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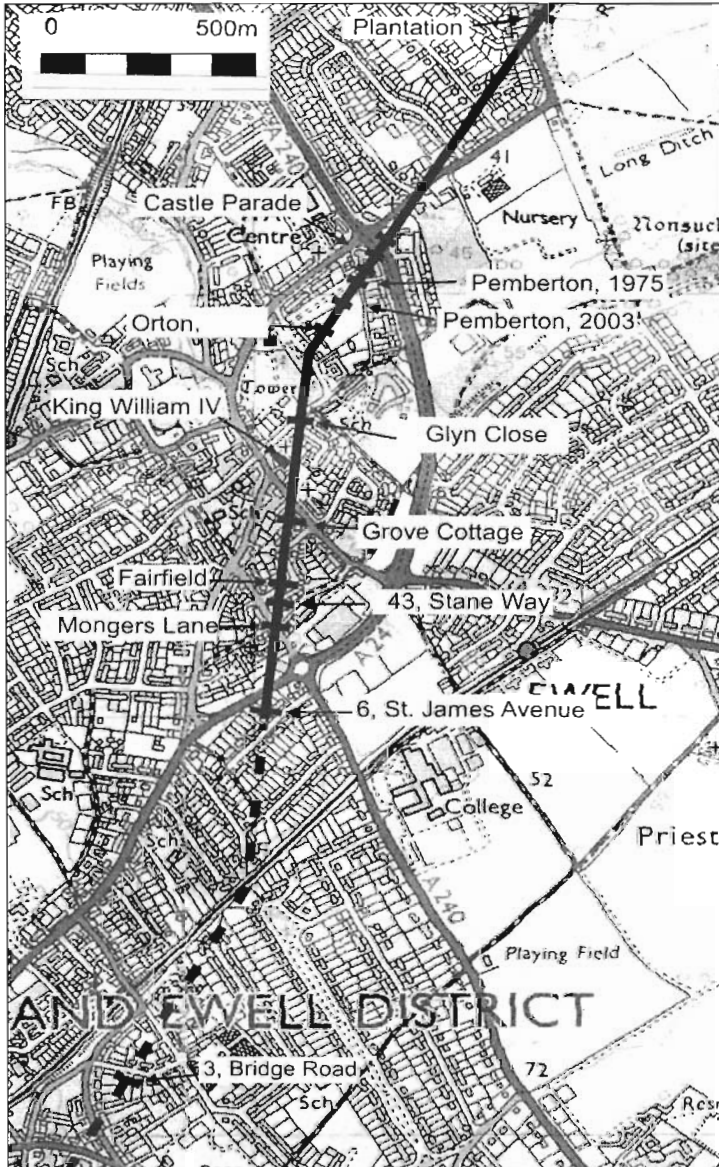
EWHURST VILLAGE FROM THE SOUTH (see p.18)

SEARCHING FOR STANE STREET THE EPSOM ALIGNMENT

Alan Hall and Frank Pemberton

3, Bridge Road, Epsom.

In *Bulletin 374* (May 2004) we reported on work at Downside, Epsom which led us to conclude that the alignment of Stane Street through Epsom did not follow that suggested by Winbolt but, rather, that proposed by Margary. We mentioned a terrace which was seen by Margary – and still survives – and which lines up with the site of our



Stane Street through Ewell

an excavation by Winbolt at Woodcote Park (Winbolt 1936) and an excavation (unpublished) behind St. Martin's Church. This led us to the successful discovery of the Stane Street on the continuation of this line at Albert Road Allotments (Hall and Pemberton 2005). Margary predicted that the alignment would continue until it would take a turn northwards, in the vicinity of the railway line, to intersect alignments established in Ewell (Margary, 1965,73)

On this line the owner of 3, Bridge Road gave permission for the Roman Studies Group to excavate two 1m x 1m test pits at the eastern end of his back garden. The pits were each located 1.5m in from the northern boundary and 3m and 10m, respectively, to the west of the boundary garage. The pits contained 30 cm of topsoil overlying sandy subsoil 1m in depth and then a light yellow sand undisturbed natural geology. Neither pit contained evidence of metallurgy nor road construction and the discovery of a modern metal battery at a depth of 1m in the eastern pit suggested that the soil had been disturbed in modern times.

THE EWELL ALIGNMENTS

The lack of evidence at 3, Bridge Road persuaded us to attempt to track the road from its known alignments in Ewell. Running from the north, sites where the road has been observed are:

Plantation, London Road (Lowther 1936);
Castle Parade (Lowther 1935);
St Mary's Church Yard 1970/71 (Pemberton 1975)
St. Mary's Church Yard 1974 (Pemberton forthcoming);
Church Field 2003 (Pemberton forthcoming)
Church Field (Orton forthcoming);
Glyn Close (SMR number 1157)
Grove Cottage (Pemberton forthcoming)
Fairfield (Winbolt 1936; Lowther 1935)
Mongers Lane (Winbolt 1936)

All authorities are in agreement with the line across Church Field and the change of alignment to the south. Confirmation of this came from the observation at Glyn Close and Pemberton's revelation of the western edge of the road at Grove Cottage. However, the full course remained unresolved for the following reasons:

- 1 The records of Lowther and Winbolt of the Fairfield and Mongers Lane sites differ between themselves both as to alignment and also to location of trenches.
- 2 Sheppard Frere's field notes, held in the Society's library, record that he excavated on the site of the present-day garage on the Ewell bypass and was unable to confirm continuation of Lowther's line.
- 3 The road was not evident on the King William site (Orton 1997) although both Lowther's and Winbolt's lines might be expected to cross this area.

6, ST JAMES AVENUE, EWELL

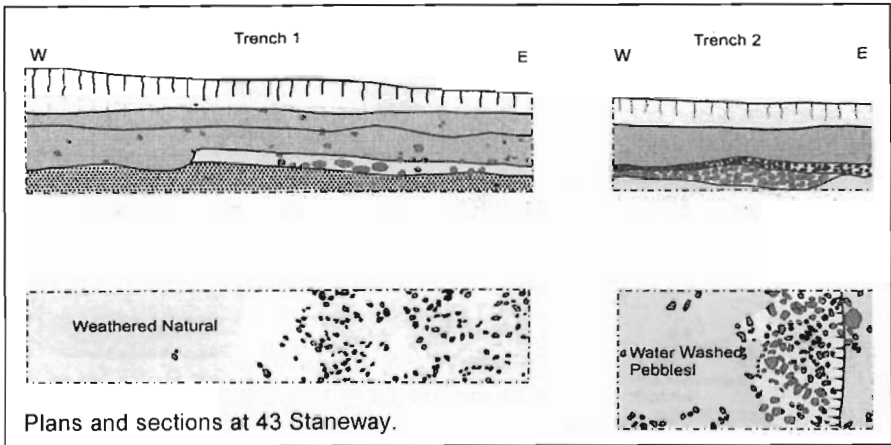
We therefore decided to project the observed line from Glyn Close and Grove Cottage. This led us to investigate the garden to the rear of 6, St James Avenue where Mrs Sharon Furzer was kind enough to welcome us (and provide regular refreshments).

