

The Surrey Archaeological Society from 1954 to 2004

RICHARD CHRISTOPHERS

This brief account of the Society's third half-century follows that given in SyAC 53, the centenary volume of the Society. One theme running throughout the Society's history is the need for space for its collections, and the search for a permanent headquarters; but another, more positive, current is the change from a largely amateur and gentlemanly society of antiquarian bent to one which, while continuing to find a role for the amateur, has, particularly in the areas of excavation and conservation, taken on a professional role and provided an impetus for action by statutory and elected bodies.

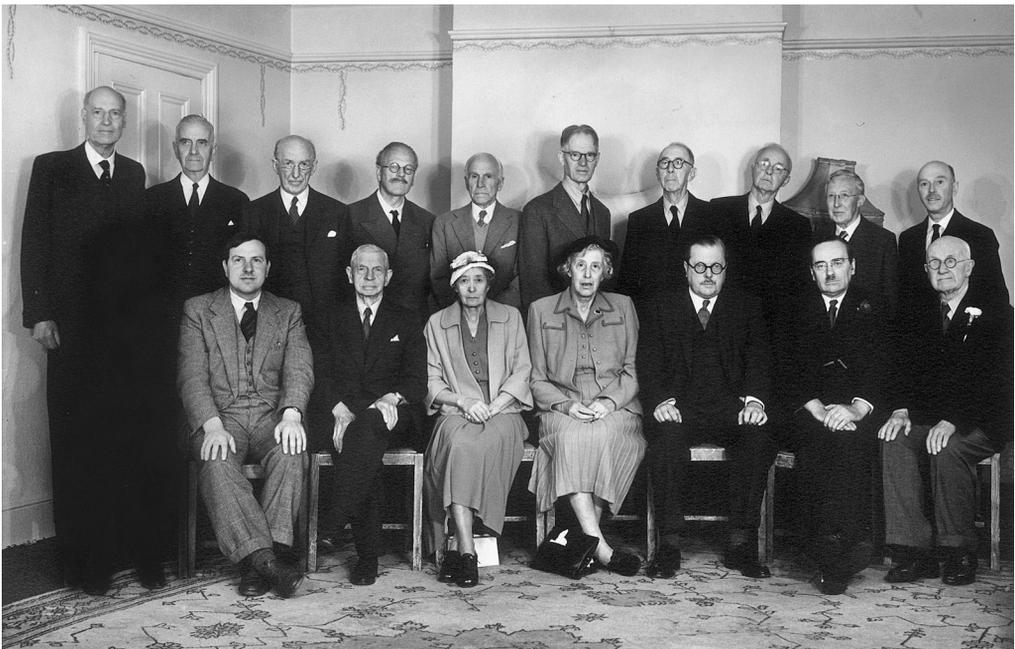
This account may best be prefixed by setting the scene in 1954 in the context of the first 100 years of the Society's life. The first stirrings of the need for county archaeological societies go back to a letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1793, but there was not much activity until 1846, when the Sussex Archaeological Society was founded, which proved an inspiration and a model for Surrey. An exploratory meeting was held in 1852, and the first rules indicate a very broad understanding of its scope, to the extent that they were confirmed in 1965 in virtually the same terms. The first aim was: 'To collect and publish the best information on the ancient arts and monuments of the county [...] including: primeval antiquities, architecture (civil, ecclesiastical and military), sculpture, paintings (on walls, wood or glass), civil history and antiquities (comprising manors, manorial rights, privileges and customs), heraldry and genealogy, costume, numismatics, ecclesiastical history and endowments, and charitable foundations, records, etc., and all other matters comprised under the head of archaeology' – quite a commanding and extensive list. The second aim showed a remarkably early appreciation of rescue archaeology: 'to procure careful observation and preservation of antiquities discovered in the progress of works, such as railways, foundations of buildings, etc.' The third aim was to encourage individual and corporate research, and the fourth that of conservation: 'to oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which monuments [...] may [...] be threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.'

Through several financial crises, two World Wars and two or three moves of the Society's collections, most of these aims continued to be pursued for the next century. There was no general plan of action, no outside funding and little professional involvement: the descriptions of churches tended to be written up by incumbents or by Philip Johnston, a Vice-President of the Society. Excavations were carried out by men (almost always) from the leisured and professional classes – and although they had no diplomas in practical archaeology, they achieved acceptable standards for their day. There were also large numbers of visits, some of prodigious length given the lack of adequate road transport in the Society's early years. It could be said that the researches concentrated on the ruling elements of crown, aristocracy, manor and church, but to expect otherwise would be to apply current perceptions to an earlier age, and these are the classes whose remains – built and written – were, and indeed are, the most accessible. By the end of the 1940s, there were stirrings of activity with Kathleen Kenyon undertaking work in Southwark and Brian Hope-Taylor at several sites in the east of the county. Records of much of the work in the 1950s sometimes seem to come from another world, but sometimes give a sense of *déjà vu* when one reads of the Society's activities and ambitions.

