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Bulletin 465

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The Land at 12 Guildown Avenue, Guildford

Ceri Falys

During December 2016, TVAS (Thames Valley Archaeological Services) undertook a small excavation at 12 Guildown Avenue, Guildford, prior to the construction of a new home to the rear of the current house. The excavated area uncovered seven graves continuing on from the known "Guildown Saxon Execution Cemetery". The newly discovered graves include a minimum of two phases of burial: three furnished "pagan" burials (likely dating to the mid 6th century), and three later burials of 8th-11th century date. The seventh probable grave was empty (no skeletal elements present), with the exception of a Y-shaped chape from an organic scabbard. We are exploring the possibility that our grave 7 may be the location of Lowther's grave 223.



The excavated area at 12 Guildown Avenue

The pagan graves are W-E aligned and contain some grave goods. The "richest" grave belonged to an adolescent, age 14-17 years, and contained several glass, ceramic and stone beads in addition to two copper alloy brooches (see photo below) and a ferrous knife. Grave goods from the two other pagan graves include a second corroded ferrous knife (with a skeleton who was aged 17-25 years, of indeterminate sex), and a set of copper alloy tweezers (with a female skeleton, aged 36-45 years). Unfortunately, the skeletal remains from two of these three early graves are quite poorly preserved.



Grave goods from grave 3

Each of the three later graves are atypical, and each displays a different deviant characteristic. They do not contain many associated artefacts, as each grave contains a single metallic object, including a buckle, a possible pin and a nail. Based on certain character-

istics of the graves it could be suggested they are linked to the presumed "execution" phase of burials in the larger cemetery (given the radiocarbon dates of 8th-11th centuries), although there is no skeletal evidence of trauma inflicted around (or after) the time of death, or suggestions their hands had been tied etc. We have sent tooth samples for O/Sr isotopic analysis to see whether there is any indication that these men were "local" or not, and hope to have the results before the New Year.

Summary of the "deviant" burials

Grave 5 (S-N alignment) is the single inhumation burial of a 26-35 year old man (SK59). This is the most "normal" grave of the later burials, however, the position of this left leg and foot may suggest that he has been squeezed into a grave that was too short for his 5'9" tall body. The left leg has been rotated and bent with the foot severely arched, to permit the body to fit into the grave cut. The top of the head and the toes of the left foot are both resting directly against the grave wall. The skeleton of SK59 has been carbon dated to 771–907AD.

Grave 9 (SW-NE alignment) contains the remains of two male individuals. SK64 (on the bottom of the photograph) was aged 17-25 years, and SK65 (towards the top of the photo), was approximately 26-35 years at the time of death. SK64 has been carbon dated to 888–1015AD. As you can see, and similar to two children from Lowther's excavation (ie 102 and 136), the lower legs of SK64 have been crossed. His body shows that he undertook frequent strenuous activity during his formative years.

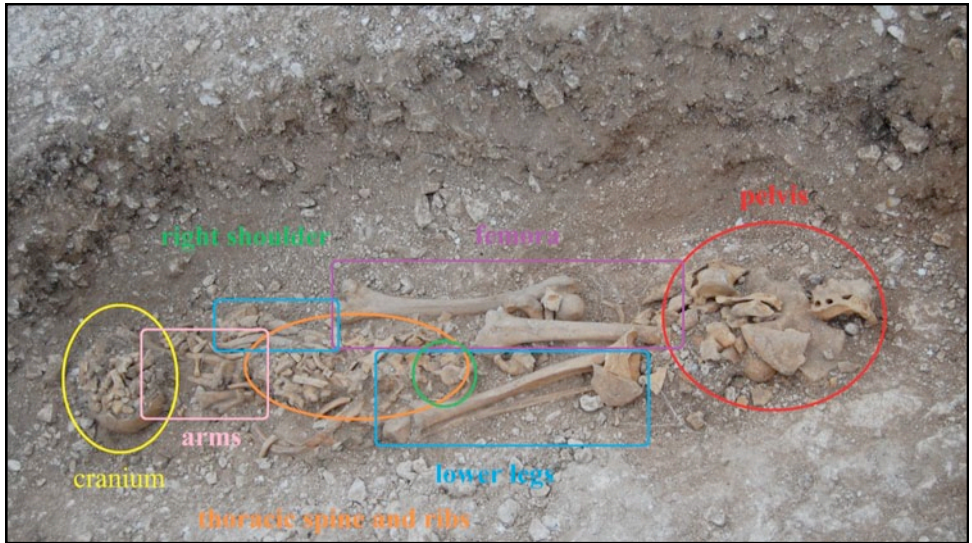


Grave 9: SK64 (bottom of the photo) and secondary burial of SK65 (at the top)

SK65 is one of the most interesting burials I have ever seen. The body of SK65 (at the top of the photo) is not in the expected "anatomical" position. Although portions of his skeleton are still articulated (eg, the spine and ribs, the lower arms/legs and hands/feet, please see the next photograph), the body has been moved from its primary location of burial into Grave 9 with SK64. It is very interesting that instead of interring the partially articulated skeleton as simply a "pile of bones", someone has attempted to reshape the elements to resemble a "normal" articulated skeleton, to mimic a similar shape and size as SK64.

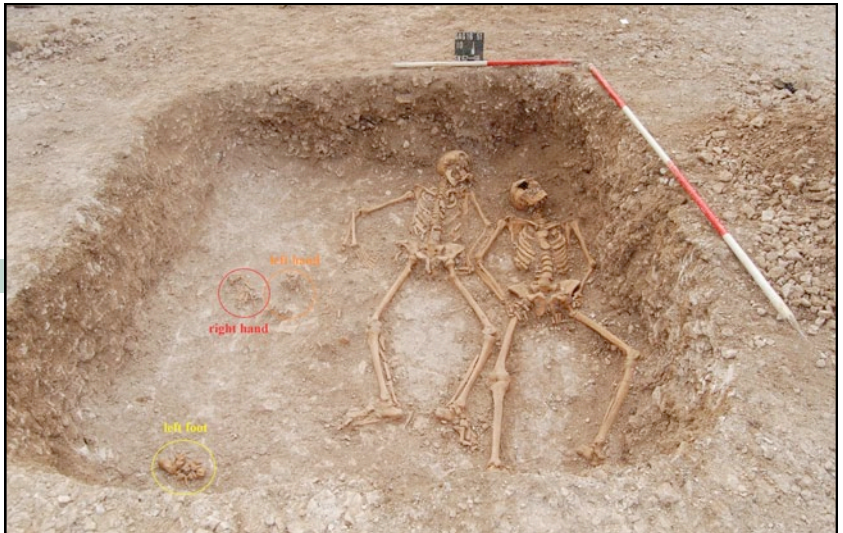
Cover image: Grave 5 (SK59)

SK65 was quite tall in life (approx 6'1"), and his skeleton shows he survived a severely traumatic event that gave him a wound to his head, dislocated his right shoulder, fused two of the lower vertebrae, and fractured his lower right leg (leading to a chronic infection).



SK65: reorganization of the skeletal elements

Grave 10 (S-N alignment) contains the remains of a total of four individuals. The skeletons of two complete adult men are present within the grave (SK67 on the far right has been carbon dated to 936–1019AD). The majority of the body of the third individual (towards the left of the grave), has been removed from the grave sometime after burial (please see photo), leaving behind just the hands and a foot. A fourth individual is suggested by duplicated disarticulated finger bones between the middle skeleton (SK68) and the removed skeleton (SK69). It is noted that the removed body (SK69) is not the same individual as the re-interred SK65.



Grave 10

Guilddown reconsidered 2: the excavation, with some examples of problems with the recording and the publication process

David Bird



Fig 1: Excavation of burials 178-180 seen at different stages (from Lowther 1931, pls 24 and 25)

The previous note in this series (*Bulletin* 464) considered the history of the excavation of the Guilddown cemeteries and the nature of the evidence. This note examines the excavation itself and some problems with the recording and the publication. Readers may need to refer to the previous note for explanation of some details and for the plans.