Three test pits revealed substantial volumes of loose flint in the subsoil and, at a depth of 80cm, the presence of the road as a layer of closely packed flints 15cm in depth. The eastern test pit contained a man-made cut into the underlying chalk which appeared to be a road-side ditch. Flints continued over and beyond this ditch but this was interpreted as degradation of the original surface – possibly spread by later agricultural operations. The western pit showed an edge to the packed flints although no ditch giving a width of 6.5 metres for the road at this point.

Unstratified finds from the site included a bronze nail, late Roman pottery sherds and a partial rim of a Mortlake Ware vessel. The latter is important as it is the first pottery of Neolithic date to be recorded in Ewell.

43, STANEWAY, EWELL

Success at the above site led us to attempt to confirm the line at 43 Staneway where Bruce and Julie Gray also gave generously of their hospitality. Two trenches were excavated – one in the front garden and one at the rear of the property to reveal the road. The front garden revealed the western edge of the road as a 15cm layer of compacted flints overlying Thanet Sand, but that to the rear showed the road overlying, and terraced into, chalk and comprising of up to 30cm of flints and water-washed pebbles from the nearby Reading Beds. The road at this point appeared to be 6.8m wide, which compares with that seen at St James Avenue.



DISCUSSION

Lowther had claimed that the road, as found in the Fairfield, was constructed of metalling sunk into sand, and although sand was present in the matrix of the metalling it was not possible to discern if this was a constructional feature or whether the sand had permeated the layer as the road became buried under colluvial wash. Unstratified finds of one fragment of *tegula* and one *tessera* suggested that there was at least one building in the near locality.

A careful overlay of Lowther's and Winbolt's maps onto a modern map indicated that Winbolt's line was some 10m out, and Lowther's some 15m; each offset to the west of the true line. Furthermore, Lowther's line is misaligned by 4° to the east. The line that we have now confirmed runs to the east of both the King William site and Sheppard Frere's excavations.

Projection of the line to the south shows a coincidence at the railway line with the line northwards established at the Albert Road allotments, as predicted, and completes our understanding of the route of the road from 30 Acre Barn, Ashtead to Ewell.

Archives and the finds have been deposited with Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell. Thanks go to the team who took part at the various sites, for their unstinting commitment, namely David Calow, Graham Evans, Jill Godfrey, David Hartley, Alfie Hine, Graham Evans, Rose Hooker, Pauline Hulse, Sophie Jordan, Jenny Newell, Geoff Reading, Phil Stanley, Bill Meads and Sue Walker.

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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORK David Bird

The last three Research Framework seminars have now been held, bringing to an end this part of the process. Each of the seminars has been different but each has resulted in useful discussion and raised many valuable points that will be reflected in the draft documents that must now be prepared. As before, notes have been made of these meetings and copies have been sent to those who said they would be attending. They will also be placed on the Surrey County Council website and printed copies can be obtained from David Bird (contact details given below). I am very grateful to Richard Savage for making these notes (and Ann Clark for standing in for Richard at one meeting), which will prove invaluable for the next phase. It would also be appropriate to thank those who have taken the trouble to attend the seminars and make their views known. Around 75 different people have been involved across the seminar process, with comments received from a number of others who could not attend.

Seminar 5 was held on 14th February, chaired by Peter Youngs and addressed by **Alan Crocker**. The nominal subject was industry after about 1500, but as with all these seminars discussion ranged more widely. A particularly interesting theme was the distinction between what Marilyn Palmer and others have called the archaeology of the period of industrialisation, ie after about 1750, and the archaeology of an industry. The first can take us well beyond study of industry as such, but places the study of developments since the industrial revolution in their proper context; the second can take us back well before AD1750. Alan Thomas also drew attention to the difficulties of recording modern industry, which can flower and disappear very quickly, and may leave little trace. Another aspect discussed that has been common to many of the seminars was the need for training and mentoring new recruits.

Seminar 6 on 21st February was chaired by Peter Youngs and had an opening talk by **Peter Tarplee**, who kindly stepped in at short notice. The subjects were transport, military matters and defences after 1500. The aim of the three seminars for after 1500 has been to try to focus attention on this period because it has previously received less attention apart from specialist aspects, but inevitably the themes have taken discussion back into earlier periods as well. The seminar, like most of the others, also strayed into more general discussion of the Research Framework process as a whole. This has been a valuable part of the seminar process, in that it has shown ways in which the process should be modified to take account of the grass roots of archaeology rather than being just a rather dry professional exercise.

The final seminar, on 28th March, was chaired by Jon Cotton and sought to bring together overarching and common themes. Jon noted what had already been achieved in the seminars and introduced **John Schofield** of the Museum of London who offered his thoughts about the interaction of London and Surrey, mostly from the medieval period onwards. He also touched on the relationship between Surrey and

adjoining counties and suggested that the area of study should vary depending on the topic. John also had valuable – and provocative – thoughts about other aspects of the Research Framework. Many useful points were made in the discussion that followed, and **Paul Sowan** gave a short presentation about the availability and use of geological information.

The intention now is to prepare draft papers for circulation in May/June to those who have shown an interest. These papers will also be placed on the SCC website (and hopefully also the Society's) and their availability will be advertised, with paper copies made available on request. Comments received (hopefully many) will be incorporated in a revised document that will be circulated in August to stimulate further comment. A 'final' document will then be created which will be presented in some form at a conference on Saturday 7th October at the Letherhead Institute in Leatherhead. Further details will be circulated in due course. Although a document will be produced at the end of the process, it should not be regarded as truly 'final' as we may expect it to be out of date almost as soon as it is produced – if not before. This is an inevitable result of the nature of archaeological research. In practice the research framework process needs to be continuous, and the Steering Group is actively considering ways to make it so.

You can contact me by email: davidbird@surreycc.gov.uk (note that there is no dot between David and Bird); 'phone: 020-8541 8991; or by writing to me at Sustainable Development, Surrey County Council, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 2DT; or contact any other member of the Steering Group: Jon Cotton; Peter Harp; Audrey Monk; Richard Savage; Peter Youngs.