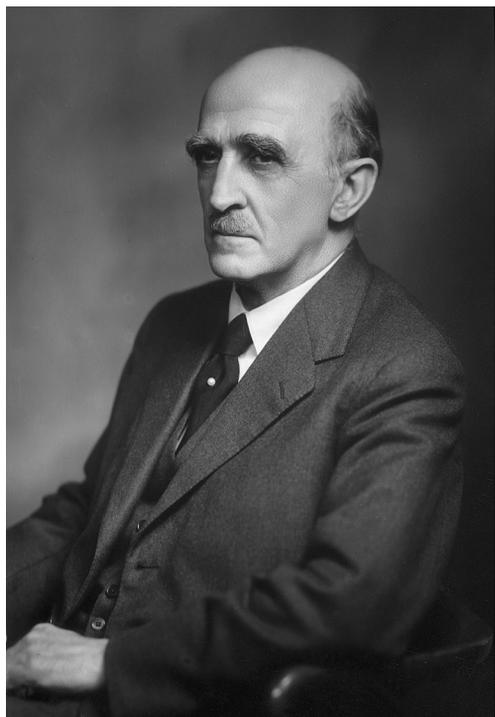
The President in 1954 was Hilary Jenkinson who, succeeding the Duke of Sutherland, restored the professional nature of the presidency and finally ended the close if somewhat nominal links with the nobility and gentry that had started with the foundation of the

Society a century earlier. Presidents, like other officers, then served until they chose to retire, although by the 1960s there was a convention to serve not more than five years. This was regularized by a Council resolution of 1988 that Presidents would serve a term of four years. Annual General Meetings were, as they still largely are, fairly short affairs and until 1975 were held at Guildford Guildhall. After a period at the University of Surrey these meetings have been held at a variety of locations around the county with associated visits and papers being read.

Celebrations of the centenary in 1954 were first taken on board in 1950 and gathered pace at a Council meeting at the end of 1952. The General Purposes Committee (GPC) reported at the next meeting that the Local History Committee would edit a special volume and the visits of the earliest years would be repeated. In fact the centenary was marked by a special exhibition at the Annual General Meeting followed by a dinner in the Lion Hotel, Guildford, where local dignitaries were prominent. A month later a 'centenary cold collation' was held on the very day and in the very place – the Griffin Hotel, Kingston – where the Society's first lunch in 1854 had taken place: a photograph of some of the diners shows them looking suitably solemn. This was followed by talks on a century of excavations and on the Crystal Palace, echoing an address on the same subject (then newly erected in Surrey) in 1854. Volume 53 of the *Collections* was devoted to recording the history of the Society, although difficult conditions (ie strikes) in the printing industry as well as unexpected withdrawals by some of the authors meant it did not appear until the following year. There were visits to the homes of founder members, eg Lambeth Palace, Clandon Park, Albury Park, Wotton House, Loseley and Titsey Place, as well as the usual monthly programme of visits and lectures, each attracting about 100 members.



Photograph taken at the Centenary Lunch, Kingston, June 1954. Standing, left to right: 'F E Bray; Major H C Patrick; W J Pickering; R L Atkinson, OBE, FSA; Dr W B Billingham, Bernard Rackham, CB, FSA; C E Sexton; Dr R Offor; E L Sellick; R H G Leveson Gower'. Seated, left to right: 'Dr W H C Frend; J R Warburton, FSA; Mrs Grenside; Miss D Weeding; Sir Robert Haining, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-President; A W G Lowther, FSA, Hon Sec; J Wilson Haffenden'. Curiously, one figure (seated left) has been blacked out – only the shoes are still visible.



Left: Hilary Jenkinson, President in 1954 (SyAS Research Collections: 79/1). Right: Audrey Monk, President in 2004.

Dorothy Sumner was responsible for the general running of the Society in the 1950s and Council felt the need to meet only in the spring and autumn, usually at Castle Arch at the gentlemanly hour of 2.30pm. The committee structure consisted only of Local History, Visits, Library, Election of New Members (taken quite seriously), and General Purposes. The latter formed a sort of inner cabinet of the officers and its meetings were in effect pre-meetings of Council, discussing the same matters and reaching, perhaps even pre-determining, the same conclusions, ably steered by the Society's Secretary, Anthony Lowther.

In 1958 the sudden death of Dorothy Sumner caused a serious blow to the administration of the Society. She had been Assistant Secretary/Librarian for thirteen years, as well as secretary of the Visits Committee, assisting with the preparation of the *Collections*, and in earlier years an active helper at excavations. A number of members wished to mark her work and a fund was set up to buy equipment and books for the Library: the five chairs bought with this fund remain in the Library. After her death the administrative work was divided: Patricia Brewer became Librarian, Hector Carter looked after visits for a while, and officers and other committees had to make their own arrangements for secretarial work – a situation not changed for some fifteen years. At Castle Arch, the Borough Council's Curator/Archivist, Enid Dance, acted as a sorting office and enquiry base for the Society, which paid Guildford Borough Council an extra £76 above the rent for this service, and received much advice and vital assistance from her in this role.