Lowther (1931, 5-6) provides details of the excavation method, making clear that the whole area was stripped down to the chalk. Excavation proceeded in a sequence that involved the clearance of one area, which then received the topsoil from the next, and so on. 'In this way, any disturbance of the natural surface of the chalk was investigated...'. The absence of burials from some parts is specifically noted. Lowther mentions also that this is how 'several post-holes in different parts of the ground' were found. Some indication of excavation in progress is offered by comparison of photographs showing excavation of burials 178-180 at different stages (Lowther 1931, pls 24 and 25' Fig 1). The system must have been started by North as Lowther says that a few burials were

rediscovered when the central area 'was systematically excavated' and they include early numbers, some, like 27-29, in complex burials. Some probable plough damage to burials is noted which is seen as giving rise to the scattered grave goods that were found. It is frustrating that the findspots of some of them and especially of the probable cremation vessels are not properly located.

Questions also arise as to how much of the skeletons on the garden boundaries, and some of those found adjacent to an area previously dealt with, were actually excavated. This is of importance where the key group 173-5 is concerned (to be discussed in a future note). Several burials cross the eastern garden boundary, where numbers 81 and 112 are specified as not completely examined but others must have been more or less fully dug, as lengths of skeletons are given, including the unusually long 90 and 91, said to be 5' 10". The published photograph of burial 109 (1931, pl 1) only shows excavation of the upper half, probably up to the boundary, but the details given, including length of skeleton and reference to the pelvis, show that more must have been examined. Lowther says that 'there is every indication' that more pagan burials might be found in this part of the adjacent garden and indicates the likely area on his location plan. It may be suspected that he or North quietly checked it as much as was possible.

Using the burial numbering it is possible to see that North's excavation was confined south and east of the garden path except for one set that goes west from the area of the 20-41 disturbed group. Otherwise all burials on the path or beyond it have numbers above 140, just after Lowther took over. It seems therefore that he continued the dig to the south and along the path itself and in areas beyond it towards the north-west corner. It may be that he negotiated work on the path as the extent of burials along it became clear. This is where the main line of triple burials was found.

Although Lowther (1931, 6) says that burials 1-54 were 'partially or wholly destroyed when the ground was first dug, so that the exact position and direction of most of them is uncertain', this may rather overstate the case. The numbering implies that someone knew enough to be able to locate most of them somehow, and how many there were (even in the case of 20-41). The evidence suggests that the first five skeletons to be found, represented on the plans only by dotted circles, were removed by the gardener, but many of the others seem then to have been left more or less in situ. Thus it was possible to make a better record of burials 6-19 and of some of 20-41. Numbers in the 40s were at least sketch-recorded on plan. There must have been some basis for giving separate numbers to these finds from early on. Some of them cut or were cut by other burials and occasionally this is specified in the list when the ones found later are described.

As indicated in the previous note, there is no evidence that Lowther had much if any involvement in the first part of the excavation. It is probable that he did not see most of the earlier skeletons and that his drawings show them on the basis of North's notes, Box's photographs and the blocks and circles on Pickering's plan. Lowther cannot have seen the relationship of burial 15 to numbers 173-5 for instance. Representation of these earlier skeletons on the published plan may therefore be rather misleading. Most seem to be quite reasonable when compared to the description and photographs, but it should be noted that even in Lowther's own excavation sometimes complete skeletons are shown where the text says otherwise. A good example is burial 186, where the list gives 'legs and part of pelvis only remaining'.

Another example is burial 216, again a complete skeleton on plan, but according to the list 'all of skeleton from knees upward missing'. This is also noteworthy because in the later note on the site (Lowther 1933, 121) we read that 'additional digging alongside the hedge ... which was found to have destroyed the skull and upper part of grave G. 216 has now produced a small food vessel that belonged to this burial...'. It is, however, clear that this must in fact be burial 215, the only one on the line of the hedge on the plan. There it appears complete but it is listed in 1931 as having the 'upper part of skeleton destroyed by modern post-hole. Left hand on waist. Left arm bent; hand on chest'. The grave furniture listed includes 'pieces of pot rim in disturbed ground near original position of head'. These fragments do not figure in the main report's discussion of pottery but are surely parts of the 'food vessel' mentioned in the 1933 note.

Lowther says that he took over the direction of the excavation at burial 138 but it is probable that he was able to see some of the previous numbers in situ before they were cleared. His notations on Pickering's plan suggest some initial problems in understanding and there are signs that he may have found it difficult to correlate some of the information he inherited with what he could still see. He also appears to have had difficulties at first with the correct location of burials 141-3 further south, and then with 144-7 west of the path. This may be the explanation for several measurements annotated on the plan. These are probably also relevant to the problem of burials 173-5 and 15, which will be discussed in a later note.

Although Lowther apparently transformed Pickering's plan more or less as it stood into his own first plan, now showing skeletons rather than block and circle symbols, he did make

some quite subtle changes. Thus there is no symbol for grave goods with burial 11 on Pickering's plan but Lowther has one; the same is true for burial 85. In the published burial list 11 has a knife and 85 has beads. In contrast, both 53 and 55 have symbols on the Pickering plan but nothing on Lowther's plan and nothing in the burial list. Confusingly, Pickering 124 and 125 have symbols while Lowther has nothing but the list has a knife and bronze and pottery fragments. Pickering 94 has a symbol which Lowther moves to the adjacent 93, and this is as specified in the list. It is not possible to say if Lowther made the changes because of personal observation or because of the information in North's written record. The latter seems more likely, the anomaly of 124 and 125 perhaps being explained by the suggestion that finds came from a disturbed earlier burial.

The written record is probably also most likely to be the main reason for the changes to the depiction of some of the burials. Pickering has the block and circle symbol for burial 89 but Lowther shows little more than the flints said to be round it, the list mentioning these and making clear that little survived of the bones. 70-73 are listed as 'shallow confused grave' which is presumably why Lowther ignored Pickering's depiction of two more or less complete burials for 71 and 72, although it must be said that as drawn on the final plan it is hard to see how burials 70 and 73 could be occupying the same grave. Lowther slightly altered the direction of the significant burial 78, possibly on the basis of the bearing given in the list. Burials 113-15 are altered from Pickering perhaps on the basis of the sketch record reproduced as fig 3 (Lowther 1931, 9) and the list description. Finally it may be noted that Lowther reversed the direction of burial 68, showing it with head between legs where Pickering has it with its head in the right place. Lowther's version accords with the list description; perhaps Pickering recorded it when the head and a general outline were noted but before further excavation revealed the true state of affairs.

