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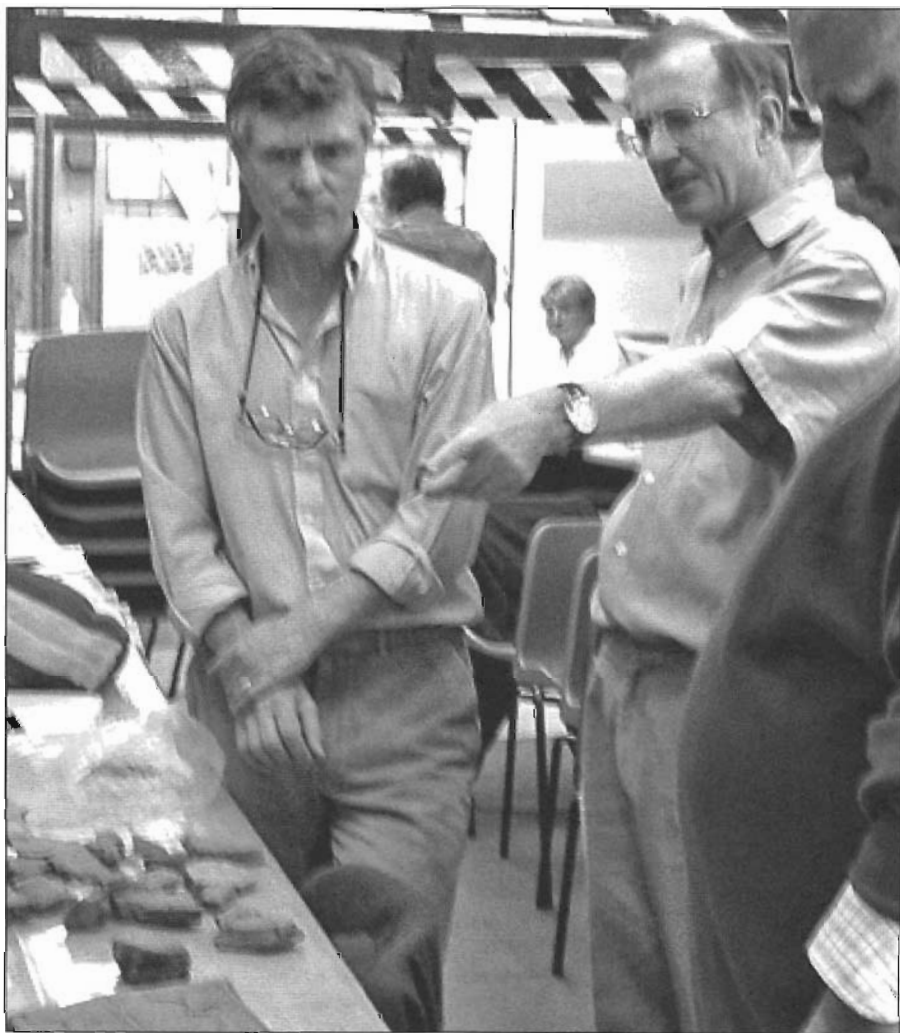
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ROMAN TILE WORKSHOP

David Bird and Peter Warry discussing some examples

THANK YOU

Sue and John Janaway

We would like to thank everyone in the Society for their kindness and sympathy following the death of our son Chris. We have been overwhelmed with letters and cards, which have greatly helped us to try to come to terms with our loss. We hope to have the opportunity to thank some of you personally when you next visit Castle Arch.

FARNHAM HEATH (TILFORD WOODS): A SECTION THROUGH THE PARISH BOUNDARY

David Graham

In 2002 the RSPB purchased the Tilford Woods – a 163ha conifer plantation, in three blocks, situated about 3.5km south-east of Farnham. The intention was to restore the area, now renamed the Farnham Heath, to its former state as a Greensand heathland, by clearing the majority of the conifers from the site. Before tree felling commenced the authors undertook a rapid historic landscape survey at the request of the RSPB. This recorded, among other sites, several Mesolithic scatters, a lime kiln, a number of Second World War features, including a spigot mortar base, and the well-preserved parish boundary bank. This marks the boundary between Frensham and Tilford and runs in a straight line parallel to and slightly inside, the RSPB property boundary on the east side of Old Frensham Road.

The parish boundary bank is c2m wide at the base and 0.6m high and is flanked on either side by 1.5m wide, still discernable, ditches. The line of the boundary is in all probability medieval but it is unlikely that the bank is of that date and more likely that it is either Tudor or late 18th century in origin. As the pine trees in this section of the property were due to be felled towards the end of 2006/early 2007 and it was decided to take the opportunity to cut and record a section across the bank, which was at risk of being damaged by the forestry contractors' heavy machinery.



Cross-section through the bank; the turf wall is clearly visible on the right hand side

A team of volunteers from the RSPB, under the direction of the author, spent a morning in October 2006 cutting a section across the bank at SU 8540 4340. The section clearly showed that the bank had sealed a buried soil level, with the remains of a possible marker peg showing more or less centrally – perhaps relict from laying out the boundary. The bank itself was contained on either side by two turf walls, which retained the loose grey sand fill that comprised the bulk of the earthwork (see photograph). The two ditches showed in section and proved to be c0.6m deep from the original ground surface. No doubt the bulk of the material in the bank derived from this source.

Soil samples were collected from the buried soil level and a preliminary examination by Royal Holloway confirmed the presence of pollen. However, given the uncertainty as to the date of construction of the bank, the RSPB did not feel that the cost of a full pollen analysis was justified. No further work is therefore proposed and a recent inspection shows that the greater part of the bank has survived the forestry works.

THE CROYDON CANAL COMPANY'S TRAMWAY c1811-1836: HORSE-DRAWN OR ROPE-HAULED?

Paul W Sowan

Tamworth Road

Tamworth Road, Croydon, was developed on the alignment of the Croydon Canal Company's tramway, linking the canal's terminal basin (straddling Station Road and the sites of what are now the West Croydon bus and railway stations) with the end-on junction of the Surrey Iron Railway (SIR) (1803-46) and the Croydon, Merstham & Godstone Iron Railway (CMGR) (1805-1836) at Pitlake, more or less the modern Reeves Corner near Croydon's parish church and Old Palace. After the canal closed in 1836, the route appears to have become a road, described as 'Up the hill' or 'Up the new road' in the *New valuation of Croydon Parish* in 1839, and Tamworth Road in Roberts' *Plan of the town of Croydon* in 1847, by which time a handful of buildings is shown in the area of Drayton Road, on the north side. In 1867 it was listed by Latham as a public road.