Meanwhile Council met two or three times a year and generally restricted itself to receiving reports and considering the position of Guildford Museum in the context of the county as a whole. The GPC continued to monitor activities in more detail and report to Council, until in 1961 it disappeared with no Council minute to record this. At this time Kathleen Kenyon

was asked to become President, and in the same year two members who have subsequently played vital roles in the Society's work – Rosamond Hanworth and Dennis Turner – were first elected to Council. The pressures of university work compelled Kathleen Kenyon to retire from the presidency in 1967, although she continued as Patron until her death, and Raleigh A (Peter) Skelton, recently retired from the British Museum's Map Room, became President. In a brief period around 1969 there was an almost complete change of officers: Alan Gilbert, the Secretary, died; Denys Coley, the Treasurer, moved to Herefordshire; Patricia Brewer resigned as Librarian; tragically Peter Skelton was killed in a car crash, and Enid Dance's failing eyesight forced her to resign from the curatorship of the museum. They were replaced by Dennis Turner as Secretary, Alfred Sargent as Treasurer (who apart from a break during which he served as Auditor remains in post), Richard Christophers as Librarian, John Nevinson as President, and Felix Holling as Curator – the Muniment Room being administered thereafter as part of Surrey Record Office. The need to give the Society a higher public profile was often considered and efforts were made to appoint a publicity officer, all of which seem to have foundered at an early stage and with little result. Similarly, while there has for many years been a network of local secretaries in the towns, districts or villages of the county, their work has not always been well defined, and some have been inactive and some overactive, notably one local secretary who, on behalf of the Society, sought to register farmland in Hampshire as common land and incurred the understandable wrath of the local National Farmers' Union.

By 1990 restrictions on outside finance and a less generous view of matters cultural were forcing a review of priorities, and a Policy Committee was considered to bring in-depth consideration to matters for which there was no time at Council meetings. At this point Dennis Turner, then President, set out in a discussion paper a view of the future of the Society. The review highlighted the reduction in amateur involvement and asked whether the way ahead should be of minimal new work, a number a small excavations, or a broadening of the resource base and re-establishment of priorities – which would be costly in staff and funding. There were to be no sacred cows and all activities including the library and publications programme should be reviewed. The various committees considered the paper, but generally found their own cows to be sacred indeed and no radical reforms ensued.

Accommodation

Accommodation problems arose early and in March 1955 a special committee for accommodation was set up, which found additional space in the small room next to the Library (until then part of the caretaker's flat), with the other part used by the museum for offices. The Library urgently sought extra space in 1963 and was promised that an adjoining house would shortly be available and was also urged to encourage more books to be borrowed to vacate some space. Council, although sympathetic, urged a patient wait for a general redevelopment scheme agreed in principle by the Borough Council. On the appointment of David Bird as Archaeological Officer, space was found for him and his secretarial help in the previously mentioned small room by moving out most of the periodicals, at the price of filling the upstairs Research Room. The Library and the need for office space continued to grow and in 1976 enquiries were made about space in the Guildford Institute. That proved impossible at the time, but the County Library offered space at Dorking for some back runs, and various options were canvassed including Cosford Mill, West Horsley Place, the Queen's Regimental Museum, Farnham Maltings and Catteshall Mill. The latter seemed to offer the dual benefit of space and preserving an industrial monument, but at £100,000 to acquire and £30,000 a year to run, it proved beyond the Society's resources, even with the Margary bequest. This substantial bequest had been made to the Society by Ivan Donald Margary, a Vice-President, when he died in 1976. The target for its use at that time seems indeed to have been offices, but the decision was made to set up a Finance Committee for its administration and to consider priorities. A proposal for the bequest to be made a separate

trust fund was rejected, and the use of income rather than capital to fund running costs was confirmed.

From 1977 to 1979 fourteen sites for accommodation, as well as a proposal for additional buildings in the museum garden, had been considered but found unsatisfactory from the viewpoint of either the Society or the planning authorities. There was short-term relief in 1982 when the old Police Station in Woodbridge Road became available for offices and storage for a number of years at a reasonable rent. In 1983 and 1985 the Borough Plan agreed to support proposals for a new museum, with use by the Muniment Room and Society at Castle Arch. As the accommodation requirements for the Society's administrative staff continued to increase, and the Library became ever more insistent that without more space its accessions would have to cease, discussion continued as to the need for a new headquarters for the Society. In 1992 some library stock had to be moved to storage in the Guildford Institute and in 2003, prompted not only by expansion but also by the need to reduce the loading of the floors of both the Research Room and the Library, further material was moved to a new store at Cranleigh. In April 2003 Guildford Borough Council invoked the clause in the 1953 agreement with the Society to give the Society five years' notice to leave the Castle Arch premises. This has generated a debate on the wider aspects of the Society's accommodation and collecting policies, and brought a note of uncertainty and challenge as the Society enters its next half-century.