WOKING LINKS WITH STALINGRAD HOSPITAL *Rosemary Christophers*

The Lightbox, Woking's new museum and art gallery, was given an Allotment Cup and a cutting from a local paper dated 22nd October 1943, saying that fruit and vegetables from a produce show had been sold to raise money for the Woking Ward in Stalingrad (now Volgograd) Hospital. How did this come about? Searching through back copies of the *Woking News and Mail* was fascinating as the story unfolded.

January 5th 1942 saw the inaugural meeting of the Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee being mooted in a letter to the *News and Mail*, by Mr B.G. Ralph-Brown, Chairman of Woking Ratepayers' Association and later a councillor for Chertsey Road Ward. It stated that the committee was outside the domain of any political party and hoped to receive co-operation from them all, and would, with the support of the Council, be holding an Anglo-Russian Friendship Week from 14th to 21st March. In due course the *News and Mail* ran a large display advertisement giving details of all the events being run for the week, and reported on them the following week. The week began with an inaugural meeting address by Edgar P. Young, a retired naval officer, who extolled the Soviet war effort and way of life, with its tolerance of 80 nationalities, lack of rich or poor, full employment, etc., and called for a second front; on the same day Dr Osiakovsky spoke on Soviet art and culture, on the Monday the Brotherhood held a talk at the Labour Hall by Rev. H.J. Taylor on Anglo-Russian friendship, on Tuesday the Workers' Education Association sponsored a talk by Mrs King on life in Soviet Russia, while Wednesday saw Dr Jack Cole speaking on the Soviet artist in war and peace. On Thursday the Playfellows put on J. Hastings Turner's play "The Lilies of the Field" in Christ Church Hall, and on Friday the Women's Co-operative Guild presented Mrs Naftel and Mrs Rust speaking on women in the U.S.S.R., Friday was a balalaika concert by the Medvedeff Orchestra, with the apparently well-known singer Zoe Valeveeska, and on the final day Ivy Bastable, principal of a dancing school, organised a children's fancy dress parade. Throughout the week there was an exhibition of Soviet art and achievements in the Gas Board

showrooms, and dances and whist drives throughout the district, run by a variety of organisations, including many Women's Institutes and the Royal Army Service Corps. Admiration for the struggles of the Red Army as well as the excuse for an evening out in the dark days of the war, seem to have led to enthusiasm in running and attending all these events by many people, not all of them traditional supporters of the Soviet view, and all the praise of the Soviet system was reported by the *News and Mail* without comment, or response from the readership. The minutes of Woking Urban District Council for 21st April 1942 also reported on the Anglo-Russian Friendship Week and the minutes of 12th May 1942 record that the Week had raised £1200 for a mobile X-ray unit for Russia and this was presented in Woking Park at 3 pm. on 17th May. The original Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee was dissolved after the fund-raising week, but a new committee was formed soon afterwards.

The minutes of the Urban District Council for 9th June 1942 mention a letter received from the secretary of the Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee asking the Council to fly the Union Jack and the Soviet flag from the Council Offices (then in Guildford Road) on the occasion of the first anniversary of Germany's attack on the Soviet Union on 22nd June. Permission was given and the flags flew. The same minutes indicate that another letter from the Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee was laid on the table, asking the Council to appoint representatives to attend a conference to discuss the question of forming a permanent committee to promote knowledge of the Soviet Union.

The *News and Mail* for 10th July 1942 tells us that the new Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee hoped to raise money for spare parts for the mobile X-ray unit provided earlier in the year for the Russian forces. It also hoped to spread information about Russia. Mention is made that the Council's Allotment Committee was represented on the Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee. The new Committee seems to have been extremely active, with a range of fund-raising activities, some of which are mentioned here. The *News and Mail* for 11th September 1942 advertised a film show to be held in Christ Church Hall on the following Wednesday with a speaker, Miss A. Williams-Ellis, from the Ministry of Information, showing a film on the Soviet Union at war. Tickets were 9d (4p) and available from the Gas Showrooms: a subsequent report of the meeting said that the hall was packed. The cause of this great interest was, without doubt, the reports from Stalingrad of the beginning of the German siege and offensive against the city, bitterly fought over and reduced to rubble until the German surrender on 31st January 1943.

September 25th 1942 sees the *News and Mail* printing details of the Woking Co-operative Society's dividends, and from the total benefit derived under the allocation of members' dividends ten guineas (£10.50) was allocated to the maintenance fund for the mobile X-ray unit. More films were shown in October 1942 when the *News and Mail* reported on 23rd October that an audience of over a hundred saw two films. The meeting was arranged by the Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee and presided over by Mrs Rhoda McGaw. A resolution was passed at the meeting expressing the fullest support for the Government's declaration about the opening of a second front in Europe. On 20th November it was reported that Mrs McGaw had received a letter from Mr Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, thanking her for the message of greeting received on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the U.S.S.R.

The next two years saw the people of Woking continue to be very actively involved in fund-raising to help Russia. On 22nd January 1943 the *News and Mail* reported that the Woking branch of the National Union of Public Employees have agreed to contribute 1d a week from each member towards the upkeep of the mobile X-ray unit, and on 29th January Woking Auxiliary Fire Service Committee were reported as having sent another £50 towards the maintenance of the X-ray unit. The entertainment section of the Auxiliary Fire Service Committee was busy organising

social events to raise funds, including a dance at Woking Electric Supply Company's Hall, Walton Road – music was by Billy Pitcher and his band and funds were raised by competitions and auctions. On 5th February it was reported the Highclere Hall, Knaphill, was the venue for a dance and entertainment evening to raise money for servicing the mobile X-ray unit, and there over 400 people danced until midnight. There was a variety of turns, including Mr Bale and his performing flea, Oscar, and Mr Ray Smyth and his squeezebox: £25.2.6 (£25.12) was raised for the cause. On 20th March 1943 a concert was held at the County School for Boys when the soloist was Adelina de Lara, a pianist and once pupil of Clara Schumann, who lived at Wych Hill. Tickets were available from Maxwell's price 5/- and 3/- (25p and 15p), and 1/- (5p) at the door. A report of the concert was in the *News and Mail* of 26 March.

The *News and Mail* for 14th May 1943 tells us that Rhoda McGaw had received another letter from Mr Maisky saying that the money received had been used to purchase Westinghouse Apparatus obtained from the United States, and that the equipment had now been delivered. In the 20th August 1943 issue of the *News and Mail* we learn of a meeting of the Woking Auxiliary Fire Service held in the Temperance Hall, Church St, Woking, to make an effort to establish a Woking Ward in Stalingrad Hospital, which the Joint Committee for Soviet Aid is hoping to build. The meeting agreed to try to present a Woking Ward. It was hoped that various organizations and areas of the town would each raise £150 to pay for the cost of a bed in the ward. Any doing so would be entitled to have a bed named after them, e.g. Horsell and Knaphill bed. The effort to raise the money should be completed by 7th November, Soviet National Day.