It is perhaps significant that the 'chief office, show-room, stables, etc' of Messrs Chapman & Sons were, in 1898, at 88 Tamworth Road 'with railway sidings' and that this firm was 'started in 1838 by Mr Steer, and taken over by Mr T.G. Chapman (grandfather of the present members of the firm) in 1850' the business was in 1898 run by Mr A.T. Chapman 'who entered it 12 years ago, and by the age of 16 had its entire management, being now aged 24'. A fore-runner of Chapmans' business may, at the least, have been established here on account of one or other of the tramways. By 1848 a British Boys' School had been established at Tamworth Road.

Tamworth Road is neither perfectly straight, nor does it have a uniform gradient up the slope from the flat ground of the Wandle gravels at Old Town to the river terrace levels at North End and London Road.

The Croydon Canal and its tramway

Whilst it is known (Priestley, 1831) that the Croydon Canal Company had a tramway link to that town's two horse-drawn 'main line' tramways, the Surrey Iron Railway from Wandsworth (opened in 1803) and the Croydon, Merstham & Godstone Iron Railway to Merstham (opened in 1805), its exact nature has been unclear. Amongst the few recorded pieces of information is Anderson's description (1898) of arrangements at the canal's Croydon terminus:

A large basin of water, forming its head, occupied the site on which West Croydon Railway Station now stands. An iron tram, a pioneer of the Railway system, communicated between Merstham and this canal head, the trucks being hauled by

windlass up a short incline, now represented by Tamworth Road, on to the landing stage; when their contents of stone, lime, fuller's earth, or timber, being shot into barges, were thence conveyed by way of South Norwood, Penge Common, Sydenham, Forest Wood and New Cross to Deptford and the barges returned to Croydon laden with coal.

John Corbet Anderson (1827-1907) was born in London and, after working for a while as an artist or illustrator in Liverpool, settled in Croydon in 1852 where, for the rest of his life, he became known as one of the town's leading historians, with a number of important published books to his credit. As the canal had closed when Anderson was only about nine years old, and some sixteen years before he reached the town, this is fairly clearly not based on first-hand observation, but most probably gleaned in conversations with older residents.

The Croydon Canal Company was authorised to build a canal from a junction with the Grand Surrey Canal near Deptford Dockyard to a terminal basin and wharf at Croydon, close to the present West Croydon station. Three Acts of Parliament in all were required for the authorisation and completion of the canal, the principal act of 1801 (41 George III, Cap. 127, Royal Assent 27th June 1801) being followed by a second in 1808 (48 George III, Cap. 18, Royal Assent 14th April 1808), and a third (after the canal had in fact been opened to traffic in 1809) in 1811 (51 George III, Cap. 11, Royal Assent 4th April 1811).

The canal is known to have opened for traffic to and from Croydon on 22nd October 1809, but as the 1911 Act implies, it was not at that date completed in all its details. The said Act recites it to be *'An Act for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the Croydon Canal, to raise money to complete the said Canal and Works, and for amending the former Acts relative thereto.'* It is stated that in consequence of the high prices of the land required for the canal and reservoirs, and the expenditure in the necessary erection of wharfs, warehouses etc, the company have incurred a debt of £25,700. It further states that for the purpose of constructing the reservoirs, bridges, and other additional works, they will require the sum of £27,343; and for the discharging of their debts and completing the canal and works, the further sum of £50,385. This act, therefore, authorises them to raise these by granting annuities, with benefit of survivorship, if required, for the works above-mentioned, and to pay off the mortgage debt of £29,615.

Whether or not the tramway had already been laid by 1809, or whether it was one of the 'additional works', is not clear. There have been suggestions that it did not come into use until 1811. It would have been useful for coal deliveries (downhill) to the Old Town area and (via CMGR) to the limeworks at Haling Downs (South Croydon) and Merstham, and even more so for northbound traffic (stone, lime, fuller's earth, etc) from the Merstham district.

The route and nature of the tramway

There is little doubt about the route's starting and finishing points, and (from Roberts' and the Ordnance Survey's plans) overall gradient of the Canal Company's tramway. The rectangular canal basin extended (according to John Gent) from about the middle of the present West Croydon station across Station Road to the modern bus station. The highest point reached by the tramway, at an altitude of about 171 feet above sea-level, was about the north end of North End. The Pitlake end, slightly beyond the western end of Tamworth Road, was at about 144 feet above sea-level. The distance between these points (from Roberts' plan) is of the order of 27 chains (1,782 feet) implying an overall gradient of about 1 in 66. However, Tamworth Road is only very gently inclined from Reeves Corner to Drayton Road, and steepens significantly only thence to North End. Thus the actual maximum gradient seems likely to be significantly more than 1 in 66, too steep for a horse hauling wagons of

stone. Bayliss (1985) noted that the average gradient for the SIR was 1 in 324 (with a maximum of 1 in 144), and the average for the CMGIR was 1 in 120.

Anderson's statement that the tramway was about 'three-eighths of a mile' long is difficult to reconcile with his description of the windlass-worked incline as 'short', which one might think an inappropriate description for the stated length. His description of the winding device as a windlass, also, is a puzzle. A windlass is distinguished (*Oxford English Dictionary*) from a capstan by having a horizontal axis, and presumably would be much more easily turned by men than by horses! But it is difficult to imagine that man-power was used to haul trucks of stone up Tamworth Road by turning a vertically positioned wheel, or indeed even a capstan. Another problem is posed by the two bends in Tamworth Road (near the top, and a little above Frith Road) which would have been awkward for cable haulage.

The best guess concerning the hauling arrangements is, perhaps, a horse-worked whim standing at the north end of North End, and a straight cable-worked incline up the steepest part of the tramway route, with a bottom station somewhere near Frith Road. That would imply perhaps a 234 yard long incline at 1 in 28, with conventional horse traction from the canal basin to North End and from Frith Road to Pittlake.

Interchange of traffic with the CMGIR

There is evidence to suggest that the Croydon Canal, and thus its tramway, competed directly with the SIR for traffic northbound from the CMGIR's Croydon terminus. Priestley (1831) described the principal object of the canal as the supply of Croydon and its vicinity with coal, deals and general merchandise, and the export of agricultural produce, chalk, fire-stone, fuller's earth, etc to London.' And the CMGIR likewise was for 'the transit to London of the heavy minerals and other produce found in the vicinity of its southern end, which is effected by its connection with the Surrey Iron Railway, and the Croydon Canal.'