Castle Arch, Guildford (monochrome watercolour by H J Sage, 1899). The Society's office, library and research room are located on the first and second floors of this building. (SyAS Research Collections: PD/GFD/38a)

Collections

Matters of accommodation apart, the role of the museum at Guildford as the repository of the Society's artefacts has always been seen as important. In 1953 a new agreement with Guildford Borough Council was reached as to the use and occupation of the museum at Castle Arch, and it is worth summarizing this relationship not only from the point of view of history but also towards an understanding of the present situation of the Society. When the Society moved to Guildford in 1898 it took over a group of cottages facing on to the street known as Castle Arch, with the gable end on Quarry Street. These were converted over the following years to accommodate the Society's Library and collections of antiquities. The acquisition of Gertrude Jekyll's collections of cottage utensils and furniture in 1907 had caused an accommodation crisis (the first of many) which was resolved by the generosity of Cllr F Ferdinand Smallpeice, a leading member of both the Society and Guildford Corporation, in building the extension on Quarry Street. At this point, the Borough Council took possession of the building, and in 1933 undertook entire financial responsibility for the museum. The museum exhibits then and henceforth acquired by the Society remained the Society's property and the museum was run by a joint committee. Documents of an archival nature belonging to the Society also came to be cared for in the Guildford Muniment Room when that was established in 1928, and have since been transferred to the Surrey History Centre at Woking. The 1953 agreement reaffirmed the Borough Council's financial responsibility for the whole museum, and defined the Society's share in administration as having one member on the Museum Committee. The Society pledged to place in the museum all objects, except graphic matter, which accrued to it under its rules and the notice required before the loan can be terminated was reduced from five years to one, while the notice to leave the premises on either side remained at five years.

Towards the end of the 1950s a paper on a museum service for Surrey was submitted for consideration, and a sub-committee was set up to formulate the Society's position. It seemed obvious that Guildford was the optimum location for a county museum, but local government boundaries were being questioned and problems of the Society's and others' rights and interests had to be clarified. This debate rumbled on for many years, and while there are now county-wide museum advisors and committees there is, of course, still no county museum service.

In the continued absence of an official county museum service new guidelines for the deposit of excavation material had been drawn up in 1983, stating that the Society would not claim ownership of finds from excavations largely financed from public funds. Where appropriate, the Museum of London or other local museums would be allowed finds on long loan from Society excavations, instead of all finds going to Guildford Museum. Significant material deposited at Castle Arch during the last 50 years has included the sceptres and head-dresses from the Wanborough temple, as well as a set of traders' tokens purchased to achieve a representative Surrey collection.

Local history

On 8 December 1949 Conway Walker, the historian of Cobham, and John Harvey, the historian of the Bookham area as well as an authority on gardens and architecture, had represented the Local History Committee at the first annual meeting of the Standing Conference for Local History of the National Council of Social Service. The committee was formed initially in 1946 as a sub-committee of the General Purposes Committee (GPC), and almost overlapped it in membership to the extent that some meetings were combined or even identical. It kept in contact with the county committee of the National Register of Archives and various activities were started with great initial enthusiasm: parish register transcription began again, and advice was given to members working on local history in Effingham, Farnham, East Horsley, Lingfield, Puttenham, Stoke d'Abernon and Woking and later on

other parishes. The committee published a guide to Surrey local history, read the proofs of the fourth edition of the County Council's *Antiquities of Surrey* and sponsored Lane and Sewill's *Free men of Charlwood*, and was originally to be entrusted with the volume commemorating the Society's centenary. However, the 1958 annual report records that in the wake of Dorothy Sumner's death the GPC had decided to abolish both the Local History Committee and the Publications Committee, and so the new Local History Committee is a revival after a gap of 44 years. Strangely there is no record of this decision in the minutes of the GPC itself, and so local history continued as essentially an individual activity until the formation of the Surrey Local History Council (SLHC) in 1965 amid doubts by some Council members as to whether such a body would conduct its work in a sufficiently scholarly manner. Accordingly in the following year Eric Wood, the Honorary Secretary, proposed a revival and reorganization of the work of local secretaries, this included the collection of local publications.

The SLHC had initial ambitions to harness the local history work of less academic bodies such as local amenity groups and women's institutes into a local history recording scheme, but with its administration in the hands of an already stretched Surrey Council for Social Service and in spite of initial enthusiasm from nineteen parishes and Conway Walker's continued efforts to commend its work to Council and to retain some awareness, the scheme came to very little. From 1975 Kenneth Gravett became Chairman and, expressing a willingness to co-operate fully with the Society, took a predominant role in SLHC's activities. On his death in 2000 the task proved too daunting to attract such an active successor, and SLHC came home to the Society as a Local History Committee, which continues to run



The Surrey Local History Symposium, 2003. The photograph shows the display that won the Gravett Award, which was made for the first time at that symposium, for the best display. (Photograph by David Evans)

spring and autumn symposia and to publish *Surrey History*, now distributed to all Society members. The SLHC had attracted membership from many local history societies throughout the county, and the problem remains that some feel that the Society may be too archaeology-based and too academic to justify their transferring membership.

