were associated with the hearth. The animal bones discovered included boar jaws which seems most appropriate for the home of the Keeper of a Hunting Park.

Many of the structural features could be associated with repairs known to be carried out at the House in 1514. It is proposed to continue the excavation in 1974.

(A. G. Crocker)

Marrow: TQ 02955023

The skeleton of a child was discovered in September in the course of digging the foundations for an extension to Bartons, 17 The Fairway, Marrow, the home of Mr and Mrs J. W. Finn. Unfortunately, the skeleton was first disturbed and then dug out by the builders carrying out the work, during the absence of the owners, and for this reason no systematic investigation was possible. Thanks to the interest of Mrs Finn it was possible to examine the grave in which the child had been buried, and to establish the rough position of the body within it before the foundation trenches were filled in with concrete. The grave had been cut into natural chalk to a depth of about 50 centimetres, and it had probably been no wider. It cannot have been more than about 1.20 metres in length.

Mrs Geraldine Done has kindly examined and reported on the bones and has identified the body from fragments recovered as probably of a male of between 6 and 8 years, approximately 124 centimetres in height. She notes that this would have made him large for his age but that it is difficult to assess height using the normal equations because the bones were immature, and bones do not grow uniformly throughout childhood. It is not possible to suggest a date for the burial from the bone remains themselves, but Mrs Done suggests very tentatively that "... a clinical impression based on 'bones I have met' would be that it is certainly old enough to be Saxon. I would be surprised if it proved to be more recent but suggest keeping an open mind as to its being earlier".

No dating evidence was recovered and it is not possible to suggest a date for the burial except that any period earlier than medieval would seem to be reasonable. The attribution to the Saxon period made in a report to the Press was based on the fact that the remains of a male skeleton with a Saxon spear head have been found in nearby Levylsdene. There is at present no other evidence to suggest that there was a Saxon burial ground in the area and it is likely that the Fairway child is merely an isolated grave.

It is hoped to arrange a small scale trial excavation, with the kind permission of Mr and Mrs Finn, but it seems very unlikely that anything further will be found.

(D. G. Bird)

Ockham: Mesolithic site TQ 087584

The writer has recently investigated a mesolithic site lying astride a sandy path on the borders of Ockham Common and Chatley Heath. Within an area of 2 square feet he has found a primitive flint industry mostly worked on the pebbles which are abundant on the spot. It bears a resemblance to the material from Ripley (*Bulletin* 91) but appears to be cruder and does not contain such classic mesolithic types as microliths. Various implements, including scrapers have been found on the common outside the concentration mentioned above and at other spots in Ripley, Ockham and Send parishes.

(R. P. Belsey)

SYMPOSLA

SAS Symposium, 1974

As announced in *Bulletin* 102, this will be held on 6th April at Whitgift School, Haling Park, South Croydon. Mrs Lillian Thornhill requests that any local societies wishing to bring exhibits should write to her before the end of January. Her address is 31 Devonshire Way, Shirley, Croydon CR0 8BU.

Surrey Local History Council's Meetings

The AGM will be held on Saturday, June 8th at Ewell and the Symposium at Dorking on Saturday, October 19th. Further details will follow in due course.

COURSES

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY CENTRE FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Aspects of Scientific Archaeology

(joint Guildford WEA/Guildford Institute of Further Education/University of Surrey Course)

Commencing Thursday 17th January, 1974 at 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre Block: Lecture Theatre 'E'. Course fee: £1.50 (£1.00 for Members of the Surrey Archaeological Society).

January 17th *Seeing Beneath the Soil*: Resistivity and magnetic surveying. Tony Clark (Department of the Environment)

January 24th *4000 years of Underground Chemistry*: A study of preservation. 1. The general picture. Leo Biek (Department of the Environment).

January 31st 2. Special environments.

February 7th *What Skeletons Can Tell us*: Carol Keepax (Department of the Environment).

February 14th *Reconstructing the Environment*: Helen Keeley (Department of the Environment). 1. Evidence from soils.

February 21st 2. Organic evidence: pollen, seeds, trees, etc.

February 28th *Conservation of Finds*: The modern approach to examination and preservation. John Price (Department of the Environment).

March 7th *Dating by Radiocarbon and Tree Rings*: Bob Otlet (Nuclear Science Lab, UKAEA, Harwell).

March 14th *Thermoluminescence dating*: Ann Wintle (Research Lab for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford).