Coal, by coast-wise shipping from north-east England, would more conveniently have been brought to Croydon via the Surrey Docks, and the Grand Surrey and Croydon Canals then taking it up-river to Wandsworth and thence by the SIR. Once at Croydon, much of the demand for coal would have been at the Old Palace (where hot water was required for the works), the town's first gasworks at Overton's Yard (from the 1820s), the adjoining brewery, and other concerns. If wagons could run through from the Canal Company's tramway a short distance over the CMGIR metals, delivery virtually direct to the Palace, gasworks and brewery would have been possible. There may even have been sidings.

Chalk, presumably from the white chalk pit at Haling Downs and the grey chalk pit (for hydraulic building lime) at Merstham; fire-stone (from underground quarries at Merstham), and fullers' earth (from mines or opencasts at Nutfield) were all brought up on the CMGIR, the southern terminus of which was indeed at the chalk pits and stone-quarries there.

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GRAVEYARD WALKER

Peter Harp

My attention was first drawn to 'Graveyard' Walker while reading, about ten years ago, John Claudius Loudon's *On the Laying Out, Planting, and Managing of CEMETERIES and on the Improvement of Churchyards* (1843). Loudon's book is particularly concerned with the venting of "mephitic gas" produced by the decomposition of human remains, but also contains much interesting forensic detail such as "*the face of a dead body deposited in the free soil is generally destroyed in three or four months, but the thorax and abdomen undergo very little change, except in colour, till the fourth month*" (p3), which is a case of the early interaction of archaeology and forensics. The last part of the muscular fibre to decay is the upper thigh, which can survive for five years, although a body was generally regarded as unfit for dissection (& therefore unprofitable for bodysnatching) after eight or nine weeks. Loudon, was a prodigious writer and editor, and is probably best known for his *Encyclopaedia of Gardening* (1822) and *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture* (1833), and his life and the personal adversities he faced make for an extremely interesting story, but I want to consider here (briefly) the life & books of George Alfred Walker, a 19th sanitary reformer, whose name should really be mentioned in the same breath as Joseph Bazalgette and Edwin Chadwick. Loudon's interest with mephitic gas was partly the consequence of burials taking place not directly into the earth, but in tombs and vaults (to thwart bodysnatchers) – Walker's similar concerns were connected with excessive rates of urban burials and the production of injurious "miasma". Walker's miasmatic theories on the origin of disease by noxious gases and smells can be compared to the reasoning behind Bazalgette's sewer construction, the primary purpose of which was to remove the disease-causing smell of effluent pouring into the Thames, the subsequent improvement in drinking water quality through removing sources of contamination being a fortuitous result.

George Alfred Walker was born in Nottingham on 27th February 1807 and was deeply affected as a young man by the sight of the gruesome disturbance to the recently interred caused by incapacity in his local graveyard. He subsequently moved to London embarking on a medical career becoming, in 1829, a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, and, in 1831, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons (RCS). His practice was just round the corner from the RCS, at 101 Drury Lane, and the walk of a few hundred yards between his house and the College passed half a dozen of London's most foul graveyards and burial grounds. With the massive rise in urban population in the early C19th the London burial grounds, even with extra capacity from using parcels of land every few hundred yards, were utterly unable to cope with the number of interments. The most infamous, but by no means atypical, of these "*plague spots*" were the Green Ground in Portugal Street, where Dickens 'buried' Nemo in *Bleak House*, (now under the London School of Economics (LSE) bookshop), and Enon Chapel, a Baptist chapel that financially undercut the burial fees charged by the local parish churches (while the minister of Enon, Mr W Howse, charged 15s for a burial, St. Clement Dane's nearby was charging £1 17s 2d for adults and £1 10s 2d for children). Howse managed in less than 20 years to bury about 11,000 bodies under the chapel floorboards in a cellar measuring only 29 by

59 feet, with sufficient headroom for six coffins to be stacked on top of each other, (by expedient use of a hole into the underlying sewer and another into the adjoining kitchen belonging to the minister). This latter chapel became notorious, like many other chapels and churches with crypt burials under loose fitting floorboards, for the stench, insects issuing up through the boards ("*insects, something similar to a bug in shape and appearance, only with wings ... hundreds of them flying about the chapel ... proceeded from the dead bodies underneath*") (Parliamentary Papers, 1842)), and outbreaks of disease which occurred to the worshippers above (and in Enon Chapel, a Sunday School as well was held inches over the crypt). In 1967, while building the LSE's St. Clement's Building a large quantity of bones were uncovered, despite Walker paying for many of the remains to be reburied at Norwood Cemetery in 1846-7. After Enon Chapel was closed the building was subsequently used for tea-dances, provoking the famous cartoon published in *Sanatory Progress* (1850) of couples obliviously dancing on floorboards resting on mouldering coffins.

Walker had spent 1836 studying medicine in Paris, and was impressed by the French metropolitan cemeteries, particularly Père Lachaise (begun 1804), which were built as a consequence of the Decree of 23 Prairial, Year XII (12 June 1804) which prohibited the burial of the dead in churches and towns. He appears to have been further inspired by the book *Exposition of the Dangers of Interment in Cities* (New York, 1823) by John Snart and Felix Pascalis, and Scipione Piattoli's *On the Dangers of Interment* (1774) – a work that he leans on heavily in the first part of his own book which he published in 1839: *Gatherings from Graveyards, Particularly those of London, With a concise History of the modes of Interment among different Nations from the earliest periods and a detail of dangerous and fatal results produced by the unwise & revolting custom of inhuming the dead in the midst of the living* in which he calls for the removal of "THE PESTIFEROUS EXHALATIONS OF THE DEAD".