Groups

A proposal was made by David Bird and Alan Crocker in November 1978 to form a separate junior section to involve a new generation of archaeologists: this was not met with universal enthusiasm. David Bird revived the idea in 1986, this time with success and leading to the appointment of paid staff with Guildford Museum to develop a Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC) based on Guildford, a Kingston group being set up in 2002.

In considering the educational role of the Society, it should also be noted that from 1991 the Society acquired South Park Farm moated site, near Haslemere, on long lease as a result of the generosity of the owner, Dora Fedoruk. After some restoration, the site is being used for educational purposes.

In 1975, a series of evening classes on industrial archaeology was organized for the Society by Alan Crocker and Francis Haveron. This was held at the University of Surrey and was attended by about 150 people. Clearly there was a need for the Society to cater for this interest and an Industrial Archaeology Committee was soon established with Eric Wood as Chairman and Francis Haveron as Secretary. Three years later this Committee became the Surrey Industrial History Group (SIHG) which, as a group of the Society but with its own constitution, has thrived ever since. In 1983 it hosted the first annual conference of the South-East Region Industrial Archaeology Conference (SERIAC) and has done so every five or six years since. In 1990 it organized the week-long national conference of the Association for Industrial Archaeology. Then in 1991 it arranged one of the first national conferences on Second World War defences. In 2004–5 it is holding its 29th series of lectures at the University. It has published guides to the industrial history and archaeology of all eleven boroughs and districts in modern Surrey and is currently extending this series into south-west London. The group has also published several popular books on Surrey's industrial past and its members have contributed articles to its own bi-monthly *Newsletter*, the Society's *Collections*, *Research Volumes* and *Surrey History*, and also to appropriate national and international journals. It has been active in recording industrial buildings, conserving industrial machinery and, in co-operation with the Rural Life Centre at Tilford, displaying some of this equipment to the public. It also awards an annual plaque to an individual or organization for the successful conservation of an industrial building or a collection of machinery. When Eric Wood became President of the Society, Alan Crocker replaced him as Chairman of SIHG, to be succeeded by Gordon Knowles, Chris Shephard and, currently, Gerry Moss. It is very encouraging that all this activity has been conducted in the name of the Society. In most counties research into industrial heritage is managed by a society which is independent of the county archaeological society but in Surrey the integrated approach has been very beneficial.

In 1981 a Lithic Tools Research Group was formed by the Council (in 2001 re-named the Prehistoric Group) and the Roman Villa Group founded in 1979 but dormant since 1991 was re-launched in 2002 as the Roman Studies Group. The latter group has undertaken fieldwork at Chiddingfold and at Chatley Farm, Cobham, and made further excavations on the line of Stane Street.

There have also throughout the period been local groups in some areas, meeting various degrees of success, at Godalming and Surrey Heath (now independent, but institutional members of the Society), Haslemere, and much more recently the Plateau Group for the Banstead area. Especially worth mentioning is the Guildford local group, which arose from a Workers' Educational Association archaeology class tutored by Marion Canham. When this class could not continue the members came together as the Guildford Group of the



Eric Wood (left), in his role as President of the Surrey Industrial History Group, presenting the 1988 SIHG Conservation Award to Madge and Henry Jackson, founders of the Rural Life Centre at Tilford. The award has been made annually since 1983. The photograph shows part of a collection of horse-drawn ploughs and the re-erected 18th century granary from Borelli Yard, Farnham. (Photograph by Chris Shephard)

Society, and in Jac Cowie, who was already active in the Society's library, it found an indefatigable liaison with the parent body and went on to compile, with her help, a photographic record of the five Guildford parishes, as well as publishing an annual bulletin and giving considerable assistance at Guildford Museum.

Finance

At the start of the period under review, the Treasurer brought to notice the continuing gap between income and expenditure, with net liquid assets of only £48, an overdraft of £778, investments of £2772 and an estimated deficit of over £200 for the next year. A voluntary increase in subscription had failed, so for the first time since its foundation the individual subscription was raised from $\frac{1}{2}$ guinea to 1 guinea, and the bank insisted on the sale of some of the Society's securities to extinguish the overdraft. Looking back, it is easy to see how such a deficit was incurred as the subscriptions did not even pay for the annual volume of *Collections*, which, with the salary of the Assistant Secretary/Librarian, Dorothy Sumner (£206), formed the most significant expenditure. However, excavations cost little, visits were generally self-supporting and other activities were few. From 1953 with the subscription increase finances appeared to be on a more even keel. There was a modest excess of income over expenditure of about £500 for five successive years, which actually meant that twice as much came in as was spent – indeed it might be questioned whether members were getting value for money. In 1954 came the first of several generous gifts from Ivan Margary, a Vice-President, of £600 for a publications reserve fund followed in 1961 by a further 'advance legacy' of £6000 and the final legacy in 1977 of £125,000 which has been prudently invested over the years, mainly thanks to the assiduous work of Lionel Guillem and others. As we have seen, Ivan Margary's final bequest gave the Society the chance to consider new ways forward, for activities and accommodation. It has been generally agreed that its capital should not be spent, but the fund built up by prudent investment, as shown in successive balance sheets, and the income spent, not on the day-to-day running of the Society, which should rely on subscription income, but on special projects. The income from the bequest is also used for the Margary Award made annually at the Archaeological Research Committee's symposium for meritorious work in archaeology.