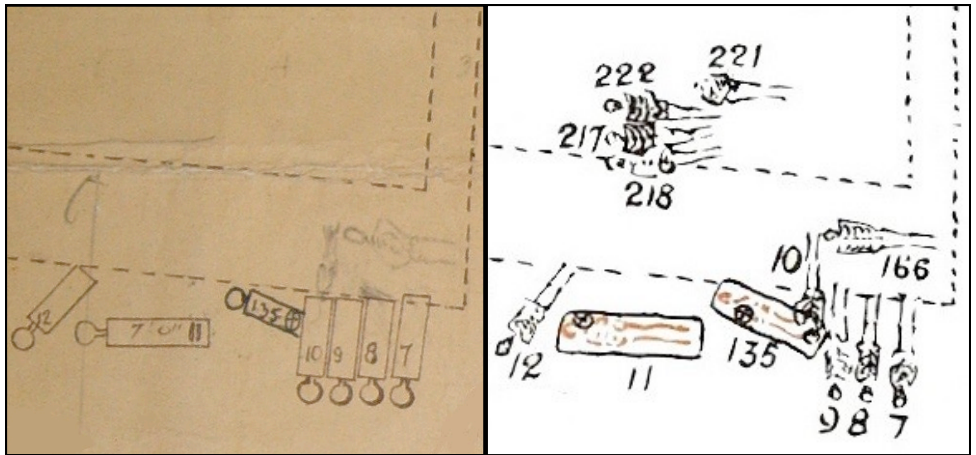


Fig 2: The area around burial 10 (extracts from die line copy of plan by W J Pickering, with additions by A W G Lowther, and from the 1931 published plan) – parts of nearby burials have been erased for clarity

Lowther's problems with reconciling the earlier and later finds can be illustrated by the cases of burial 10 and burials 33-5 and 140. On his first and second plans Lowther drew burial 10 where Pickering shows it but on the third and published plans it is moved further north. The new location puts it on the path and shows it over 135 (listed as having its legs destroyed 'by previous excavation'). On the Pickering plan, burials 7-10 are shown as a line of four up against the path; 135 has been added in pen in a way that could be interpreted as showing the leg end was cut by 10. A skeleton is sketched in pencil (presumably by Lowther) mostly north of where Pickering's 10 block is shown, with an unnumbered 166 more or less as on the published plan. The burials list has no entry for 10 but under 166

we find 'legs of No 10 (?) [sic] found at back of the head'. The query suggests that there was some doubt in Lowther's mind about the numbering of the skeleton to which these legs belonged. The path outline is on Pickering's plan so it would be strange if he had got the location wrong and this suggests that Lowther's 10 was actually another burial, seen later when the path was excavated and misinterpreted as Pickering's 10. It seems to lack a head on the pencilled version and as drawn would actually be further north than the final published version so could be interpreted as having lost its head to a later group of four.

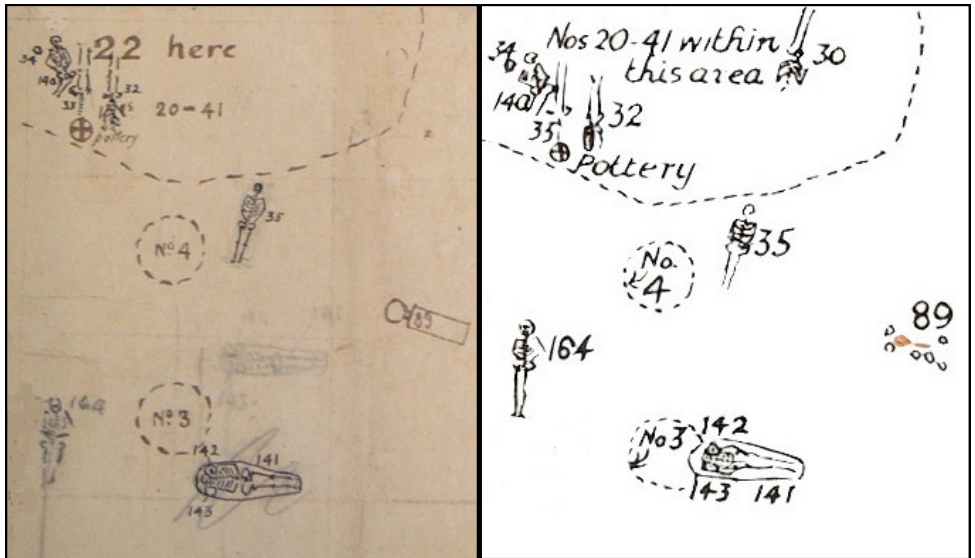


Fig 3: The area around burial 140 (extracts from die line copy of plan by W J Pickering with additions by A W G Lowther, and from the 1931 published plan) parts of nearby burials have been erased for clarity

According to its number, burial 140 should have been a new discovery made soon after Lowther took over the site direction. On the published plan it is placed within the disturbed area that contained burials 20-41, whose numbers indicate that they were recorded earlier, but it is drawn as cutting across burials 33 and 34 which means that it should be a stratigraphically later burial – and should therefore have been visible, and numbered, before them, or at least at the same time. Its list description says 'shallow grave' and makes no mention of the other burials. A separate sketch plan (Lowther 1931, 35, fig 12) shows these burials in more detail and it may be significant that on this sketch 140 is not given a number. To add to the confusion, the caption for the sketch has only 'G.140 (showing earlier displaced burial, No. 34)', with no mention of 33. It may also be noted that burial 35 is shown outside the area marked as for all of 20-41 and that Lowther's additions to the Pickering plan show that there were problems with finalising the proper location of 141-143.

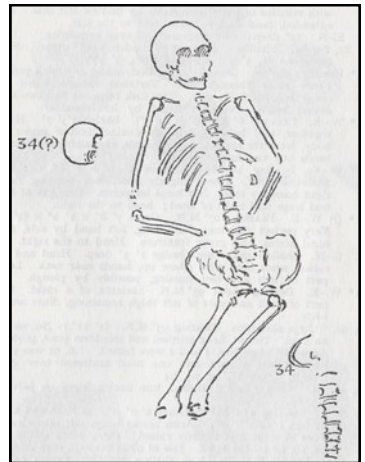


Fig 4: 'G.140 (showing earlier displaced burial, No. 34) (Lowther 1931, 35, fig 12)

The best solution seems to be to regard the burial shown as 35 as the 'true' 140 in terms of when it was found, with misunderstandings occurring in the period when the directors changed over. 35 as it had been originally understood would then be part of a group with

33 and 34, which it had disturbed. The Pickering original had no indications of individual burials within the area outlined for 20-41; Lowther later added skeletons for 31-35 and 140 to it in ink (35 outside the area), more or less as on the published plan. Curiously 27-30 are not added by him to the Pickering plan but are on Lowther's own first plan; 27-35 and 140 are all on his second. The sketch plan labels a cranium as '34(?)' and a separate piece of backbone and pelvis as '34' (although the legs are also shown on the final plan), but the latter's head should have been well to the south, outside the area disturbed by the later burial. We may therefore best see the backbone and pelvis as 33 (on the list as 'S-N'), the cranium as 34 (on the list as '(?) skull only') and the more or less complete skeleton as the original 35, appearing on the final plan numbered as 140 and vice versa.

All finds from the site were donated to the Society by the Kempsters. Some must have received conservation measures at the British Museum (Reginald Smith is thanked for 'preservative treatment': Lowther 1931, 6). It is however not always possible to link text references to the relevant objects, and currently held Guildford Museum records sometimes seem to rely on information once held with the finds, such as old labels, that are no longer present. This is unfortunate as it might have been of assistance in those cases where the report fails to provide details of provenance, such as with the late find of a brooch (Lowther 1931, 18) or most frustratingly with the finds of possible cremation urns. There are also difficulties with the total number of knives found and several other anomalies. Some finds that appear in the museum catalogue apparently go without mention in the reports in any guise, such as a jews harp in surprisingly (suspiciously?) good condition. Lowther notes (1931, 6) that a Miss Sumner 'spent many hours on the tedious work of cleaning and packing the skeletons' (perhaps, although she was only a member from 1944, the Miss D M Sumner who became librarian and assistant secretary of the Society in 1945). The bones were sent to the Royal College of Surgeons for study by Sir Arthur Keith, who provided a preliminary assessment in time for the report. It is noted that work was still in progress when Lowther's later note was written (1933, 121-2). The bones were supposedly lost as a result of bombing in the Second World War but those from 55 burials were later found in the Natural History Museum (Alexander 2000).