While the people of Woking seemed to have entered enthusiastically into fund-raising for Russia, not everyone was happy. A letter of the editor of the *News and Mail* in the issue of 31st August 1943 reminded people to remember their priorities, and that Great Britain is one-third the size of Russia in population. The local paper for 22nd October reported that the Allotments prize-giving had raised £70 for the Stalingrad Hospital and this is when the cup in the possession of the Lightbox was presented. The paper for the following week tells of yet another concert to raise money for the Hospital, this time specifically for the Knaphill bed. Reg Bale and his concert programme were the main attractions. The Knaphill area continued at the forefront of fund-raising for its bed, and in October a dance was held at the Highclere Hall, organized on behalf of the Woking Wardens, with Mr Sowden, the Chairman of the Council, as M.C. £33.8.1½ (£33.41) was raised and a further £31.11.9½ (£31.59) had been raised by a dance the previous Monday.

The fund-raising still continued after Soviet National Day, with a performance at the Grand Theatre, Woking, of a new edition of the Children's Theatre programme of forty-five items, presented by Ivy Bastable: £55 was raised for the Stalingrad Hospital from tickets at 5/-, 3/-, 2/- and 1/- (25p, 15p, 10p and 5p). The *News and Mail* reported that £63.14.0 (£63.70) had been collected by the Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee by courtesy of the Ritz Cinema where collection had been made in the lobby and hall of the cinema while "Mission to Moscow" was being shown (described in Helliwell's *Film Guide* as "a stodgy but fascinating wartime propaganda piece viewing the Russians as warm-hearted allies").

A letter was read to Woking Council asking for the Council's co-operation and requesting that ten beds at £250 each be sent to the Stalingrad Hospital, and it was agreed that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Woking Council should represent the Council on the organizing committee. The main fund-raising was now over and the next we hear is in the *News and Mail* of 28th January 1944 when it was announced at a meeting of Woking Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee that £1832 had been raised for the Woking Ward at the Hospital. This was deemed to be a splendid effort and contributions had come from all sections of the community.



Ritz, Woking.
Courtesy Winfield Collection.

Special thanks were given to Capt. Casani of the Royal Army Service Corps. The Secretary, Miss H. Cowan, reported every outstanding effort, including Woking Wardens' Service with £216, the Home Guard with £35, and that on the basis of contributions received twelve beds had been named in the hospital – Wardens, Sorbo Works, Cinemas, Schools, E.K. Cole Ltd [makers of Ekco radios], Knaphill, Byfleet, Co-operative Society, Westfield and Child Dancers, James Walker Ltd, and Home Guard, Chobham and Woking subscribers. Two more beds were provided in another ward.

On 3rd March 1944 a cheque for £1800 was presented at a ceremony in Woking Council Chamber to Mrs Joseph MacLeod of the Joint Committee for Soviet Aid. Tribute was paid to those who had suffered in Stalingrad and Mr Ralph-Brown of the Woking Committee spoke in praise of Russia. Mrs MacLeod spoke of prejudice and hoped there would be real and lasting friendship between Britain and Russia: she mentioned the plight of the women and children of soldiers in the Red Army, who had had warm clothing taken from them by the Nazis, and she appealed for knitters to make garments. The next week the *News and Mail* reported that Rhoda McGaw, the Secretary of Woking Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee had received a letter from Mr Maisky acknowledging the cheque for £1800; he wrote "This is an excellent achievement. Please convey to all those who have worked so generously my warm thanks and appreciation". Given her vigorous activity in the Friendship Committee and the genuine support and admiration for the valiant struggles of the Russian people and army on the Eastern Front, which tended to obscure the deep political divide between east and west, it is not entirely surprising that when local elections were held again in the Spring of 1946, Mrs McGaw was elected a Communist Councillor for the Chertsey Road ward, and was the long-time Secretary of the Woking Branch of the Party. Following the Hungarian uprising of 1956 she represented Labour in Central Ward and was in 1963-64 the first and only woman chairman of the Urban District Council. She died, aged 63, in 1971, by then a respected elder figure in many aspects of Woking's life, and the town's amateur

theatre, first in the Centre Halls complex and now in the Peacocks-Ambassadors precinct was named after her.

The Joint Committee for Soviet Aid, mentioned above, was founded in 1942 on the suggestion of the Russian Ambassador and Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary; its chairman was Hewlett Johnson, the 'Red Dean' of Canterbury. At the end of the war it published a lavish volume 'The Stalingrad Hospital Fund Album' (a copy is in the British Library) with endpapers bearing the arms of all the local authorities which had contributed and a page for each contributor showing the gift and dedication sent to Stalingrad. The total target had been £75,000 but £223,837.18.0 had been raised. Wards had been contributed by thirteen authorities, including Woking, and beds by a considerable number of other authorities, work forces, clubs and individuals. In Surrey four groups in the Chertsey and Weybridge areas contributed through their local councils: the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Association of Chertsey and Addlestone provided five beds, Weymanns of Addlestone one bed, the Walton and Weybridge Anglo-Soviet Committee one bed, and employees of Vickers Armstrong two beds. The web site of the Worksop Miners Welfare Band (www.worksopminerswelfareband.org.uk) tells of similar work in Worksop and refers to the Panorama Museum Volograd (www.panorama.volgadmin.ru) which has records of British war-time aid to Stalingrad, from which details of the album were discovered.

So ends the story of Woking Ward in Stalingrad Hospital. If anyone has any memories of fund raising or attending any of the events in aid of the hospital, I should be very interested to hear about it.

COUNCIL MATTERS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Susan Janaway

It is subscription renewal time again! For those of you who do not pay your subscription by standing order, the following rates become due on 1st April:

Ordinary Member	£25.00
Associate Member	£2.00
Junior Member aged 16 – 20 (with <i>Collections</i>)	£6.00
Junior Member living at same address as an Ordinary Member (no publications)	free
Student Member aged 21 – 25	£12.50
Institutional Member (Inland)	£30.00
Institutional Member (Overseas)	£40.00

Please send your subscription to me, Susan Janaway, at Castle Arch. I am here on Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 am – 2.45 pm and can be contacted by phone/fax on 01483 532454 or by email at info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

There is a flyer enclosed with this *Bulletin* which includes a return form for you to use. If you decide not to renew your subscription, would you let me know please? Thank you.