The first half of *Gatherings* is a history of interment & burial legislation, concentrating on the Romans and the French. He chronicles the Roman laws forbidding urban burial, the gradual erosion of these statutes, and the increasing occurrence of both urban burials and burials within buildings, whether crypt burials or intramural. The second half of the book, which is more readable, is a detailed account of the burial grounds and crypts within London, and records, in the most graphic language, the unsanitary condition of these burying places. Walker particularly concentrates on the injurious effects of the mephitic gas or miasma and effluvia produced by the burials, and instances numerous examples of gravediggers and mourners overcome by the gas, worshippers affected while in the church buildings above, and the re-use of graves, often after only a few weeks, with the utter disregard for the dignity of the remains exhumed to make room for more recent burials. The more you were prepared to pay, the deeper you could be buried, and so the longer your chances of being undisturbed. Walker based his theories on the noxious miasmatic burial gases on his own observations together with the experiments of Dr Hagenot of the University of Montpellier in the early C18th and Dr John Armstrong in the 1820s. The following quotations give a flavour of the tone of the book:

"The effluvia from this ground, at certain periods, are so offensive, that persons living in the back of Clement's Lane are compelled to keep their windows closed; the walls even of the ground which adjoins the yards of those houses, are frequently seen reeking with fluid, which diffuses a most offensive smell" (*Gatherings*, p152)

"In making a grave, a body, partly decomposed, was dug up, and placed on the surface, at the side, slightly covered with earth; a mourner stepped upon it, – the loosened skin peeled off, he slipped forward, and had nearly fallen into the grave" (*Gatherings*, p202)

In discussing the Cross Bones burial ground connected to St Saviour's Church in Southwark, Walker reports that a gentleman "*admitted that it really was too bad to*

bury within eighteen inches of the surface, in such a crowded neighbourhood" (*Gatherings*, p178). Walker's public campaign to close the metropolitan burial grounds and halt crypt and intramural burial was promulgated through a series of his publications: *Interment and Disinterment or, a further exposition of the practices pursued in the metropolitan places of sepulture, and the results as affecting the health of the living. In a series of letters to the Editor of the Morning Herald* (1843), *Burial Ground Incendiarism: The last fire at the Bone-House in the Spa-Fields Golgotha, or the minute anatomy of Grave-digging in London* (1846), and *A Series of Lectures on the Actual Conditions of Metropolitan Graveyards* (1847). In 1845 he established the National Society for the Abolition of Burials in Towns, while the sensation caused by *Gatherings* had led to his giving evidence to the *Report of the Select Committee on the Health of Towns* (1840) and in 1842 to the *Report of the Select Committee on Improvement of the Health of Towns on the Effect of Interment in Towns*. This led on to Edwin Chadwick's classic 1843 *Supplementary Report on the result of a Special Enquiry into the Practice of Interment in Towns* – which, although the *Health of Towns* (1840) and Chadwick's 1842 *Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain* have both been reprinted, has sadly not been reprinted since its original publication. The eventual results of this campaign, despite some prevarication by the Home Secretary, Sir James Graham, but helped by concern over recent cholera outbreaks, were the Metropolitan Interment Act (1850) and the Burial Acts of 1852 and 1853. By outlawing intramural burial and closing the inner-city burial grounds, this legislation gave a massive boost to the great suburban cemeteries, such as London's Kensal Green, Highgate, Abney Park and Brookwood, although it also encouraged in many instances their management to be transferred from private cemetery companies to burial boards. Walker's campaign then seems to have had further influence in America, apparently inspiring Lucius Manlius Sargent's two-volume *Dealings with the Dead* (1856) written anonymously "by a Sexton of the Old School".

Although Walker's public reputation was based on burial reform, his interest in miasma also influenced his medical practice, where he pioneered the medicinal use of vapour – possibly inspired by the large number of Turkish baths in the Covent Garden area. He appears to have been involved with the first medicinal warm vapour baths in London at 11 St James's Place, where he lived from 1847-53. These baths appear to have been established in 1844 by Walker with Frederick Mahomed, a physician and son of Deen Mahomed, a Turkish bath keeper who lived there from 1831–5. Walker's medical publications include: *The Warm Vapour Cure, A Practical Chart of Diseases of the Skin* and *A treatise on the cure of ulcers by fumigation*. In 1855 Walker retired to Merioneth, where he died on 6 July 1884, and was buried at the Quaker burial-ground near Tywyn, Merioneth. At the time of his death he was writing his (unpublished) memoirs: *Grave reminiscences: some experiences of a sanitary reformer*.

Gatherings went on to act as the inspiration for several other books. My own copy belonged to, and is signed by, Isabella M Holmes who, as Mrs Basil Holmes, wrote *The London Burial Grounds* (1896). This is a fuller, but less grisly, account of the burial grounds in London, but is quite humorous as it recounts Isabella Holmes' escapades in climbing fences (presumably in full crinoline) to gain access to the burial grounds which were increasingly neglected and boarded-up. Holmes was instrumental in persuading the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association to preserve many of these almost forgotten burial grounds as green public spaces, although others are now under roads or car-parks. The most recent book on this subject is *Necropolis: London and its Dead* by Catharine Arnold (2006). Original editions of *Gatherings*, and Holmes' *London Burial Grounds*, currently sell for around £150-250, although *Gatherings* was reprinted in 1971, and again in 2003. Apart from those texts

mentioned above, further interesting reading is provided by: John Simon's *English Sanitary Institutions* (1890), Davies' *The Law of Burial, Cremation and Exhumation* (1956) and Jupp & Howarth's (eds.) *The Changing Face of Death* (1997). Two websites are also worth looking at, firstly, "The London Burial Grounds" follows Holmes' footsteps in hunting out the locations of the old London burial ground sites and contains numerous maps and pictures (www.doubleo.fsnet.co.uk/bgpage1.htm), while another good website which is more concerned with the big cemeteries such as Kensal Green can be seen at londoncemeteries.co.uk. Whereas Walker covered in detail 47 of the London burial grounds, Holmes is rather better for those south of the river in the historic county of Surrey.

Finally, two interesting facts which very tenuously link some of the protagonists in this account of sanitary reform: firstly, John Claudius Loudon's last years were blighted by his having his right arm broken at a Turkish bath in 1821, and secondly, two possible relatives of Sir Joseph Bazalgette, the brothers Peter and Charles Balsalgette, were killed by "miasmatic" gas from a grave in Montpellier in August 1744.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

HAND-HELD GPS UNITS: IMPROVING THEIR ACCURACY

Geoff Stonehouse

The Society holds eight Garmin e-Trex GPS units whose inaccuracy in locating positions is too great for most, if not all, archaeological purposes. As Tools Officer my attention has been drawn to a note by the Dartmoor Tinworking Research Group (DTRG).