It is clear that Lowther wrote his report rapidly, probably while the excavation was still in progress. This was his practice at Ashted and certainly the case with the burial list (Lowther 1931, 6-7). The excavation was said to be finished by the summer of 1930 and the report completed by the end of that year (SAC 40, xi). The main draft must have been ready before the discovery of burial 223 in November as there is a text reference to burial 222 as 'the last skeleton excavated' (Lowther 1931, 33; 46), while the discussion of spears starts with the statement that 'four of the burials were accompanied by iron spear-heads' and ends with a fifth, the one from burial 223 (1931, 13-15). A letter from Keith dated 28 July 1930 indicates that he had received a plan of the site by that date; this was probably Lowther's third plan as the letter (and its publication) implies that the excavation was completed (Lowther 1931, 46-7). The Society's then editor, Mrs Dorothy Grenside, wrote to Lowther at the end of October: 'Many thanks for the plan of the Saxon Cemetery. We have decided to publish all your illustrations for it together with the whole of the report, in the next volume. Dr Gardner has given a donation to pay for part of the cost of the illustrations (£5), as he was so impressed with the importance of the find. Many thanks for Sir Arthur Keith's [sic] report' (letter held with the Lowther archive). The last sentence must refer to Keith's letters as published.

It is likely that the report was written hastily and under considerable pressure. In 1929 Lowther was completing the Ashted excavation as well as qualifying as an architect; he proudly added ARIBA after his name for the first time at the head of the final Ashted Common villa report in SAC 38.2. He must have been finishing off that report as well as being involved with another site near the church in Ashted and its report (SAC 39, xii; also published in 38.2) and beginning his new career, all around the time he took over at

Guildown. He then had to integrate North's information and probably also had to carry out relevant research into the Saxon period. For the last he was no doubt helped by Reginald Smith and 'Col Bidder' (Lowther 1931, 6), the latter presumably Lt Col H F Bidder, offering advice based on his experience of excavating the Mitcham cemetery from 1891 to 1922 (Bidder and Morris 1959, 51, note). The author of the contemporary *The archaeology of Surrey*, D C Whimster, will also have provided information and certainly influenced the inclusion of the 'Guildown Massacre' story (to be discussed in a later note).

As a final straw, the proofs for Lowther's final report on the Ashtead Common villa and the other Ashtead site mentioned above went missing in the post towards the end of 1930. This was the main concern of Mrs Grenside's letter to Lowther, noted above; 'I have to ask you to do all the work of correcting your article again' and 'I am afraid I must ask you again to be so good as to mark clearly which illustrations belong to each of your articles, and to state what you want in the way of description' (cf SAC 40, x).

The result of all of this was that there was never a careful consideration of all the finds or aspects of the site and, as noted above, there was no full report on the bones. The Guildown report contains inconsistencies and anomalies in the text, for example those concerning burial 140 and burial 223 noted above. Other discrepancies between text and burial list illustrate problems that would surely have been ironed out with time for revision. Thus a buckle from burial 130 is mentioned and illustrated in the text (Lowther 1931, 24 and pl 16) but has no mention in the burial list. In that list the description of burials 210-213 places them all in one very large grave, but this does not accord with the plan and a text entry backs the conclusion that the grave for burial 210 was cut into and partly destroyed by one for a later double burial, 211 and 212 (and a spare skull, 213, from somewhere else) (Lowther 1931, 18).

It is thus clear that it is necessary to be cautious about use of the report as it stands, and particularly about any individual details. Nevertheless, under the circumstances, Lowther's achievement in producing a report at all, let alone so quickly, is very praiseworthy and it is safe to conclude that we can accept the plan and most of the burial information in general, as well as much of the information concerning location of finds.

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Bidder, H F and Morris, J, 1959. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Mitcham, SAC 56, 51-131
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Hopeless Moor Excavation at Seal near Tongham

David Hartley

This is an appeal to members of the Society. We are looking to speak to and meet anyone who may have worked on this site, or may have knowledge of the whereabouts of the archive, plans, note books and photographs for any part of this excavation at 'Hopeless Moor' at Seal (Site Code HMS.), excavated 1998-2000, under the director Steve Dyer.

We are looking to consolidate the site archive, but the difficulty is that a substantial part of the paper archive is missing, presumed lost. We do have some five files at Abinger Research Centre and boxes of pottery fabrics currently deposited at Guildford Museum. The SyAS Medieval Pottery Group in conjunction with AARG would like to commence processing and recording the pottery from this site to create a database of vessel forms, date ranges for rim EVEs and vessel quantification. All and any additional information would greatly assist us in this task, thank you. (e:hartley1949@msn.com; t:07947471165).

Rob Briggs (*Bull.* 464), in opposing my model (*Bull.* 463) of the pre-Roman and post-Roman Weald, stoutly defends the traditional view of the Weald as underpopulated pig-browsing woodland.

Adherents of any accepted paradigm will tend to dismiss contrary evidence, up to the point where such evidence becomes too substantial to ignore – the evidence here being the Weald's Iron Age hillforts, British place names, 'pagan' place names, early central-place name memes, evidence of economic activity, *Burghal Hidage* forts, council meeting sites, and its known significant pre-*Domesday Book* estates. That point should have been reached with the growing recognition of *Cherchefelle* / Thunderfield / Lowfield / Burstow as a unitary sacred meeting-place in Reigate and Tandridge Hundreds in the upper Mole valley – one sequentially renamed using the central-place memes *cruc*, *halh*¹ and *stow* – together with its parallel in the upper Wey valley: Peper Harow (*hearg*, 'pagan temple') and Eashing *BH* fort. This is the context in which might be viewed the postulated Roman 'ceremonial centre' (Hooker, *Bull.* 463) at Charlwood overlooking the extensive grazing-lands of Thunderfield Common. In parallel, the economic historian will be intrigued by the predominance of Wealden 'horse', 'cattle' and 'goat' – but not pig – estate names, mirroring Caesar's (*Bell. Gall.*, 5.12) remark regarding the prevalence of cattle in South East England. The debate is very much live; unlike the pigs, who perhaps were a Norman-era culinary fashion.

We have forgotten the Weald's earlier history because those same Normans relocated the centrality of the Weald away from its stock-rearing core (the site of Anglo-Saxon councils), to strategic castles and attached market-places in the agrarian Vale of Holmesdale, occupied formerly by Roman villas; hence the transfers *Cherchefelle* – Reigate, and Eashing – Guildford.

Notes

1 Re the surname *ate Lawe* at Lowfield, *The Place-Names of Surrey* (EPNS, 1934) gives many equivalent examples in which a family lived at or adjacent to the feature (here a *hlaw*, 'barrow') described.

Witley Camps during the First World War

John Janaway

In the Summer of 2013 I was contacted by James Giles, the Natural England manager of Thursley Common SSSI and its adjacent areas. A section of the reserve includes Rodborough Common where, during the First World War, there had been an extensive army training base, Witley North Camp. There were also two other camps nearby – Witley South and Milford, which occupied heathland just across the Portsmouth Road from Rodborough Common, on land now owned by the National Trust.

Sections of the camps opened in November 1914 to house British soldiers, but increasingly Canadian soldiers were also based there as an overspill from their main camp at Bramshott. In December 1916 the decision was made to use the camps entirely for Canadian troops although it is very likely that some British troops remained, mainly in a training capacity.

The rubbish dump for Witley North Camp had been discovered on the edge of the common and was being dug illegally for bottles. James Giles asked me if I could help to tidy up the mess left by the diggers. It quickly occurred to me that we were witnessing the

removal of historically important artefacts, which then entered private collections unrecorded and unprovenanced. It also seemed particularly significant that the following year marked the centenary of the start of the First World War.

Therefore, it was decided that, during the tidying operations, any artefacts retrieved would be retained and recorded. I contacted Alison Pattison, curator of Godalming Museum, as the museum seemed the logical place to house the material collected. She was very enthusiastic about the idea. As a result, with the permission of Natural England, the collection is now permanently housed at the museum.

Whilst the items found can only be seen as a random selection of First World War refuse, they do form an important archive relating to a major milestone in this country's history. Apart from glass/stoneware bottles, pots and jars, the collection also includes British and Canadian uniform buttons, badges, swagger stick terminals, buckles and personal items such as toothbrushes and combs. The combs are made of organic plastic, a reminder that plastic has its origins in the Victorian period, predating Bakelite by more than thirty years.