ANNUAL LECTURE SERIES

A reminder that the 2006 lecture series starts on Tuesday 2nd May at The Institute in Leatherhead, with lectures on each succeeding Tuesday throughout the month at 7.30 for 8 pm. The theme this year is "*Invasions and Threats of Invasion*" with talks ranging from the Roman Invasion of AD 43 to the Defences of the Second World War.

David Bird and Bob Cowie who respectively cover the Roman Invasion and the Anglo-Saxon Invasion will both be challenging traditional views of these events. Chris Shephard is well known to many members of the Society and is a leading expert on Second World War defences, whilst Professor David Carpenter will be exploring new territory for many in his talk about the threatened invasion of Queen Eleanor of Provence in 1264. Finally we hope that Philip Magrath's talk about the Portsdown Hill Forts will be followed up with a Society visit later in the year.

The full programme is as follows:

- 2nd May **World War II Defences** *Chris Shephard*, Rural Life Centre Tilford.
9th May **The Roman Invasion of AD 43: Kent or Sussex? Conquest or Walkover** *David Bird*, Surrey County Council.
16th May **The Anglo-Saxon Invasion?** *Bob Cowie*, Museum of London Archaeology Service.
23rd May ***Virago potentissima*: The Threatened Invasion of Queen Eleanor of Provence in 1264** *David Carpenter*, Kings College, London.
30th May **Invasion Threats and the Portsdown Hill Forts** *Philip Magrath* Royal Armouries, Fort Nelson.

Tickets: £5 for each lecture to include tea/coffee, or £23 for the series. Car parks are close-by, and the Institute has a lift giving easy access to the meeting hall.

For further information and a booking form contact Castle Arch or the Lectures Officer, Eversheds, Abinger Hammer, Dorking RH5 6QA.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

David Bird

ROMAN VILLAS IN SURREY

The Follet Hall, United Reform Church, Dorking (off West Street).

Saturday 17th June 2006, 2-5pm.

Please note that this is a different date from the one previously advised to those at recent meetings.

This seminar, arranged by the Roman Studies Group, aims to consider the questions being raised about villas as a result of work associated with the Surrey Archaeological Research Framework, as well as projects in preparation and those that might be undertaken in future. A keynote talk will be given by David Rudling, who will give us the benefit of his extensive experience of locating and studying villas in Sussex. Surrey is in some ways – though by no means all – a mirror image of Sussex and this should help to raise many questions and show how they might be answered. David Hartley and Edward Walker have begun to research and analyse existing information about Surrey villas and they will present the results of their work so far. David Graham and David Bird will outline the projects they are developing for Chiddingfold and Ashted Common respectively.

There will be plenty of opportunity for discussion. As a start we might consider the adoption of a working definition for 'Roman villa': for example, here is David Rudling's (as given at the 1st October symposium):

A rural house which significantly reflects the Roman style of life. Evidence includes masonry footings, multiple rooms, tessellated or mosaic floors, clay tiles/bricks, window glass, painted wall plaster, sometimes hypocaust heating systems and baths.

The event is free to members of RSG; visitors will be welcome for a £2 contribution.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL SLASHES SUPPORT FOR HERITAGE

Surrey County Council (SCC) has announced plans for cuts in staff and services at all levels in order to find savings of £50 million. The SCC Director of Policy has said that, clearly, its statutory functions had to be protected, and therefore it would be for the elected members to decide. It is not surprising, therefore, that the emphasis is on minimising the effect on some areas rather than others; indeed, while 786 posts are to be lost overall, 125 posts are to be created in the field of social services.

Consequently, the cuts are designed to fall especially disproportionately on the 'heritage' sector. The actual details seem to vary almost day to day, but as things stand, the Surrey History Centre, the repository of the county's archives, is faced with a staff cut of 20–25%, and a consequent reduction, not only in its in-house services, but also in its programme of outreach. The post of Principal Archaeologist has been abolished. There will be less support by SCC for the county's local, volunteer museums, and the fear is that, so far from the local authorities filling the gap, they will follow 'big brother's' example and reduce their support also. It is questionable whether the remaining staff of the County Archaeologist's department, with their additional duties, will be able to monitor effectively planning applications or developer-funded excavations. It appears that SCC's former Strategies for Heritage and the Countryside are simply to be abandoned.

The implication is that SCC sees a simplistic choice between increasing funding for social services and providing adequate resources to understand and protect the county's heritage, regardless of what heritage contributes to the quality of life. Surrey Archaeological Society is arguing strongly that protecting the social services and protecting our heritage should not be seen as incompatible when savings have to be found.

Have you a view on what is happening in Surrey? Let us know and we will publish your letter in the next newsletter.

Reprinted from the Spring 2006 Newsletter (27) of the Council for British Archaeology (South-East), with many thanks. The Bulletin will also publish any comments that SyAS members might care to make about this issue. Please note that the Surrey County Archaeological Unit remains as a viable contracting unit; at least it did at the time of going to press.

MAKING THE MOST OF THE MESOLITHIC

Rob Poulton

Professional, volunteer and student archaeologists, under the guidance of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) and Archaeoscape of Royal Holloway College, have been working together on one of the most significant Mesolithic excavations in the UK. North Park Farm Quarry Extension in Bletchingley is part of a sand quarry just south of the North Downs. The site was identified when evaluation revealed a buried land surface littered with evidence of flint-working, fires and cooking activities, which demonstrated repeated visits during the Mesolithic.

Hunter-gatherers have rarely left any visible trace on the landscape, so most evidence for Mesolithic society consists of isolated scatters of flint artefacts. The discoveries at North Park Farm provide a remarkable contrast and offer considerable opportunities to advance understanding of the chronology and character of the period. Excavation, which was preceded by intensive geophysical survey and environmental sampling, produced worked flints, hearths and other activity areas.

From the outset, public involvement and outreach work were central to the project. The excavation provided training for many students and welcomed volunteer

participation. SCAU has an Education Officer (supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund), and she arranged family learning days on site, and visits by schoolchildren. Good coverage by the local press and other media brought an almost overwhelming attendance to open days.

The Mesolithic has generally been regarded as a difficult period for outreach, but the success of North Park Farm has inspired the adoption of 'Hunter-Gatherers' as the core theme for heritage promotion in Surrey in 2006. SCAU will be working with Surrey museums, Surrey History Service and other heritage providers to explain the fascination of this remote and poorly understood period to as wide an audience as possible.

ASHTEAD COMMON: LOOKING AFTER OUR PAST

Sean O'Kelly

Ashtead Common is the result of hundreds of years of human influence. Examples include commoners grazing their livestock, the pollarding of oaks for forage or timber, digging clay for bricks or tiles and ploughing large areas for agriculture during the Second World War.