In short they have found that the instruments should be used to report position in latitude and longitude and then converted to National Grid Coordinates using a download from: <http://www.qgsl.com/software/download/php>

The reason proposed is that the instruments initially measure position in latitude and longitude with a random error due to instrumental limitations and variations in reception conditions but they then convert it into National Grid Coordinates inaccurately. The additional inaccuracy varies with latitude from about 110 metres in southern England to about 215 metres in the north.

As a further check, they say, the accurate positions of all OS Trig Points are available from: <http://www.36haroldstreet.freeseerve.co.uk/trigpoints.htm>

I am indebted to Mike Rubra for drawing my attention to DTRG's note and to Dr Bruce and Mr Radcliffe of DTRG' for permission to relay their findings.

Any comments anyone?

WHERE'S THE AUGUR?

Our soil-sampling augur has been missing for some time. If anyone knows where it is please tell Geoff Stonehouse (01483 283885) or Pauline Hulse (01483 282917).

DO YOU HAVE ARTEFACTS IN YOUR ATTIC OR POTTERY UNDER YOUR PATIO?

Margaret Broomfield

The title isn't as daft as it sounds!

The Artefacts & Archives Research Group (AARG) have taken on the task of publishing previously unpublished archives in Surrey. Locating some of these

archives has involved us looking in attics, sheds, garages, greenhouses etc. We have even had to excavate part of a garden. This is very time consuming – time that could be more usefully spent working towards publication of the sites.

AARG are going to compile a list of who has got what and where it is stored. To that end please will everybody who has any artefacts/archives, or knows the location of any, please contact me on 01932 788221 (answerphone attached) or email Margaret_broomfield@yahoo.co.uk We will compile a list from the information that is provided and lodge it with the Society.

If anyone has archives that they would like help to sort out, then AARG would be very happy to help.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

Alan Crocker

SPRING MEETING

The Spring Meeting of SLHC was held at Roehampton University on the afternoon of 31st March. The theme was '**Studies in Local and Family History, Current University Research**', with speakers from Kingston, Surrey, Royal Holloway and Roehampton universities. The Kingston presentation was a double-act by **Annie Sullivan and Juliet Warren** who spoke about the work of the Kingston Local History Project. This is largely based on records dating from the second half of the 19th century. Topics of particular interest included growth of population and distribution of occupations (63% domestic servants on Kingston Hill), movement of families to different locations in Kingston and infant mortality (one-third of children died before the age of 5). **Anne Milton-Worsell** then introduced the Surrey contribution before handing over to **Tim Hurley**. He had spent 30 years in the army before registering for a degree and specialising in local history. His research project was on the effect on the people of Surrey of the defeat, in December 1899, of the British army in the Boer War. Following this 'Black Week' over 500 men from Surrey volunteered and 1400 were recruited as reservists. However, the Government would not pay for the additional military equipment needed and therefore collections were made at theatres and elsewhere and by early January £6000 had been donated. In his research Tim had made a great deal of use of the Aldershot Army Library.

After tea **Hannes Kleineke** of Royal Holloway, spoke about 'Recent research trends in medieval history and the History of Parliament'. He told us about changes in university education including increasing fees, more coursework assessment, more mature students, (mainly local), and little student knowledge of Latin. These have resulted in a greater demand for local history teaching and research projects. He then spoke, for example, about apprenticeships and crafts in medieval Surrey and about the History of Parliament project, in which he is involved. Since 1929 this project has published five volumes of potted biographies of MPs and histories of constituencies, which include a wealth of local history information. A further five volumes are in progress. Finally Hannes recommended the following on-line resources for the study of local history:

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/> <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/e179/>

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/> <http://www.histparl.ac.uk/>

<http://aalt.law.uh.edu/> <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/history/englishmonasticarchives/>

The Roehampton presentation was introduced by our host, **Peter Edwards**, who emphasised that local history has no real bounds – the influence of the outside world is important. He also stressed that, when using documents, the context, the content and the reliability all have to be considered. He then introduced **David Taylor**, who has recently completed an MA at Roehampton, based on the archives of Cobham

Park, and is now registered for a PhD. David explained how, as a schoolboy, he became involved in local history and, following a career in the legal profession and as a charity director, he has been able to carry out this academic research. Peter then introduced **John Price**, a former Roehampton student who is now Manager of the national Hearth Tax Project at King's College London. This is based on creating databases for the 1662-89 county Hearth Tax records, which will enable them to be searched efficiently. The published Surrey returns are in name order, which is often not the most convenient system for researchers.

In closing the meeting **Alan Crocker** said that he felt that the audience had found it very informative and enjoyable but it was a pity that the audience of about 30 had not been much larger. He thanked the speakers, all of whom had made excellent presentations, the people who had brought along interesting displays, Peter Edwards, who had made the local arrangements, and particularly **Maggie Vaughan-Lewis** who had devised the programme and supplied the refreshments. By chance, the meeting was held on the day when Maggie retired formally from her post as County Archivist and to mark the occasion Alan presented her with a private-press book on an aspect of Surrey local history.

SUMMER MEETING

Haslemere Museum

21st July 2007

- 11.30 coffee
- 11.45 **Haslemere Museum** *Richard Muir*, followed by a tour of the building
- 1pm light lunch provided by the museum
- 2 **Haslemere Buildings** *Hugh Turrell-Clarke*
- 2.45 Walk around Haslemere
- 4 tea at the museum
- 4.30 disperse

£5, to include coffee, lunch and tea, payable on the day, but please let Alan Crocker know you are coming by 18th July.

Unfortunately, the flyer that accompanies this *Bulletin* has an incorrect telephone number for Alan Crocker; the correct number is 01483 565821.

LOCAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

Chertsey, 27th October 2007

The theme of this year's symposium is 'Surrey Bridges and Tunnels'. Exhibits will be ready for viewing at 10am, there will be six talks and the meeting will close at 5.30pm. Coffee and tea will be provided and hot lunches will be available. Details of the programme will be given on a flyer to be circulated with the next *Bulletin* but please make a note of the date now.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP



CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS WORKSHOP

Margaret Broomfield

A workshop was held on Roman ceramic building materials (CBM) at the Granary, Bletchingley, on Saturday 26th May 2007. Twelve participants heard the speaker, Peter Warry (in the centre of the frontispiece photograph), talk about his research on roof tiles, roof design and building structures. Specifically he is interested in how they were manufactured, how the tile works operated, their typology, dating and the use of tile stamps.