March 21st *Computer Session and Summing Up*: Alan Crocker (University of Surrey), with Tony Clark (Department of the Environment).

These lectures have been arranged as a 10 week course and attendance at individual lectures is therefore not encouraged. However, those only able to attend a few lectures may do so at a charge of 20p per lecture.

For further details and an Enrolment Form please contact the Centre for Adult Education (Tel. Guildford (0483) 71281 ext. 613).

CONFERENCES

Society for Post Medieval Archaeology

29/31st March, 1974, LEICESTER. Subject: The Post-Medieval Pottery of the East Midlands

The development of post-medieval ceramics in the Midlands is of considerable importance in the history of English ceramics. The early influence of the Yorkshire Cistercian wares and the development of circular kilns makes its mark here in an area where the infamous Midland purple-wares are already well established. The breakdown of the medieval tradition is also marked by the productions of the seventeenth century yellow glaze pottery the production of south eastern influence slip-wares, the eventual growth of the Staffordshire potteries and the outstanding growth of the Nottingham factories. Visits will be made to Newark and Nottingham.

Enquiries to The Society For Post Medieval Archaeology.

Council for British Archaeology

The Effect of Man on the Landscape: The Highland Zone

A conference organised by the Scientific Research Committee of the Council for British Archaeology, to be held in the University of Lancaster from 29th to 31st March, 1974. Fee £10. Enquiries to: CBA, 8 St Andrew's Place, Regents Park, London NW1 4LB.

MEETINGS

JANUARY

Friday 25th, 8 p.m.

DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGES. Talk by J. G. Hurst to Wandsworth HS at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street. Details of further meetings in January were published in *Bulletin* 102.

FEBRUARY

Friday 1st, 7.45 p.m.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF CHURCHES. Talk by D. Fowler to Farnham Mus Soc at 32 South Street, Farnham.

Saturday 9th, 3.00 p.m.

AGM BEDDINGTON, CARSHALTON & WALLINGTON AS followed by SCOTTISH BROCHS, CLICKIMMAN. Talk by Miss M. P. Hayman, at Darby and Joan Hall, Cooper Crescent, Nightingale Road, Carshalton.

Wednesday 13th, 5.00 p.m.

THE GRAVENEY BOAT AND NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN. Talk by Valerie Fenwick to Royal Archaeological Institute at the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

Wednesday 13th, 8.15 p.m.

CHERTSEY AND ITS MUSEUM. Talk by R. Trett to Walton & Weybridge LHS at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall.

Thursday 14th, 7.30 p.m.

THE CHANGING FACE OF BRITAIN. Talk by Cecil Farthing to Clapham Antiquarian Society in St Luke's Hall, Ramsden Road, SW12.

Friday 15th, 7.45 p.m.

WAVERLEY ABBEY. Talk by Gwen Ware to Farnham Mus Soc at 32 South Street, Farnham.

Saturday 16th, 2.45 for 3 p.m.

THE PROBLEMS OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE. Talk by R. W. McDowall to the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) at The Brewhouse, Guildford. Visitors welcome.

Monday 18th, 7.30 p.m.

RESCUE AND CONSERVATION: The Challenge to British Archaeology. Talk by D. J. Turner to Oxted & District HS at Oxted County School, Oxted.

Tuesday 19th, 7.30 p.m.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN GUILDFORD. Talk by F. Holling to West Surrey Branch, The Historical Association at The Brew House, Guildford.

Tuesday 19th, 8 p.m.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE KINGSTON AREA. Talk by R. J. Milward to Kingston upon Thames AS at The Lecture Hall, Central Library, Fairfield West, Kingston.

Wednesday 20th, 5 p.m.

GRIMES GRAVES—A NEW SURVEY. Talk by R. F. J. Burleigh, M. J. Hughes, I. H. Longworth and G. deG. Sieveking to the Prehistoric Society at the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

Wednesday 27th, 5 p.m.

THE BUILDINGS OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL. Talk by J. Charlton to the British Archaeological Association at the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

MARCH

Monday 4th, 8 p.m.

THE GENERAL HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GUILDFORD. Talk by D. M. Sturley to Mayford HS at the Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking.

Thursday 7th, 8 p.m.

THE WEY AND ARUN CANAL. Illustrated talk by a speaker from the Wey and Arun Canal Trust to the Holmesdale NH Club in the Priory School, Reigate.