The 2000 or so ancient oak pollards have been created by this human activity over many centuries and are of international importance, so we are working hard to protect them. Some of this work is called halo release, which involves gradually opening up space around the ancient pollards, to allow more light in and encourage vigour. We are carrying out work annually to halo release the trees.

The Roman villa and tile works are also coming under the spotlight. Although the villa was excavated in the 1920s, and the clay pits and tile works in the 1960s, there are still many unanswered questions. Working in partnership with Surrey County Council, English Heritage and voluntary groups, the City of London is looking into a project to re-excavate some parts of the villa complex. With our knowledge of the Romano-British period growing all the time, a fresh look may unlock some of the secrets of this potentially unique villa complex.

Reprinted from the Spring/Summer 2006 Ashtead Common Newsletter (no 30), with many thanks.

MANORIAL DOCUMENTS REGISTER ONLINE

Nigel Saul

The Manorial Documents Register (MDR) maintained by The National Archives on behalf of the Master of the Rolls, is a unique finding aid assembling information about all known surviving manorial records wherever they may be found. Manorial records are a valuable source of information for researchers with a wide range of historical interests.

The sections of the MDR for Surrey and Middlesex have recently been revised and put online as the result of a collaborative project led by the Department of History, Royal Holloway College, University of London, and involving the Surrey History Centre, London Metropolitan Archives and The National Archives. The initiative has been generously funded by the Marc Fitch Fund. The section of the MDR for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight was similarly upgraded and put online some years ago. This means that the sections for no fewer than three contiguous southern counties can now be accessed by anyone from a networked computer terminal.

The MDR was established by Baldwin's government in 1926. For long it has existed only in the form of paper index slips arranged alphabetically manor by manor in drawers in the HMC (now TNA). Only limited searches by manor name could be made. Now, at least for the group of three southern counties, the register is readily available, and more extensive searches can be undertaken. It will be possible, for example, to make searches across whole counties for records of a particular type or date.

For all three counties, the surviving corpus of manorial records is widely scattered.

Changes in land ownership, the break-up of the monasteries, the concentration of property in the hands of particular families, and the families' subsequent extinction, have all led to dispersal across a wide range of archives. Only the MDR brings together information about location in one finding aid.

The sections of the MDR for the counties of Hampshire, Surrey and Middlesex (as well as Norfolk and Yorkshire) can be searched online via The National Archives website at <http://www.mdr.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr/>

First published in the Autumn 2005 Newsletter (44) of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, with many thanks.

A REIGATE MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN: A HORSE-DRAWN IRON TRAMWAY BY 1810

Paul W Sowan

The town of Reigate had to wait until July 4th 1849 for its own railway line and station (then called Reigate Town), on a branch from the Brighton line at what is now Redhill, to Guildford and Reading. If the powers conferred by an Act of Parliament in 1803 had been exercised to the full, Reigate would have had a railway (although horse-drawn and only for goods) about 45 years earlier than it did.

The World's Second and Third Public Railways

That Act authorised the world's third public railway to be made from the end of the Surrey Iron Railway (at Pitlake, close to Croydon's parish church) to Reigate, with a branch from Merstham to Godstone. Such a line, linking what were then east Surrey's two most important towns, should surely have been called the Croydon and Reigate Iron Railway. That it was not, is at least as much a puzzle as why the line as actually built was never completed beyond Merstham. And no less a puzzle than the intended location of the Reigate terminus, on the east side of Bell Street, and the choice of route thence from the actual terminus as built at Merstham. What was built, of course, was the Croydon, Merstham & Godstone Iron Railway (CMGIR) – a curious choice of name for a line with its apparently principal destination at Reigate.

The CMGIR was promoted by the proprietors of the earlier Surrey Iron Railway (SIR), with the important addition from 1803 of Hylton and William John Jolliffe, of Merstham. The SIR, authorised by an Act in 1801, had opened to traffic in 1803, and carried goods to and fro between Croydon and Wandsworth until 1846. It was the world's second public railway. The CMGIR. A legally distinct concern, although effectively an extension of the SIR, was the world's third public railway, and was opened to traffic, as far as Merstham, on 24th July 1805. The exact 200th anniversary was celebrated on 24th July 1805 by a group of Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society members walking the route from Coulsdon to Merstham. The CMGIR ceased operating as a public railway in 1838, on being purchased by the London & Brighton Railway; that company requiring part of its track for their new conventional steam-hauled Brighton trains, forerunners to our modern electric trains. The Brighton line services commenced in 1841, with what is now Redhill station (on a different site) serving Reigate a couple of miles to the west.

The Jolliffes and Their Work at Merstham

Hylton Jolliffe (1773-1843) had inherited the Merstham estate on his father William's death (by falling into his own cellar) in 1802, and his brother William John (1774-1835) had a large part in its management. William John Jolliffe seems to have been the driving force behind the re-industrialisation of Merstham from 1805 onwards. Having supported the Act authorising the CMGIR, he formed a partnership with Edward Banks (1769-1835) in 1807 to develop the chalk pits, limeworks and underground stone quarries at Quarry Dean. Amongst Jolliffe and Banks' investments in their new works were a half-mile drainage tunnel mad between 1807

and 1809 to drain the Upper Greensand beds at Quarry Dean, allowing them to drive their quarry tunnels below the water table. Unfortunately, this drainage adit evidently also diverted water previously supplying the local water mill, leading to litigation. An inclined plane (which seems to have operated in a slope-shaft communicating with the underground quarry) and a stationary steam winding engine were installed by 1811. Merstham was also served by the Croydon & Reigate Turnpike from 1808, with their support. Among the partnership's early contracts was the building of Croydon's second town hall (demolished in one of Croydon's earlier re-development schemes in the 1890s). completed using lime and stone from Merstham, in 1808. They went on to become a nationally important civil engineering partnership, building, amongst other works, five London bridges, Dartmoor Prison, Sheerness Dockyard, and even Howth Harbour in Dublin and work at Heligoland off the German coast, although it should not be thought that Merstham Stone or lime went into all those works, as many other supplies of building materials were drawn upon. W. J. Jolliffe in 1823 supported the formation of the General Steam Navigation Company.

To revert to 1805, the Jolliffes may well have seen a steeply increased demand for hydraulic or greystone lime for military works (we were at war with France), especially harbours, as an opportunity to exploit their estate's mineral resources (the stone quarries had been of great importance in the Middle Ages). Indeed, at one stage, the SIR and CMGIR were seen as the first part of a secure inland route for the transfer of military stores between London and Portsmouth, avoiding the enemy's attentions in the English Channel. The military need for a London-Portsmouth railway via Reigate was diminished by victory over the French at Trafalgar on the 21st October 1805.