There is also a substantial range of white earthenware crockery including cups, saucers, mugs, bowls and plates. Some of these are marked 'A.C.C.' for the Army Canteen Committee or 'N.A.C.B.' for its successor, the Navy and Army Canteen Board, which became the NAAFI (Navy, Army and Air Force Institute) in 1921. The collection of enamelled tin items consists of mugs, plates, bowls and pie dishes. Amongst cutlery retrieved is a spoon stamped with the service number of a Canadian soldier, Gunner Walter William Gough. Other artefacts include dummy training rounds, many of which have retained their wooden 'bullet', brass oil bottles and pull-throughs for the standard issue Lee Enfield .303 rifle.

Perhaps the most exciting item retrieved is an ice hockey puck made of very hard vulcanised rubber. From oral history gathered locally nearly 40 years ago, the Canadians are known to have played ice hockey on a frozen Broadwater Lake, just north of Godalming, during a very cold snap in 1917 or 1918. paper bottle labels. Remarkably, an advertising item for Oxo printed on thin card also survived 100 years of burial.



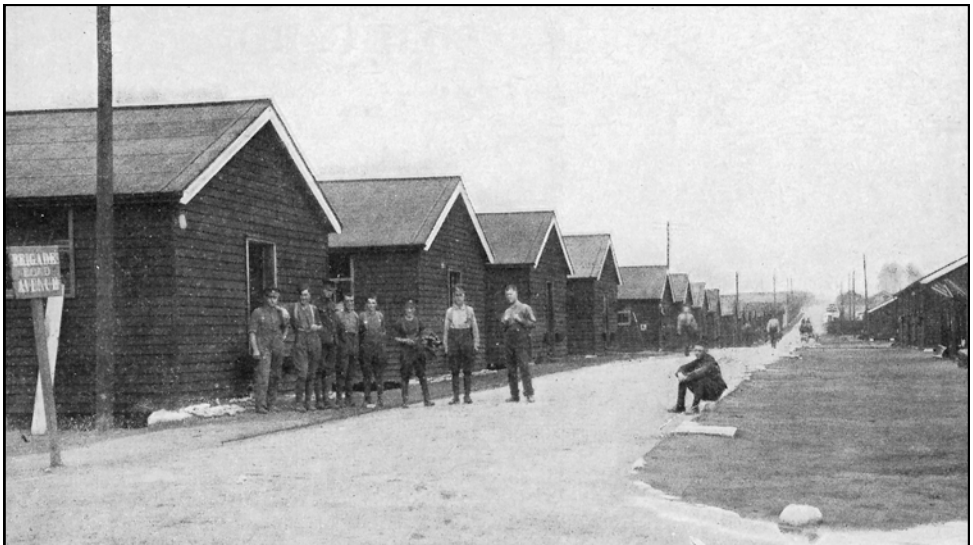
Milford Camp, one of three army camps at Witley, in 1915 – the photographer must have balanced on the top of the camp water tower, adjacent to the Portsmouth Road, to take this view

Most of the collection is now fully catalogued as a museum archive but research will be continuing for some time to come. In 2015 the museum staged a major exhibition on the camps and a range of artefacts from the Witley North Camp rubbish dump was displayed. It is hoped to restage the exhibition with additions in the near future.

Many thanks go to James Giles and Natural England, Doug Boyd, Alison and Giles Pattison, Sue Janaway, David Rose, Dick Snelling, Clive Wicks, Ray Wheeldon, David Archer and Steve King.



Witley Camp Post Office had opened by December 1914



These are just a few of the huts of Witley North Camp, which formed part of a vast complex of camps housing in excess of 20,000 soldiers

Brian G. Awty, *Adventure in Iron*

Jeremy Hodgkinson

Adventure in Iron by the late Brian Awty was some 20 years in the writing and is a major contribution to our knowledge and understanding of the dissemination of the technology of iron production in the early modern period. Sub-titled 'The blast furnace and its spread from Namur to northern France, England and N America, 1450-1640' its scope is much wider and the approach unparalleled in the range of sources that have been consulted.

Firstly it traces the development of the two-stage process of iron-making in the Meuse valley of modern Belgium and the territories of the Duchy of Burgundy through to its introduction into the Pays de Bray of northern Normandy after the end of the Hundred Years' War. The construction of blast furnaces and forges in the Pays de Bray was key to later developments in Britain, and the author presents the evidence in considerable detail, integrating what is known about the production sites in the region with that of the personnel involved. Many of those same individuals and families were to migrate across the English Channel from the end of the 15th century to help establish the iron industry in the Weald of south-east England, and it is their stories that bind this account together. Once in England their naturalisation, under the requirements of denization introduced in the 1540s, provided the link with the landowners on whose estates the new centres of iron production were being built. The increasing bureaucracy in Tudor England provides a wealth of records from parish level upwards by which the author has been able to chart the continuing spread of the new technology. And many of the same families whose involvement in iron in late-15th century northern France led to their migration across to England have been traced subsequently to other parts of the British Isles and eventually across the Atlantic to the American colonies of New England and Virginia.

In essence there are two inter-linked strands to Awty's work: a detailed biographical approach to the migration of ironmasters and workers from the Continent to SE England in this period, which, to quote Philip Riden, "greatly advances knowledge beyond the usual generalised statements about men 'coming over' from 'Flanders' and 'northern France' to 'Sussex'"; and how early modern British iron-making was part of the diffusion of a Europe-wide revolution in ferrous technology that may have parallels in other metal industries.

Awty has made extensive use of continental archival sources down to a local level as well as published accounts in journals largely unfamiliar to Anglophone researchers. This use of primary evidence both sides of the Channel is probably unequalled and a major strength of this work, reaching beyond the usually Anglo-centric scope of such studies and emphasising the European context embedded in British technological development.

To be published in 2 Volumes at about £60 by the Wealden Iron Research Group in 2018 – approximately 900 pages; 14 Illustrations (b&w); 21 maps; 2 appendices

Part I: 1 Warfare and Water Power transform Ironworking; 2 Ironworks in Namur and Burgundy; 3 The First Walloon Migration; 4 Ironworking in the Beauvaisis and Normandy; 5 Henry VII and Ironfounding in the Weald; 6 Expansion in the Weald up to 1525. Part II: 7 Consolidation and the Manufacture of Cannon, 1525-50; 8 Wealden Iron to its Zenith and beyond its Borders, 1551-75; 9 Expansion throughout Britain and to America, 1575-1650

The publishers are seeking expressions of interest to determine the print run and copy cost. If you might be interested in purchasing a copy, but without any commitment at this stage, you are invited to contact the Editors (email books@hodgers.com or write to The Editors, *Adventure in Iron*, 3 Saxon Road, Worth, Crawley, UK, RH10 7SA). For further information, including detailed contents, list of families and sample pages, go to www.wealdeniron.org.uk/publications/adventure-in-iron/.

Roman Studies Workshop - 'Reading Roman Inscriptions'

David Hartley

Irene Goring organised an informal afternoon workshop meeting on Saturday 2nd September at the Leatherhead Institute for the benefit of interested members of the Roman Studies Group and SyAS on the subject 'Reading Roman Inscriptions'.

Our speaker was Dr David Bird who opened with his introduction to the subject of a true cut Roman inscription on good quality stone and spoke of the form and abbreviations of Roman cut stone text. He presented a considerable amount of illustrated examples of inscriptions drawn from the North Western Empire, Germany, Netherlands and a number of examples from around Britain (e.g. York, Newcastle, London) and elsewhere (Spain, Italy and further afield in the empire).