The Grants and Special Projects Committee was set up in 1997 to meet requests for funding for research and other work.

Library

No positive steps to manage the Library seem to have been taken until after Dorothy Sumner's death, when Patricia Brewer was appointed Honorary Librarian. She was then a librarian at Guildford, moving later to Woking. She set about filling gaps, removing the doors from the bookcases and energetically revising the catalogue and expanding the space available – which has never been adequate. The system of classification used by the Institute of Archaeology (adapted from the Library of Congress system) was instituted, being revised in 1975 and again in 1980. The room above the Library, now the Research Room, was redecorated and adapted for use as a study room for maps and prints and a series of library bulletins issued. At the same time a Library Committee was set up, with a remit to increase the library's usefulness and to seek relations with Guildford Public Library. With Molly Liggett, Guildford Public Library's first and only librarian, Berwick Sayers, late of Croydon Public Library and Richard Offor, late of Leeds University Library, it was small but high-powered. However no formal relationship with the Public Library, the University of Surrey or Guildford Institute has ever reached fruition, though it was sought from the start, and indeed led to a meeting of librarians of all the main libraries in the area in 1965.

Exchanges of publications with other county and national archaeological societies as well as some notable acquisitions, including St John Hope's bequest of maps and books, meant

the collection grew and the search for more space continued. Some weeding and out-housing of less-used stock was proposed as early as 1968. The grant available for purchases increased from around £50 a year in 1958 to £500 by 1978, with the Librarian being allowed control over all selection. Patricia Brewer's move to head Camberley Library in 1970 led to the appointment of Richard Christophers as Librarian, and the support of several volunteers to carry out day-to-day work as well as to organize the collections of research material which had built up over the years. George Underwood was present in the Library almost daily until near his death in 1978, Jac Cowie catalogued the recently acquired Crook collection of paintings and Glenys Crocker arranged the map collection. In 1975 closer links with the Surrey County Library were forged with the addition of Robert Ashby, the County Librarian, to the Committee, and the undertaking of the County Library to start an annual bibliography of Surrey material. The first steps were taken to meet accommodation problems by moving some little-used periodicals to the County Library's store at Dorking.

The resignation of Richard Christophers in 1978 coincided with George Underwood's death, and John Nevinson's forecast in 1969 that paid professional part-time supervision of the Library would soon be necessary was brought to fruition with the appointment of Gillian Drew, then Librarian of Guildford Technical College. She accepted office only if paid professional help were available. Pat Ashworth was accordingly appointed as part-time Librarian and Gillian Drew became Chairman of the Library Committee. Both instituted considerable changes and modernization in the Library, but the search for accommodation was a priority task. A radical proposal by John Saunders, the new County Librarian, that the Society's stock should be amalgamated with the Local Studies Library based at Guildford Public Library and run by the county was not popular, although kept in reserve while the search for a headquarters was continued. From 1979 the Librarian continued to stress that space was full and purchases would have to cease unless urgent steps were taken. Several



Photograph of the library (Margary Room) showing John Janaway entering information into the Library's computerized catalogue in 2004. (Photograph by Sheila Ashcroft)

premises were considered but rejected or became unavailable, and eventually in 1985 an Accommodation Committee was set up to consider the problem. Space at the National Trust property at Hatchlands was offered, rent-free for a year in the first instance, and although there were some objections on grounds of security and convenience no realistic alternative was available. Stock was duly moved there – only to move very soon after to Clandon Park, followed by moves to Ewell, the Guildford Institute and, more recently, Cranleigh. With a slight relief on space over the next few years there was time to devote funds to conservation of some of the pictures and directories in the Library, helped by a British Library grant, and to organize the collections of notes and ephemera. The growth of the collections has been maintained, not only by the lengthening runs of periodicals, but by new acquisitions: reports on local surveys required by planning legislation; additions to the map collections; the donated papers of John Harvey, John Pardoe, Kay Percy and Peter Gray; brass rubbings; additions to the collections of paintings by Edward Christie, and the purchase of the Crook collection of topographical prints. In 1992 the Guildford Institute approached the Society with the offer of space at a reasonable rent, with some indication that it was looking for some reciprocal facilities between the institutions and their libraries, as a more attractive proposition for the University of Surrey putting money into the Institute.