The Reigate and Godstone Lines

That part of the CMGIR that was completed had cost more than estimated. The short, simple answer to the question why the line was never completed to Reigate is that the company ran out of cash. It had cost more to build per mile than the SIR, as it included major earthworks at Chipstead valley (a massive embankment and overbridge) and Hooley (a two mile cutting). Immediately beyond Merstham, a second large and expensive cutting had been specified.

Where the Godstone and Reigate termini were to have been can be seen from the CMGIR's deposited plan at the Surrey History Centre in Woking. That at Godstone was to have been near Ivy Mill, south-west of Godstone Green, and the wrong side of the village and almost a mile and a half short of the stone quarries and chalk pits at Godstone Hill. A Bell Street terminus at Reigate, similarly, would hardly have served the quarries and limeworks at Reigate Hill very conveniently. In fact, so far as the deposited plans can be interpreted, it appears that the CMGIR, completed, was to have avoided any other works that might have competed with Jolliffe and Banks' at Merstham. It would have been better sited for fullers earth traffic from Nutfield and Redstone Hill, and for silver sand from Godstone and Reigate. Jolliffe and Banks had no interest in those minerals.

Perhaps Godstone was included in the railway company's name to attract potential shareholders, and perhaps Reigate was omitted on account of Jolliffes' less than harmonious relations with landowners and occupiers in that direction. William Jolliffe (father of Hylton and W.J.), sometime MP for Petersfield, had been embroiled in legal disputes with his neighbours during the last 10 years of the 18th century, as can be seen from several documents listed in the British Library's Catalogue.

A simulated length of CMGIR track can be seen (with a misleading label) on display in the Merstham village garden, opposite The Feathers.

First published in the August 2005 Bulletin (no 82) of the Holmesdale Natural History Club, with many thanks.

EARLY CRICKET IN STREATHAM

John W Brown

My main area of interest in local history relates to Streatham, where my studies to date have revealed that the earliest reference to the game within its bounds is to a match played on the *White Lion fields at Streatham* on Friday July 9th 1736. This venue was probably located near the White Lion public house, which survives today on Streatham High Road, although subsequently having been rebuilt. Although cricket was a popular pastime in Streatham during the 18th century, Streatham Cricket Club cannot claim the same antiquity as its near neighbour in Mitcham, having been founded at the Horse and Groom pub on Monday May 5th 1806. At that time the club was limited to forty members who each paid an annual subscription of five guineas, thus ensuring that the exclusivity of the group would be limited to the gentry who could afford the membership fee.

On Tuesday January 27th 1807, a meeting was held at the London Tavern to revise the rules of the club and iron out some problems which appear to have occurred during its first season. It would seem that some of the players had been coming late to the crease, as it was decided that those members attending the game after *half-past three o'clock by the President's Watch, shall forfeit Half a Crown*.

Other members appear to have adopted a colourful presence before the wicket, leading to the introduction of Rule 15, which states that *Any Gentleman playing in coloured Jackets, Breeches, or Pantaloons, shall be fined Half a Crown; Nankeen or White may be worn at pleasure*.

To encourage each player to give of their best, the club decided that each member on the losing side should pay two shillings into the hands of the Secretary for every game lost. No mention is made as to what purpose the money accruing from fines should be put, but needless to say the preparation of the pitch and the refreshment of the players would have been considered worthy causes.

For almost eighty years the club played their home fixtures on Streatham Common, where the wicket was roped off to protect the surface of the pitch from the public. The club subsequently moved to their own ground, which occupied a site now covered by Gracefield Gardens, named to commemorate the great cricketer W G Grace, who played there on a number of occasions at the end of the 19th century.

First published in the March 2006 Bulletin (no 157) of the Merton Historical Society, with many thanks.

HARE LANES AND HORSE STUDS

The various 'Hare Lanes' and similar road names might possibly have an ancient origin. In the time of King Alfred, a system of *burhs*, or fortified places of refuge and garrison, were set up to protect the people of Wessex from Viking attacks. The origin of these road names may be in the word '*here*' (or other spellings of the same), meaning 'army'. Did Alfred also set up routeways to enable his armies to move swiftly when the Vikings attacked?

There are also a number of places in Surrey and the surrounding counties which might just have been horse studs – Alfred was keen to develop a cavalry response to Danish raids, and is known to have favoured a horse breeding programme to develop a fast, but strong, cavalry breed. Presumably, these horse studs would have been fairly close to the *burhs* and military roads.

Some WEA students at Dorking are starting a project to try and trace place names with 'hare' and 'horse' elements, and to map these. It may be that we can discern a pattern of routes and sites by doing this, allowing us to concentrate further research on the ones that seem to have some antiquity and relationship to the *burhs*. If you would like to join in this project and have a little time to spend visiting Record Offices or Local History Centre, please contact Julie Wileman at julzwileman@hotmail.com

First published in the February 2006 Newsletter (no 97) of the Kingston-upon-Thames Archaeological Society, with many thanks.

REIGATE CAVE DAYS 2006

WEALDEN CAVE AND MINE SOCIETY

There will be guided tours of the Barons' Cave at Reigate Castle, and the Tunnel Road (east and west) silver-sand mines on the following Saturdays in 2006, 10am to 4 pm:

May 13th

June 17th

July 15th

September 19th

A charge is made for admission to the guided tours.

Further information from Malcolm Tadd, Tel: 01737 823456.

SYMPOSIUM

ARCHAEOLOGY FOR SPACE

The British Interplanetary Society

10th May 2006, 9.30 am to 5.00 p.m.

27/29 South Lambeth Road, London

This event will address a number of "space age" archaeological approaches, both on the Earth and more speculatively on other planets within the solar system.

Provisional Programme:

Will ET Write or Radiate: Interstellar Messages in a Bottle

Dr Christopher Rose, Rutgers University

Planetary SETI

Dr Horace Crater, University of Tennessee Space Institute

Conserving Space Heritage: The Case of Tranquility Base

Thomas G. Fewer

Detecting and Interpreting Patterns of Possible Intelligent Activity in Optical Imagery

Mark J. Carlotto

If you wish to attend register online at www.bis-spaceflight.com, then go to events.

Web page: <http://bis-spaceflight.com>

Tel: 020 7735 3160 Fax: 020 7820 1504 Email: mail@bis-spaceflight.com

Website: www.bis-spaceflight.com

No, I don't know what it's all about, either.