David spoke of the various types of Roman inscriptions: monumental dedicatory text to the Emperor, to the gods and the many army cohorts that were stationed around the empire. He referenced dedicatory alters and referred to individual personal headstone and grave monuments and many other forms of inscription on more domestic and personal artefacts. He also referred to a number of authors who have worked on and catalogued Roman inscriptions together with translations. Our group were guided by David step-by-step through the number of examples and encouraged to work through them together.

Overall, it was a very full and interesting afternoon. A vote of thanks was accorded to David Bird for his very informative and interesting presentation, with thanks also to Irene Goring for organising such a well-attended workshop.

Further Reading

<https://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org> (an online web page)

Booms, D. 2016, *Latin Inscriptions* (Getty)

Collingwood, R.G. and R.P. Wright 1995, *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain* (Alan Sutton)

Keppie, L. 1991, *Understanding Roman Inscriptions* – Lawrence Keppie's book offers the non-specialist a comprehensive and enjoyable guide to understanding the texts, as well as explaining the numerous different contexts in which they were produced. For each inscription cited, the book provides the original Latin and an English translation.

Rogan, J. 2006, *Reading Roman Inscriptions* (Tempus)



'The Roman Studies Group needs You' – Dr Guest at Caerleon barracks

RSG visit to Caerleon and Caerwent Emma Corke

A group of twenty were met by Dr Peter Guest of Cardiff University at the amphitheatre in Caerleon. Caerleon (Isca) was one of only three permanent fortresses in Britannia, and was the home of the Second Augusta Legion, though they weren't always there, also serving on Hadrian's Wall among other places. Because Caerleon ('town of the legion') was later never much more than a village, the fortress is exceptionally well preserved. Dr Guest told us that the amphitheatre was excavated in by Mortimer and Tessa Wheeler in the frighteningly short time of two years (1926-7). It was built of stone with earth infills and would have had a wooden superstructure for the seating. It held about 6000 men, rather more than the legion's complement, and would have been used by the legate (commander) to address his men as well as for games/entertainments. It was considerably altered during its life.



We then looked at the barracks, seeing the foundations of rooms occupied by each mess of eight men, their centurion's quarters, latrines, and also communal ovens used when the mess system changed. The lack of threat from the Silures was demonstrated by the fortress corner turret (facing the Silures' hillfort) having been converted into a kitchen.

Caerleon amphitheatre: a shrine inserted into an earlier entrance

The Museum contains many beautiful small finds, personal as well as military, and also tiles and other items stamped LEG II AUG. Pottery includes a waster mortarium marked on its underside with the name of the mess-leader it was made for. A reconstruction of the two rooms occupied by a mess (complete with a live legionary) showed that though cramped the quarters were not uncomfortable.

The (covered) baths with their sound effects of dripping water are very atmospheric, if rather misleading, as the drips are mainly heard in an area that was open-air. The scale of the pools and drain was very impressive – no doubt needed for 5,500 hard-working men.

After lunch at the Hanbury Arms we went to Caerwent. Venta Silurum was founded by the Romans as the market (venta) or capital for the Silures. Dr Guest, who has dug on the site, explained that they were self-governing, with the 115-120 forum/basilica ruled by a curia (council) of 100 men. The council-chamber had a form very like our modern parliament, with two banks of benches facing each other and a speaker on a dais to keep order. The basilica (hall) was very large and built with no concessions to the Welsh climate, with the forum side open. It was demolished (and its stones probably used to build the turrets on the town walls) in about 360.



Caerwent Treasury – the double walls indicate an interior vaulted ceiling, probably for extra security. The wall behind Dr Guest has a mediaeval or post-mediaeval top on about three foot of Roman masonry. The curia adjoins the treasury to the left.

We then looked at a temple of the familiar square-within-square form, but this one was in a small courtyard with rooms on the sides rather than the form we see in Surrey with a large polygonal temenos (sacred area). Surprisingly it was built just as the rest of the empire was converting to Christianity. We next saw (in the porch) an altar dedicated to Mars Ocelus, probably from this temple, and a statue base of a Governor of Britannia who had once been the II Augusta legate. This statue was erected by the Silurian curia, probably in the forum.

The town walls are the best-preserved in Britain, as mediaeval Caerwent was too small and too far from any castles for the stones to be much robbed. The walls were earth and timber until the early fourth century and then rebuilt in stone, with the artillery turrets added to the north and south walls in about 360.

We were very fortunate to have Dr Guest as our guide, who knew the answer to every question and who was so illuminating not only on the physical remains, but also on the complicated relationship between the Silures and Romans.



Caerwent southern wall

This was the last visit organised by Irene Goring, and the Group thanks her for all her hard work. We have visited some fascinating places and learned a lot.

Summer excavation 2018 at Abinger

A further season of excavation in the environs of Cocks Farm Roman villa will take place in June/July next year. Work will continue in the area of Iron Age-Romano-British agricultural activity and the dig will run for a month. The dates are as follows:

Saturday 16th - Wed 20th June
Saturday 23rd - Wed 27th June
Monday 2nd - Wed 4th July
Saturday 7th July - Wed 11th July
Saturday 14th July - Tues 17th July

Priority will be given to Roman Studies Group and SyAS members, and volunteers will be asked to commit to a minimum of five days on site for continuity.

If you are interested please contact Nikki Cowlard at nikki.cowlard@btinternet.com or phone 01372 745432. You can apply by post to the Society Office.

Roman-Saxon transition in Surrey and the South-East conference

Note for your diary: 5 May, 2018 at 10.00 in Ashted Peace Memorial Hall

SyAS is arranging a major conference centred on the period between about AD 410 to 470 when, in our part of the country, Roman Britain became Saxon England. The aim of the conference will be to bring together a number of scholars with relevant expertise from each side of this gap and challenge them to say what they think was happening. Were many of the 'Saxons' here before the end of the Roman period? Is there a case for much more assimilation and continuity than is suggested in traditional histories of the period? Can we arrive at a new model for the transition from Roman to Saxon that takes account of current understanding of the periods, and establishes a programme of work by which the model could be tested? Speakers include Peter Guest, James Gerrard, Ellen Swift, Sam Lucy, Helena Hamerow, Kate Mees and John Hines. Booking info coming soon.

Report on Palaeolithic Study Day

Tim Wilcock

On 11th November around twenty members of the Society's Prehistoric Group met in the Garden Room of Farnham Museum for a Palaeolithic day school led by Beccy Scott of the British Museum and Matt Pope of UCL. Beccy is the Keeper of the Palaeolithic collections at the British Museum, and Matt is the senior teaching fellow in Palaeolithic archaeology at UCL. The venue was chosen as Farnham Museum hold an important collection of palaeolithic flint artefacts which were the subject of the day's study.

Firstly, Beccy took us through the unusual ways in which research into Palaeolithic artefacts is carried out. The collections at the BM amount to over 2 million artefacts from over 850 locations. Many of the collections were created by collectors who received the items from quarry workers, often for payment. Collections were then often sold or given to other collectors, or dispersed on the death of the collector. There is often therefore a series of biases introduced depending on collector's personal interests or contact with the original finders. Collectors' documentation of their collections is very variable, resulting in often poor knowledge of context or location of discovery. Part of her role was often to investigate the collector and their circumstances to better understand the items in their collections. Many of the collectors were well-off Victorian and early 20th Century gentlemen collecting before the advent of quarry mechanisation. The route into museum collections and their subsequent treatment also needs to be tracked. There are many issues surrounding the artefacts' path through the museum system, with varied record-keeping, find-marking methodology and problems when museum collections disperse on closure.

Then Matt took us through the processes operating on the Palaeolithic artefacts. Their age can be up to 850,000 years. Therefore long-term processes can have a big impact on the condition of the original tools with the additional complications of the treatment following discovery, recoding and storage. Due to several of these factors, the UK has a phenomenal collection of palaeolithic artefacts which are crying out for further study and understanding. He outlined the many research tools at our disposal, including many digital resources such as GIS, online geology and historical map viewers and Google Earth.