The problem of accommodation for the Library became part of the Society's continuing search for a headquarters and began again in 1994. This in turn led some to feel that a museum with a curator/librarian should be sought and that following the resignation of Pat Ashworth's successor, Janette White, an archaeologist might be preferred to a librarian. This suggestion was not implemented, and Sheila Ashcroft, a professional librarian, was appointed. By 1990 the Library was beginning to consider the use of a computer for making its collections more accessible, meanwhile making a microfiche copy of its catalogue for distribution. Other matters claimed priority for some years, but in 1996 British Library funding was secured for professional staff to catalogue the research material and after the ending of that grant cataloguing has continued, with a start also being made on the books and pamphlets. There has been outreach in holding open days at the Library and in sponsoring meetings on the care of records, as well as cleaning the Christie paintings of east Surrey village scenes and exhibiting them at Caterham.

Publications

During 1956 the hard-pressed Editor of the *Collections*, Richard Offor, expressed concern at the Society's financial position *vis-à-vis* publications and suggested an editorial committee. The GPC set up a sub-committee which grew into the first Publications Committee. This soon agreed to some economies in producing the *Collections* and to run a trial bulletin of the notes and queries type, but nothing came of this until the start of a *Bulletin* in 1965 with Dennis and Molly Turner as Editors. The 1950s saw the publication of five Research Papers consisting of reports too long for the *Collections*; these were subsidized by CBA grants but did not sell very well and this form of publication was discontinued for some years. The Publications Committee did not last long and by the end of 1958 the future of publications was vested in the Editor of the *Collections*, who had discretion to call a committee into being if necessary. Publications policy in general was dealt with by the GPC and Council. It was not until the 1970s, when several matters concerning production and distribution of publications other than the *Collections* seemed to have devolved to the Library Committee (where both committee and Librarian were rather out of their depth), that the Publications Committee was revived. The *Collections* were seen as a flagship not to be put at risk in spite of problems encountered by delays in printing, the trouble and expense caused by authors' late amendments and the mounting sums of the costs incurred. Attempts were constantly made to find cheaper printers and to consider whether lists of members and annual reports should be included in the *Collections*. The *Bulletin* became well established in giving notice of

current events, and over the years has grown to include short articles and notes of work in progress as well.

The Publications Committee, recognizing that grants from the Department of the Environment (DoE) for publication required conformity to that Department's *Principles of publication in rescue archaeology*, gradually steered somewhat reluctant authors towards the use of microfiche for more detailed material. A long-running concern was the lack of publication of long-completed excavations which had not received the incentive of DoE publication grants. Such grants, however, enabled a number of the series of A4 *Research Volumes* to be published and distributed to members. These included significant excavations at Runnymede, Petters Sports Field in Egham, Chertsey Abbey and Guildford Friary. It was agreed that the archives of excavations conducted by the Society should be kept with the finds, normally in Guildford Museum. In the last 50 years two cumulative indexes to the *Collections* have been published, bringing indexing up to volume 70, with a successor now in course of preparation. Three substantial reports were published up to 1990 jointly with the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society on work on sites in Southwark and Staines, and lately the *Archaeology Studies Series* from the Museum of London Archaeology Service on sites in south-west London have been made available to members.

The work initiated by James Batley on locating the Hassell drawings of Surrey scenes saw fruition in a limited microfilm edition of the drawings themselves, but his attempt, driven by his vision of bringing the Society's activities to a wider audience, to have the Society produce a popular booklet of the Rapsley excavations was less successful and the work was withdrawn.



Junction of the Mole and Pipbrook, Pixham Mill, Dorking. Watercolour by J Hassell, 1823. (SyAS Research Collections: PDI/22/DOR/9)

The Committee was able to make loans or grants towards publications by local societies, and the Society actually published *Victorian Woking* itself, although a later loan for the publication of another work from Woking, *And so to Mainford*, proved unfortunate as the work was later revealed as a hoax. Although several publication projects have fallen, and are continuing to fall, into considerable arrears, the *Collections* appear more or less annually as a substantial volume, the *Bulletin* records current events in greater detail than perhaps originally envisaged, pamphlets have been published on the Wanborough temple, the proceedings of a conference held in 1983 have been published as a memorial to Ivan Margary as *The archaeology of Surrey to 1540* (1987) and John Blair's influential *Early medieval Surrey: landholding, church and settlement before 1300* was published jointly with Alan Sutton in 1991.

The need to present the archaeology and history of the county to the wider public was not forgotten and a popular book on the archaeology of the county was proposed by David Graham and David Bird in 1997 and published as *Hidden depths: an archaeological exploration of Surrey's past* in 2002. The conference of 2001 to follow up that of 1983 was marked by the publication of its proceedings, *Aspects of archaeology and history in Surrey: towards a research framework for the county*, launched on 15 May 2004 at Southwark Cathedral to mark the 150th anniversary of the Society.