TRAINING EXCAVATION

SYNDALE, Stone Chapel Field

Kent Archaeological Field School.

July 1st – 16th 2006

The site of the lost Roman town of *Durolevum* is now established at Syndale, near Faversham. The town appears in the Antonine Itinerary, but its location was later forgotten, until it was re-discovered and confirmed as the site of the town by the

activities of the Kent Archaeological Field School. Previous work by KAFS has revealed a substantial settlement of Roman buildings with a plethora of Roman artefacts: coins, metal tools and pottery. This year two weeks will be spent excavating and recording a Roman temple enclosure, buildings and associated features. Beginners are welcome on the Monday to Friday courses, with the option to continue at the weekend. Experienced participants may book the days they wish.

Topics taught each day are:

Monday: Why dig?

Tuesday: Excavation techniques

Wednesday: Site Survey

Thursday: Archaeological Recording

Friday: Small Finds Recording.

Fee for non KAFS members: £35 per day.

Further details may be seen on the website www.kafs.co.uk; tel. 01795 532548 or write to: KAFS, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP.

COURSES

KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

Courses and trips on practical archaeology for anyone interested in archaeology and related disciplines. Previous knowledge or experience are unnecessary, beginners are welcome. Courses are held at the Kent Archaeological Field School, located in a converted oast house and barn at Faversham.

ROMAN ROADS IN KENT

May Bank Holiday April 29th to May 1st

Help locate, survey and excavate part of the Roman road from Richborough. A practical 3-day course. Fee for non members £105.

HOW TO IDENTIFY AND MAKE PREHISTORIC FLINTS

May 6th and 7th

A course on how to identify Prehistoric flint and stone, and how to make stone tools. On Sunday there will be a practical exercise in field walking for lithics and flint knapping.

Fee for 2-day course £70.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

May 13th & 14th

A course on the theory and practice of 'geophizz' on an archaeological site.

Fee for 2-day course £70.

Further details may be seen on the website www.kafs.co.uk Tel: 01795 532548 or write to: KAFS, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP.

PUBLICATION

"EWHURST HOUSES AND PEOPLE" by Janet Balchin

Ewhurst Historical Society 2006. ISBN 9525828 2 1

"Ewhurst Houses and People" delves into the history of individual houses in the parish and the lives of some of the people who lived in them put into context by a wide-ranging introduction. The publication is excellently illustrated with old postcards, drawings and photographs, old and new. By devoting individual sections to the different areas that make up the parish, it provides an insight into the development of

the parish since medieval times and makes fascinating reading for residents and visitors alike.

The lavishness and romanticism of the Victorian period, which led to the colonisation of the southern slopes of Pitch Hill, is contrasted with the smaller timber-framed dwellings in the hamlets of Ewhurst Green and Ellens Green and in the village itself. The descriptions provide a wealth of architectural detail and chart the ways in which changing fashions bought improvements to houses both high and lowly. This is reflected in the accounts and anecdotes of those who lived in the houses and brings the communities alive.

The names of our Surrey villages are so familiar to us – Chiddingfold, Shere, Gomshall, Shamley Green, Cranleigh – and we tend, without thinking, to characterise them all as ‘typical’ Surrey villages. In fact each is different, and the Society is to be congratulated on bringing together the various strands to paint a vivid picture of Ewhurst, its distinctiveness, its buildings and those who lived in them.

The narrative conceals the immense amount of research undertaken; the introduction provides useful information on sources and the brief history provides tantalising avenues for further work to untangle the complicated manorial holdings.

“Ewhurst Houses and People” is a valuable contribution to the history of the community as it enters the 21st century, and members of the Ewhurst Historical Society are to be congratulated on this new publication.

Audrey Monk

EDITOR'S NOTES

First, apologies are due those contributors to the last Bulletin that were not acknowledged. The obituary of John Wymer was written by Peter Harp and David Bird prepared the notes on the activities of the Roman Studies Group. The delay in the issue getting to members was wholly my fault, due to unforeseen personal matters. The biggest howler was in the caption to the front page photograph; Miss Heath of Albury is seated far right, not left.

Lastly, can I again ask that submitted copy does not include embedded pictures, especially those in colour. I only have a wee laptop and am not on broadband – sometimes it can take hours for these to download. All pictures should be submitted separately, either in hard copy, disc or CD. Thank you.

LECTURE MEETINGS

8th May

“Temples, Shrines and Offerings – Evidence from West Surrey for religion in the Roman Period” by David Graham to the Guildford Archaeology and History Group at St Nicolas Church Hall, Guildford at 7.30 pm.

9th May

“London’s Tudor and Stuart Playhouses” by Simon Blatherwick to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at 106 The Cut, Co-operative housing almost opposite the Old Vic at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

9th May

“The Abinger Watercress Story” by Barrie Arminson to the Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room, Westcott at 8 pm.

11th May

“Roman Sites in the Middle Thames Valley” by Steve Ford to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Mayo Hall, United Reformed Church at the corner of Eden Street and Union Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

12th May

“Excavations at Azokh Cave, Nagorno Karabagh” by Dr Nora Maloney, Institute of Archaeology (followed by AGM) to the Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Non-members welcome but a donation requested.

15th May

AGM and “Marianne North” by Laura Ponsonby to the Richmond Local History Society at the Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm; Visitors welcome £1.

16th May

“A History of the English Seaside” by Hester Davenport to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £1.

17th May

“Post-Medieval Burial Grounds in London” by Natasha Powers to the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society at the Museum of London at 6.30 pm.

17th May

“Restoring Railways” by John Webb to the Clapham Society at Clapham Manor Primary School, Belmont Road, SW4 at 8 pm.

19th May

“Civil Engineering of the Royal Dockyards” by Edward Sargeant to GLIAS in Lecture Theatre 2, John Vane Building, The Medical School, Charterhouse Square, EC1.

19th May

“Selborne and Gilbert White” by Gwen Hoad to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society at the Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

20th May

“Sayes Court, Addlestone – A History” by David Barker (preceded by a short AGM) to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at St Peter’s Church Hall, Hersham at 3 pm. Visitors £1.

23rd May

“Arthur Balfour and Andrew Bonar Law: two contrasting lives” by Professor Quincy Adams of Texas A&M University to the West Surrey Branch of the Historical Association in the Friends Meeting House, North Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

25th May

“Country Ways: Living on the Duke’s Estate” by Ivan Fear to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8pm.

5th June

“History of the Royal Navy 1815-1914” by Don Evans to the Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th June

“South Streatham-Past and Present” by John Brown to the Streatham Society Local History Group at Woodlawns Centre, 16 Leigham Court Road at 8pm.

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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 12th May for the June issue.

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