In the afternoon we split into two groups to inspect the 20 boxes of palaeolithic artefacts collected by Henry Bury (1862-1958). Henry was a wealthy banker who lived in Farnham 1890-1920 and was a keen amateur geologist and flint tool collector. To the south of Farnham are a series of river terraces formed by river action over the Palaeolithic period, the history of which Henry elucidated in a series of impactful papers. On these river terraces Palaeolithic inhabitants dropped flint tools which were preserved in the alluvial deposits. During local quarrying of sand and gravel these artefacts were discovered by the workers and brought to Henry, who often rewarded them for their efforts. The Bury Collection was donated to Bournemouth Museum on his death in 1958, and subsequently returned to Farnham. They have therefore been through several museum recording and marking regimes.

It is hoped that, following this study day, several interested members will commence a project to review and better understand the Bury Collection using modern techniques.



Lesley Louise Miller Hays 1946-2017

Nikki Cowlard

Lou was born on 12th December 1946 in Balham to Mike Lawler and Mabel Blanche Lawler (nee Cooke). The family moved to Gomshall in Surrey and then to Epsom. She went to Parsons Mead Girls School in Ashted. She married John Hays, a graphic designer, in the mid-sixties and had two sons, Justin and Casper. She was later divorced but remained friends with John, and his second wife. After her father died she took on the responsibility of being the primary bread winner for her sons and widowed mother. She started work at a local credit rating firm, Dunn and Bradstreet which led to a job in the credit department of Chevron Oil Company. Of over 130 people who applied for the Chevron position she was the only woman, and she got the job. She rose to a senior position as Credit Manager, and retired from the oil industry after over 25 years' service. Lou enjoyed sailing, and sailed with the off-shore cruising club in the 1970s on *Overlord*. She met Peter Marks through sailing and sailed for years with Peter on his boats. They later married.

After taking early retirement Lou was able to indulge in her interest in classics and archaeology. She took a degree and started digging with the Kent Archaeological Field School. In 2005 Lou joined both Surrey Archaeological Society and Epsom and Ewell History & Archaeology Society with a view to getting more involved. This she did in spades – not only was she Conservation Officer, Treasurer and committee member for EEHAS, she took her turn on the SyAS Council, was on the Investment Committee, was Secretary for the Local History Committee, and on the Committee of the Roman Studies Group. When she was tasked with the organisation of the refreshments for the group's 10th anniversary she went to town and a great evening was had by all, even if the Treasurer had to sit down when the bill was presented; Lou did like throwing a good party. In the last few years her focus switched from digging to finds processing. She became fully immersed in Surrey Archaeology's Artefacts and Archives Recording Group and she was involved in both the finds team at the Roman sites at Ashted, Abinger, Ewell and Flexford, and in the post ex-work which continues once the finds have been taken off site. Despite six years of chemotherapy for cancer she did not lose her positivity or sense of humour, and made the most of her time even fitting in a trip to near Pompeii to dig on villa B at Oplontis. When the RSG took a trip to Trier and Aachen Lou proved to be an entertaining travel companion. She is survived by her two sons.

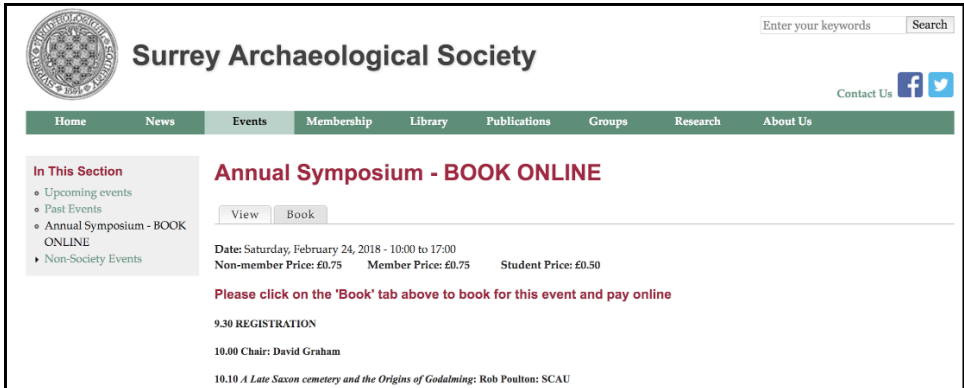
Follow the link http://www.cukpa.org.uk/newsite/?page_id=325 to see an article Lou wrote on archaeology for the Chevron UK Pensioners' Association.



Event booking now available ONLINE

Tim Wilcock

With this Bulletin you have received the flyer for the February Symposium. The great news is that this will be the first event which you can book ONLINE. When you find the event on our website (www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk) there is a tab which enables you to enter your details and create a booking for the spaces you require. This creates a shopping basket which you can then pay for using Paypal. You do not need a Paypal account for this; you can use Paypal to make a one-off payment using a credit/debit card. When you do so, neither the Society or its website can see your card details, which are entered and used only on the Paypal webpage. For a one-off payment, Paypal do not store your card details either. The whole process takes a couple minutes (less than the time to fill-out the form, write a cheque and envelope and send it off). IF you still prefer the usual way of cheque and posted form, we will of course still be delighted to receive your booking.



The screenshot shows the Surrey Archaeological Society website. At the top left is the society's logo. To the right is a search bar with the text 'Enter your keywords' and a 'Search' button. Below the logo is the text 'Surrey Archaeological Society'. To the right of this are social media icons for Facebook and Twitter, and a 'Contact Us' link. A green navigation bar contains the following links: Home, News, Events, Membership, Library, Publications, Groups, Research, and About Us. The main content area features a sidebar on the left titled 'In This Section' with a list of links: 'Upcoming events', 'Past Events', 'Annual Symposium - BOOK ONLINE', and 'Non-Society Events'. The main content area is titled 'Annual Symposium - BOOK ONLINE' and includes 'View' and 'Book' buttons. Below this, the event details are listed: 'Date: Saturday, February 24, 2018 - 10:00 to 17:00', 'Non-member Price: £0.75', 'Member Price: £0.75', and 'Student Price: £0.50'. A red text prompt says 'Please click on the 'Book' tab above to book for this event and pay online'. The event schedule is listed as follows: '9.30 REGISTRATION', '10.00 Chair: David Graham', and '10.10 A Late Saxon cemetery and the Origins of Godalming: Rob Poulton: SCAU'.

Research Committee Annual Symposium 24th Feb 2018

An abridged programme for this event in the Ashted Peace Memorial Hall is listed below and is on the website where it is now possible to book online.

10.00 Chair: David Graham

10.10 *A Late Saxon cemetery and the Origins of Godalming*: Rob Poulton: SCAU

11.10 *Tegulae and terracottas: excavations on the former site of the Tudor Palace of Brandon House*: Rebecca Haslam: PCA

11.40 *Dealing with the Poor in Post Restoration Surrey*: Catherine Ferguson: SyAS

12.10 *A Study of Country House Services at Polesden Lacey*: Hugh Baker, Tony Cox & Michael Herbert: Fetcham Industrial History Group

14.10 *New investigations at a recently discovered Upper Palaeolithic site in Guildford*: Nick Barton & Alison Roberts: University of Oxford

14.50 *Recent Finds in Surrey*: David Williams: Surrey FLO

15.40 *Recent Iron Age settlement discoveries in Surrey*: Wayne Weller: SCAU

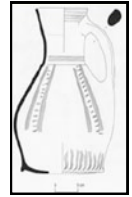
16.10 *The northern Weald in the Iron Age and early Romano-British periods: recent evidence from sites near Horley and Horsham*: Andy Margetts and Tom Munnery: ASE

We would like to see as wide a range of displays as possible; if anyone or group wishes to participate contact rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk or info@surreyarchaeology.org to book a space. Volunteers to assist the committee in managing the day would be welcome.