Peter took us on a fascinating journey through roof and tile design using examples from both Ashted and Wanborough. He explained his dating methodology and also discussed comparisons between sites in the British Isles.

Following the presentation and refreshments participants were able to put what they had learnt into practice by examining CBM from last year's Ashted excavation and from the excavation at Wanborough in 1999. The workshop produced a lively discussion and many questions.

Special thanks go to Dr. Mary Alexander, Guildford Museum, for allowing us to include material from Ashted Roman villa in the museums collection.

If you would like to read more, Peter has published a BAR report and an article in Current Archaeology:-

Warry, P (2006) "Tegulae: manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain" BAR 417 Oxford Archaeopress.

Warry, P (2007) "Roman tile: hard-core or hard data?" Current Archaeology 209 Vol. XVIII No. 5.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

VISIT TO SHEFFIELD

8-10th September 2007

Members of the Society are invited to join members of SIHG and the Cumbria Industrial History Society on a joint visit to Sheffield. The programme will include visits to **Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, Kelham Island Industrial Museum, Wortley Top Forge, Shepherd Wheel** (water-powered grinding workshop) and **Wilsons' working snuff mill**.

We shall be staying at the 4-star Sheffield Park Hotel at special group rates for dinner, bed and breakfast: £112 per person for two nights twin/double and £154 for two nights single. The programme will start on the afternoon of Saturday 8 September with visits by car and there will be an after-dinner lecture that evening. On Sunday we will have a coach tour of several sites and another lecture that evening. On the Monday morning we will visit working factories and disperse at about lunchtime, with the option of visiting sites in Derbyshire on the way home.

Further details can be obtained from Tony Gregory, SIHG Meetings and Visits Co-ordinator, 3 Scotlands Close, Haslemere, Surrey GU27 3AE, tel 01428 644350, mail pac.tech@virgin.net

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

For further information about the following events please contact SHC at 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking GU21 6ND; Tel: 01483 518737.

SUMMER LANDSCAPE ACTIVITIES

Free Drop-in Art and Craft Activities for Families

28th July to 1st September

Tuesday- Friday 9.30-5pm

Thursday 9.30-7.30pm

Saturday 9.30-4pm

Parents are responsible for supervising their children at all times.

EATING OUT: 10000 YEARS OF WILDERNESS SURVIVAL

***Saturday 21st July. 10am-12.30pm and 2-4pm
Newlands Corner, Shere Road (A25), near Guildford***

Would you have been able to survive in the Stone Age? How similar are today's survival techniques compared to 10000 years ago?

Join Surrey Heritage to find out, as we head outdoors and into the local landscape, with the help of a flint knapper, a leather worker and the army.

Discover how prehistoric people hunted for food, constructed shelters, made weapons, clothes and equipment, and compare these skills with those employed by the British Army today.

Hands-on opportunity to try Stone Age and modern survival techniques, such as bowl burning, camouflage, arrow shooting, ration packs, cord-making, constructing outdoor bivvy's and dry-scraping animal skins.

Fee: £3 per person. Booking essential. Parents and guardians remain responsible for their children at all times.

CELEBRATING THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OF SURREY ARTSCAPE COMPETITION

Do you have a favourite place or view near to where you live? How would it have looked 500, 5000 and 500,000 years ago?

Surrey Heritage has produced six views that show the landscape of Surrey through time from the Stone Age to modern times. Use these images, with accompanying information, to help you recreate your favourite view and period in time.

Your artwork can be any size up to A3, in whatever medium (drawing, painting, collage) or digital format (photoshop composition or manipulated photos). Competition entries will be judged in the following categories: 11 and under, 12-15s and 16 and over. The competition runs from 21st July to 28th September and the winners will be notified by 5th October. Winner's presentations will take place at SHC on Saturday 13th October 2007 as part of a Big Draw event.

For further information: www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk/artscapes

HERITAGE OPEN DAY

Saturday 8th September 9.30-4pm

***Free Tours**

Come and have a look behind the scenes at SHC, with tours starting at 11.45am and 1.15. Please book in advance.

***Help Rebuild Stonehenge in Surrey**

with TV archaeologist ***Julian Richards*** you will build 5 trilobed stones, 9 bluestones, an Altar Stone and the Heel Stone with wood, cardboard, wood-chip wallpaper, paint and people power.

Three workshops: 10-11.30am, 12.30-2pm and 2.30-4pm.

Booking essential, £2 per person. Parents and guardians remain responsible for their children at all times.

***Treasures of Surrey**

Come along and see a free exhibition of treasures from our strongrooms. Our Search Room will display a rich selection of our favourite manuscripts, parchment maps,

rare printed books and early illustrations that bring our county's history to life. No need to book. Please note that the Search Room will be closed for research on this day.

***Exploring Surrey's Past**

Free interactive session with Giles Carey in the foyer, exploring Surrey's history and archaeology.

No need to book.

***Second-hand Local History Book Sale**

FORTS AND CASTLES: SURREY'S DEFENDED LANDSCAPE

Saturday 15th September 2007 9.15am-4.30pm

Surrey Heritage invites you on a guided coach tour, visiting three sites linked to the defensive landscape of the county: medieval **Guildford Castle**, Iron Age **Holmbury hillfort** and the late 19th century mobilization centre at **Henley Fort**. The tours will be lead by local specialists.

Booking essential, £10 adults, £5 children. Parents and guardians remain responsible for their children at all times. Please note there is a walk of c600m up a moderate slope to the top of Holmbury.

ANTIQUÉ BOOK ROADSHOW

Friday 28th September, 9.30-4.45pm

Saturday 29th September, 9.30-3.45pm

If you have old, secondhand, rare and or collectable books for valuation, restoration of for sale, and would like to learn more about them, come and see Peter Kennedy (www.peterkennedy.com) and Brian Hartles (www.goldsworthbooks.com) for free, independent advice. For further information Tel: 01483 797293 or 767670.

MISCELLANY

BEE GARDEN SURVEY

A recent fire on Chobham Common has exposed part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument known as the Bee Garden and, with the approval of English Heritage and Natural England, it is intended to subject the earthworks to a measured survey. The relatively discreet nature of the enclosure and the clarity of the earthworks makes it ideal site for training in this type of survey. Provided the woodlarks have vacated their nests, the survey will take place from August 4th to August 12th, further details will be provided closer to the time but anyone who is interested should please get in touch:

Isabel Ellis
isabel.ellis@onetel.net
01932 346052

Judie English
judie.english@btopenworld.com
01483 276724

TELEGRAPH HILL, CLAYGATE

Rose Hooker

Telegraph Hill, Claygate (TQ 158647) is an area of open and wooded land surrounded by urbanization, largely owned by Elmbridge Borough Council.