Wednesday 13th, 5 p.m.

THE TIMBER CASTLE AT HEN DOMEN, MONTGOMERY, A FURTHER REPORT. Talk by P. Barker to Royal Archaeological Institute at the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

Wednesday 13th, 7.30 p.m.

THE COURT AND COUNTRY IN THE EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Annual Sixth Form Lecture by Professor Robert Ashton at The Royal Grammar School, Guildford.

Friday 15th, 7.45 p.m.

AYLMER DE VALENCE, THIRTEENTH CENTURY BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. Talk by Hilda Stowell to Farnham Mus Soc at 32 South Street, Farnham.

Tuesday 19th, 8 p.m.

THE RIVER THAMES SOCIETY, AIMS AND OBJECTIVES. Talk by J. W. Parton to Kingston upon Thames AS at The Lecture Hall, Central Library, Fairfield West, Kingston.

Wednesday 20th

SAS VISIT TO WESTMINSTER

Arranged by Capt M. A. Wilson, RNR

10.30 a.m. Assemble in the Entrance Hall of Marlborough House, Pall Mall (opposite St James' Palace).

2.00 p.m. Visit Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W1 formerly the town house of the Bishops of Ely.

3.00 p.m. Visit the new Museum of Mankind, 6 Burlington Gardens, W1. Among the exhibits are turquoise mosaic skulls believed to have been given to Cortes by Montezuma in 1519; also the Royal Javanese orchestral instruments brought to this country in 1816 by Sir Stamford Raffles.

Tickets (members 15p, visitors 20p, students half price and accompanied children free) from Mrs J. Major, 3 Riversdale Road, Thames Ditton, KT7 0QL.

Friday 22nd, 7.45 p.m.

FIELD SURVEY II. BASIC INSTRUCTION IN THE RECOGNITION OF POTTERY. Talk by D. Graham to Farnham Mus Soc at 32 South Street, Farnham.

Wednesday 27th, 5 p.m.

ROMANO-CELTIC TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE. Talk by D. R. Wilson to the British Archaeological Association at the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

Saturday 30th, 3 p.m.

THE HEPWORTH STORY. Talk by Avril Lansdell to Walton & Weybridge LHS at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall.

Enquiries regarding the lectures of Learned Societies to the following: B. K. Davison, Hon Director, The British Archaeological Association, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 2AA, Miss Winifred Phillips, Assistant Secretary, Royal Archaeological Institute, 304 Addison House, Grove End Road, St John's Wood, NW8 9EL, and Miss J. M. Bull, Assistant Secretary, The Prehistoric Society, Flat 2, Clarendon Road, London W11 4JF.

CORRIGENDA

University of Surrey: Aspects of Scientific Archaeology

The Centre for Adult Education of the University of Surrey apologises for the fact that the names of Leo Biek and Carol Keepax were spelled incorrectly on the leaflet circulated with *Bulletin* 102.

The Clayton Survey

The Bourne Society point out that it is not the originals, but only copies of the eighteenth century maps which are now housed in Caterham Central Library. (*Bulletin* 102, Recent Publications). The editor regrets the error.

Surrey History

The first copy of this new publication is now available, having appeared at the Local History Symposium. Unfortunately an error occurred in the report in the November *Bulletin* (102). Messrs Phillimores are the Surrey Local History Council's agents for supply to the public and will only handle copies at the full price of 40p per copy. Mr T. E. C. Walker, FSA of Spring Grove, Water Lane, Cobham, has kindly agreed to distribute copies to members of the Surrey Archaeological Society at 25p a copy (plus 4p postage). To avoid unnecessary correspondence, members are asked to include a remittance with their order. Arrangements have also been made for copies to be on sale to callers at the offices of the Council of Social Service for Surrey at 2 Jenner Road, Guildford at 25p to members of member Local History Societies and 40p to the public.

Oatlands Palace

The Oatlands Palace Excavations Committee wish it to be known that the excavation of the palace was carried out by them and not as stated in *Bulletin* 90, August 1972 by the Walton & Weybridge LHS. The editor regrets the error.

The Royal Archaeological Institute

The Royal Archaeological Institute's correct address is 304 Addison House, Grove End Road, St John's Wood, NW8 9EL, and all correspondence should be addressed to Miss Winifred Phillips, Assistant Secretary, at that address. (Meetings, *Bulletin* 102).

The next issue of the *Bulletin* will be in February.