Sussex School of Archaeology events

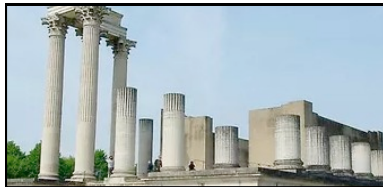
Archaeological Illustration: Pottery

On Saturday 27 January 2018, 10am-4pm, the Rottingdean Whiteway Centre in partnership with the Sussex School will be holding a Study Day for those wishing to learn how to draw pots or pot sherds in pencil using traditional archaeological conventions. The tutor will be Jane Russell MA who was Senior Illustrator at Archaeology South-East for many years. The course is suitable for all abilities. Tea, coffee and biscuits will be provided through the day, and you are welcome to bring your own packed lunch or to obtain lunch in the village. Venue: The Whiteway Centre, Whiteway Lane, Rottingdean, Sussex, BN2 7HB. Fee: £25. For further information see: www.sussexarchaeology.org. To book please email MikeGregory@rwc.org.uk OR phone 07913 753493.



Sardinia Archaeology Tour May 2018

An 8-day (7-night) Archaeological Study Tour to Sardinia. Dates: Tuesday 15th–Tuesday 22nd May 2018. Departure from Gatwick Airport. Tour Leader: Dr David Rudling, FSA. This multi-period tour is being run by Baxter Hoare Travel in association with the Sussex School of Archaeology. It will involve visits to: the Neolithic ziggurat style temple and altar at Monte d'Accoddi, the pre-Nuragic rock-cut tombs of Anghelu Ruju (3500-1800 BC), the famous Nuragic complex of Su Nuraxi (XV century BC – a UNESCO World Heritage site), the Nuragic site of Santu Antine, the Nuragic sanctuary and sacred well at Santa Cristina, several towers at Nuraghe Palmavera, the beautiful city of Nora (Phoenician, Carthaginian and Roman remains), the Roman temple of Antas, San Salvatore di Sinis (a IV century AD church), the Roman bridge at Porto Torres, Trajan's Roman baths at Fordongianus, Alghero and Cagliari. Tour price (half-board) per person: £1599 (£400 deposit) based on two sharing). For bookings: please telephone 0207 407 5492 OR see further details and booking form on: www.sussexarchaeology.org



Roman Holland and Germany, 28 August to 4 September 2018

If you like the Roman-period, join me on this tour to view the impact of Rome in Holland and Germany. Baxter Hoare Travel Ltd in association with the Sussex School of Archaeology is offering a coach tour from Brighton to see some of the key Roman-period sites and museums in Holland and Germany. Sites to be visited in Holland include: the National Museum of Antiquities, the DOMunder and the Castllum Museum (Utrecht), Museum Het Valkhof (Nijmegen) and the Thermen [baths] Museum (Heerlen). Sites to be visited in Germany include: Xanten (Archaeological Park), the Romano-Germanic museums at Cologne and at Mainz, Kastell Zugmantel [Limes frontier defences], Saalburg [fort with reconstructions], the Temple of Isis (Mainz), Porta Nigra [gateway], Kaiser Thermen [baths], amphitheatre, Constantine's basilica and Museum (all at Trier), and Villa Borg (Saarland). The Tour Leader will be Dr David Rudling, FSA, MCIfA. The tour fees include transportation, accommodation (half-board), the services of the tour leader and local guides, and entrance charges. Fees: £1399 pp if sharing a room; otherwise £1698 pp. For more information and a booking form please see www.sussexarchaeology.org. OR contact Ian Cutts at Baxter Hoare Travel [+44 \(0\)20 74035566](tel:+44202074035566)

Great Bookham talk

Lyn Spencer is presenting "The Development of Great Bookham Focusing on Excavation and Maps" at St Nicolas Church Pastoral Centre, Great Bookham on Friday 19th January at 7.30 – £7.50 to include wine and light refreshments, payable on the door but please phone 01372 450709 if you wish to attend.

Lyn will be talking about her book, *Great Bookham – The Development of a Surrey Village in Maps*, and will explain how research and excavation help to build a picture of the past. Her book, published by the Leatherhead & District Local History Society, uses maps to illustrate how the village developed. Recent archaeological excavations in the centre of the village help bring the past to life.

Keeping Us In Mind Oral History Project

Keeping Us in Mind is an oral history project, led by Love Me Love My Mind in partnership with Surrey History Centre and Bourne Hall Museum. It is entirely led by volunteers, and ran from February to December 2017. The Epsom cluster consisted of five hospitals built between 1899 and 1927. Over the years tens of thousands of people lived and worked in them, and they fundamentally changed the town's geography and economy, as many new houses were built to accommodate the staff who moved to Epsom to work in them. Staff came from all over the world, making the town unusually diverse.

From the early 1990s, under the government's Care in the Community policy, the hospitals all closed down. This project built on earlier oral history interviews conducted by Bourne Hall Museum, and aimed to explore what the hospitals meant to the people who lived and worked in them, as well as the town today. The result is several interviews with former staff, patients, and people who lived in the town and remember them.



For more information visit the Surrey History Centre or read about the project's findings on <http://www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk/themes/subjects/disability-history/epsom-cluster/keeping-us-in-mind/>

New members

Hannah Jeffery

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

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Mr Alan Jewell	Farnham	Industrial, Heritage, Gardens
Ms. Susan Jones	Chertsey	Roman, Medieval Tudor
Mrs Hilary Rock-Gormley	London	Prehistory, Roman

Lecture meetings

3rd January

'How to keep your head in a WWI trench and life on the homefront in WWII' by Martin Olney to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

8th January

'The Lost Pubs of Dorking' by Jill Docking to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

9th January

'The Development of the Motor Car in the Interwar Years' talk by Trevor Williams, Farnham U3A, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, GU2 7YF at 19:30. Visitors welcome, £5. Please note the new venue.

'What the butler saw' by Rob France to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00

10th January

'The tin tabernacles of Surrey' by Gerry Moss to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

11th January

'Famous Local Scientists' by Lawrence Anslow to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'The Joy of Surnames' by Debbie Kennett to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Woking at 19:50

15th January

'Monuments and Memorials at St Mary Magdalene's, Richmond' by Valerie Boyes to the Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

20th January

'How Science can Tell us about the Use of Land' by Patricia Wiltshire to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute (top end of High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

'War Walks around WW1 Battlefield Sites' by Andy Robertshaw to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Dr, Camberley at 14:00

23rd January

'Researching Scottish ancestors' by Ian Macdonald to the West Surrey Family History Society in St Andrews United Reform Church, Hersham Road, Walton at 19:45

25th January

'From Carts to Concorde' by Jocelyn Barker to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

'Rock Steady – the Gibraltar Story' by Paul Whittle to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

29th January

'The Reign of King Edward VII, with philatelic and picture references of his coronation' by David Milsted to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

30th January

'The Development of the Motor Car in the Interwar Years' talk by Trevor Williams, Farnham U3A, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, GU2 7YF at 19:30. Visitors welcome, £5. Please note the new venue.

31st January

'The Planning and Construction of High Speed 1' talk by Doug Irvine, civil engineer to Godalming Museum in The Octagon, St Peter and Paul, Borough Road, Godalming at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

[Please note that lecture details may have changed from when first advertised]

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be six issues of the *Bulletin* in 2018. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
466	30th December	1st February
467	24th February	28th March
468	28th April	30th May
469	30th June	1st August
470	15th September	17th October
471	10th November	12th December

Articles and notes on all aspects of fieldwork and research on the history and archaeology of Surrey are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the editor beforehand, including on the proper format of submitted material (please do supply digital copy when possible).

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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 30th December for the February issue

Editor: Dr Anne Sassin, 101 St Peter's Gardens, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey GU10 4QZ. Tel: 01252 492184 and email: asassinallen@gmail.com