Semaphore House (SMR 275) was built by the Admiralty in 1822 as a signal station on the hill and is now in private hands. There are visible earthworks in Hinchley Wood on the hill, which has been designated as an Area of High Archaeological Potential in the Sites and Monuments Records. A team of volunteers from KUTAS, Unisearch and Surrey Archaeological Society have been working on an analytical survey of this area.

Consequently much of the land on Telegraph Hill, which is owned and managed by Elmbridge Borough Council has now been surveyed. The plans appear to confirm the survival of field boundaries and possible traces of the old track across the hill as shown by Rocque. The final season of survey work will recommence on September 30th when it is planned to complete the work on the large earthworks of the northern scarp slope. Anyone interested in joining the survey team should ring Chris and Gay Harris on 0208 390 1000 for further information.

GUILDFORD CATHEDRAL NEEDS YOU

Do you have an interest in the history, life and work of Guildford Cathedral? Do you perhaps enjoy the challenge of working with and managing documents, old and new? If so, you may be interested in volunteering to work as the new archivist at Guildford Cathedral

Following the current archivist stepping down, it is estimated that the new volunteer will need to work one day per week in order to manage the archives (although this amount of time may be reduced if the individual is a qualified archivist or has experience of working in an archival environment). The hours worked to make up the one day are entirely flexible – the volunteer can choose which day/s they come in to do the work.

Please note that this is an entirely unpaid voluntary position. An archival qualification is by no means essential although experience of working in an archival environment would be useful. The only real prerequisite is that the volunteer has an appreciation of, and interest in, the cathedral environment.

Interested? For further details of this voluntary position, please contact the Cathedral Administrator, Tony Lyddon, on 01483 547864 or administrator@guildford-cathedral.org

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The Library has received copies of the following reports of evaluations and excavations conducted by archaeological units working on sites within Surrey. Reports are arranged by location, author, archaeological unit, date, accession and classification number.

MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
CAL	Compass Archaeology Ltd

Addlestone

Jones, Phil, *An archaeological evaluation of the land to the rear of nos 21-35 Marsh Lane, Addlestone, Surrey.* SCAU 2004 9902 F31

Robertson, J. & Poulton, R., *An archaeological evaluation and watching brief on Phase 5 at Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone.* SCAU 2003 9840 F31 ADL

Robertson, Jane, *An archaeological evaluation of the Phase 7 & 8 quarrying divisions at Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone, Surrey, in 2004*. SCAU 2004 9869 F31 ADL

Alfold

Pattison, Giles, *An archaeological watching brief during refurbishment works at St Nicholas Church, Alfold*. SCAU 2004 9867 F31 AL

Ashtead

Shaikhley, N. & Marples, N., *An archaeological watching brief during the development of a new car park at the City of London Freeman's School, Ashtead*. SCAU 2003 9841 F31 AST

Bagshot

Dover, Mark, *An archaeological evaluation of the proposed redevelopment at The Cedars, London Road, Bagshot, Surrey*. SCAU 2003 9872 F31 BAG

Poulton, Rob, *An archaeological watching brief on redevelopment at the King's Arms Public House, Bagshot*. SCAU 2003 9873 F31 BAG

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Bagshot*. SCAU 2003-5 9926 F31 BAG

Banstead

Robertson, Jane, *An archaeological evaluation of land at 4-5 Avenue Road, Banstead, Surrey*. SCAU 2004 9876 F31 BAN

Bletchingley

Jones, Phil, *North Park Farm, Bletchingley: site-watching brief of Green Lane (Bridleway) soil stripping*. SCAU 2004 9859 F31 BLE

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Bletchingley*. SCAU 2003 9936 F31 BLE

Little Bookham

Robertson, Jane, *An archaeological watching brief on site works at All Saints Church, Little Bookham, Surrey*. SCAU 2002 9843 F31 BKM.L

Burstow

Poulton, Rob, *An archaeological evaluation of proposed redevelopment of land at Burstow Lodge Farm, Smallfield*. SCAU 2004 9900 F31 BUR

Chertsey

Hayman, GN, *Excavations in the grounds of Chertsey Museum, Surrey*. SCAU 2002 9812 F31 CHY

Robertson, Jane, *An archaeological evaluation of land at Painsfield Allotments, Eastworth Road, Chertsey*. SCAU 2004 8648 F31 CHY

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Chertsey*. SCAU 2002 9925 F31 CHY

Chobham

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Chobham*. SCAU 2003 9938 F31 CHB

Cobham

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Cobham*. SCAU 2002 9927 F31 COB

Dorking

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Dorking*. SCAU 2004 9932 F31 DOR

Egham

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Egham*. SCAU 2002/3 9907 F31 EG

Epsom

Poulton, Rob, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Epsom*. SCAU 2003 9935 F31 EP

Ewell

Shaikhley, Nowal, *An archaeological watching brief during redevelopment work at the Bourne Hall Health Centre, Chessington Road, Ewell, Surrey*. SCAU 2003 9846 F31 EW

Poulton, Rob, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Ewell*. SCAU 2003 9937 F31 EW

Farnham

Jones, Phil, *An archaeological evaluation of the proposed development of land off Cobbetts Way, Wrecclesham Road, Farnham*. SCAU 2003 9855 F31 FRN

Ribertson, J., & Hayman, G., *An archaeological evaluation of the remainder of the Stage 2 land at Farnham Quarry (Runfold Farm), Surrey, in May and September 2003*. SCAU 2003 9870 F31 FRN

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Farnham*. SCAU 2000/4 9899 F31 FRN

Godalming

Dover, Mark, *An archaeological evaluation of the proposed development of land at Godalming College, Surrey*. SCAU 2002 9842 F31 GOD

Pattison, Giles, *An archaeological watching brief at 'Mint Street Barns' (land at 3, Mint Street and land to the rear of 7-11 Church Street, Godalming)*. SCAU 2003 9847 F31 GOD

Poulton, Rob & Pattison, G, *An archaeological watching brief at Sainsbury's store, Godalming*. SCAU 2002 9813 F31 GOD

Poulton, Rob, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Godalming*. SCAU 2004 9898 F31 GOD

Guildford

Poulton, Rob, *An archaeological investigation prior to remedial works to the Castle Keep, Guildford Castle, National Monument no 12787*. SCAU 2004 9857 F31 GFD

Poulton, Rob, *An archaeological excavation prior to remedial works to the Castle Keep, Guildford Castle National Monument no 12787*. SCAU 2004 9861 F31 GFD

Poulton, Rob, *An archaeological watching brief at The Chestnuts, Castle Hill, Guildford*. SCAU 2004 9903 F31 GFD

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Guildford*. SCAU 2003 9933 F31 GFD

Haslemere

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Haslemere*. SCAU 2001 9929 F31 HSL

Horley

Hayman, GN, *An archaeological evaluation of land off Meadow View, Smallfield, nr Horley, Surrey*. SCAU 2002 9811 F31 HO

East Horsley

Jones, Phil, *An archaeological watching brief during the development of land at Orchard Farm, Chalk Lane, East Horsley*. SCAU 2005 9807 F31 HRS.E

Lambeth

Tyler, Kieron *et al*, *The Doulton stoneware pothouse in Lambeth: excavations at 9 Albert Embankment, London* MoLAS. 2005. 9784 F31 LAM.

Tyler, Kieron & Willmott, Hugh, *John Baker's late 17th-century glasshouse at Vauxhall*. MoLAS 2005 9785 F31 LAM

Limpsfield

Poulton, R., & Higgins, M., *Rosewell Cottage, High Street, Limpsfield, Surrey: a report on an archaeological watching brief and recording of the historic building*. SCAU 2004 9904 F31 LMS

Merstham

Robertson, Jane, *An archaeological evaluation of the proposed extension to Mercers East Quarry, Merstham, Surrey*. SCAU 2002 9810 F31 MRS

Oxted

Hayman, G.N. *An archaeological evaluation of the proposed development of the land at 'Brentwood', Wilderness Road, Oxted*. SCAU 2003 9854 F31 OX

Robertson, Jane, *An archaeological evaluation of land at the BT Telephone Exchange, Barrow Green Road, Oxted*. SCAU 2003 9874 F31 OX

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Oxted*. SCAU 2003 9934 F31 OX

Putney

AOC Archaeology Group, *Whitelands College (Manresa House) Roehampton, London Borough of Wandsworth. Jesuit Graveyard (archaeological watching brief on exhumation). Written scheme of investigation*. AOC 2003 9912 F31 PTY

Reigate

Robertson, Jane, *Extensive urban survey of Surrey: Reigate*. SCAU 2001 9930 F31 REI

Ripley

Shaikhley, Nowal, *An archaeological evaluation at Rio House and Rio Cottage, Church Row, High Street, Ripley, Surrey*. SCAU 2004 9856 F31 RIP

Shepperton

Poulton, Rob, *An archaeological watching brief at Saxon County School, Shepperton: Anglo Saxon and medieval cemetery Scheduled Monument no 142*. SCAU 2003 9852 F31 SHP

To be continued

PUBLICATIONS

“The Full Turn of the Wheel: the story of May’s Motors of Elstead 1920-1997”

By Peter May 2007. 236 pp., 80 photographs (20 colour). £16. ISBN 978-0-9552876-1-9.

Peter May’s father, Dick, bought a small carriers business in 1920 in Elstead, five

miles from Godalming. Soon he expanded into buses with a Ford Model TT able to carry both parcels and passengers. By 1927, the business had grown to require five buses as well as a car, used as a taxi, with two bus routes. Dick May sold his bus business to Aldershot & District in January 1928. Apart from a brief flirtation with private-hire coaches in the early nineteen-fifties, May's Motors concentrated on road haulage for the rest of its existence.

Peter May joined the family business and gradually took over the running of it from his father. It continued to grow in size and had nineteen trucks in 1958. Bedfords were initially favoured, but later Guys, Atkinsons and Scania were bought for the May's fleet. Expansion into Europe brought more challenges to be overcome. The business was finally wound up in 1997.

The Full Turn of the Wheel is very much a personal account of the running of the family transport business over eight decades. It will appeal to those interested in local history in the Godalming area, in family history, as well as to transport historians.

Enquiries to: Roads and Road Transport History Association Limited, 124 Shenstone Avenue, Norton, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY8 3EJ or RoadsandRTHA@aol.com

CONFERENCE

UNDER THE PLOUGH: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF TOPSOIL

CBA South East Annual Conference (in association with the Department of Classical and Archaeological Studies, University of Kent)

University of Kent Medway Campus, Chatham

10th November 2007

This day conference is bringing together a range of experts to consider approaches to dealing with archaeological material contained in topsoils, an area of archaeology which has expanded multifold with the success of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. It is also seen as an opportunity to acknowledge the constructive role which those relatively new entrants into archaeology – metal detectorists – are now playing.

Cost: Members £15/ non-members £17.50

Further information from: Steve and Eva Corbett, 4 Ditchling Close, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN23 8LS. Tel: 01323 743889 or cbase@scorbett.co.uk

LECTURE MEETINGS

9th July

"The Chislehurst Chalk Mines and their Secondary Uses" by Rod Le Gear to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45 pm.

10th July

"Literary Surrey" by Jacqueline Banerjee to the Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 8 pm.

12th July

"Francis Carew Gardens" by John Phillips to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Upper Hall, United Reformed Church, at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

19th July

"Aerial Photography and Archaeology" by Joe Flatman at the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking. Tickets: £2.50 available from SHC; limited number of places

26th July

"From Pony Trap to People Carrier: the Surrey Archaeological Society" by Audrey Monk to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

1st August

Members' Evening. Short talks by Society members to the Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

9th August

Members' Evening. "Understanding archaeological evidence", led by KUTAS Committee Members and Scott McCracken to the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Upper Hall, United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm.

3rd September

"George Frederic Watts and the Watts Gallery, Compton" by Hilary Underwood to the Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

4th September

"Cobham Bus Museum" by Peter Duplock to the Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th September

"Some Surrey Villages" by Charles Abdy to the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

6th September

"The Timber-framed Buildings of Surrey" by Martin Higgins, SCC Historic Buildings Officer at the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, at 7.30pm.

13th September

"Dating Surrey's Ancient Buildings by their Tree-rings" by Rod Wild at the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, at 7.30pm.

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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 27th July for the September issue.

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