Excavations and fieldwork

Excavations were resumed after the Second World War at a leisurely pace, unthreatened by motorway building or by large commercial developments, and unregulated – which is not to say that high standards were not attempted and achieved. By the start of the 1950s Brian Hope-Taylor had logged excavations at Farthing Down in Coulsdon, Croham Hurst, a Romano-British village at Hooley, Thursley, Farnham, Hambledon and most notably the *motte* at Abinger. His success led to projects with the Ministry of Works and then to work in Scotland, where his papers are now held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland for future cataloguing.

By the mid-1950s excavation activities had declined considerably and during the centenary year were reduced to those at Limpsfield and War Coppice Hill Fort in Caterham; the following year was little better. In 1957 a first examination was made of the Roman site at Rapsley, Ewhurst, which was fully excavated by Rosamond Hanworth from 1962 to 1967. Meanwhile there had been excavations without Society involvement at Tadworth and, more significantly, at Nonsuch Palace in 1959 and 1960. In 1958 Eric Wood and Norris Thompson initiated the formation of a separate Excavations Committee to revive the Society's involvement in such work in the county. It went to work with a will and drew up a list of equipment to be purchased (£70) as well as an ambitious programme. This included Rapsley, Headley or Limpsfield (if Rapsley proved impossible, which at the time it did) and small weekend trial excavations, seeking to respond to reports of the discovery of a tile kiln at Chertsey and a threat to the St George's Hill Camp, and also identifying sites for future research at Binscombe, Tuesley, Artington, Chilworth, Blackheath, Weston Wood, Albury Park, Unsted and Leatherhead. By 1959 a few more excavations had commenced, at a Roman building at Headley, Albury Park, Mickleham and Alice Holt, where a dedicated research group was formed. The first sign of applying new techniques appeared in that year as there was talk of buying a resistivity meter for £20, and in 1962 a proton-gradiometer was purchased, an instrument developed by one of the Society's leading archaeologists, Tony Clark. From 1960 Council for British Archaeology (CBA) grants were being sought for excavations at Rapsley, and so began the symbiotic relationship of excavators and funding bodies which has, with the pressure of road and building development, dominated archaeology ever since.

An Executive Committee was set up, largely to administer the grants from the DoE and the County Council to support archaeological work. This lasted only a short time before, under Robin McDowall's presidency, and not without some opposition, its work was

transferred to the Excavations Committee, with Rosamond Hanworth as Chairman of that Committee and Director of Excavations. The 1970s and 1980s were years of considerable activity, still largely initiated by the committees and by outside sources, but with increasingly proactive work on excavation and conservation and the launch of the historic landscape study project. This was pioneered from 1988 by John Hampton, who steered it through the following decade until its work was taken over and continued by the Community Archaeology Committee.

The most notable excavations of the early 1960s proved to be those at Rapsley, where the new owner had found a patterned floor and allowed Rosamond Hanworth to recommence work on what was found to be a Roman villa site, and Weston Wood, where Joan Harding worked on a Late Bronze Age habitation site ever under the threat of encroaching sand extraction. Another significant excavation was that at Hawk's Hill, Leatherhead where Fred Hastings uncovered an Iron Age farmstead. The Society began to realize that external grants were to become vital for ensuring that publication did indeed follow excavation at not too great a distance. A sub-committee was set up in 1967 to consider a watching system during building and road works, and discussed strategies of doing so, recommending involving local societies under the co-ordination of a county advisor. The urgency of rescue work along the course of the proposed M23 and M25 motorways took priority over the claims of other sites as it first became apparent that such construction was going to present both a threat and a challenge to the archaeology of the county.

At the same time links were established with Surrey County Council, which was sympathetic to notifying the Society of land due for development, and agreed to make use of maps and records of archaeological sites supplied by the Society when considering planning applications. The County Council then supplied these maps and records to all local councils. In 1965 the committee held a conference at Glyn House, Ewell, to review policies and progress on excavations, to seek a pool of trained personnel, possibly through local secretaries, and to urge the need for a bulletin to report progress. Eric Harrison and Tony Clark produced a report on policies for archaeological excavation and it was agreed that an archaeological officer based at Guildford Museum should be appointed. With the increasing threats and opportunities offered by pipeline and motorway building, a watching system was gradually worked out during 1967. It was agreed that an organization for emergency excavations based on local societies with a county organizer should be set up, but the following year a shortage of observers and trained directors for emergencies was noted. A notable rescue operation was carried out at Brooklands by Rosamond Hanworth in 1968–9, making effective use of voluntary labour. Further rescue work was carried out on the Romano-British site at Binscombe, excavated in the wake of housing development, by Clare Smith in 1971, and between 1972 and 1977 Hugh Thompson worked extensively on the hillforts at Anstiebury, Holmbury and Hascombe.

In 1971 the Excavations Committee held its first symposium and a paper was presented on the specific challenge of the building of the M23 and M25, leading to the President's discussion about setting up a county archaeological service, there being misgivings about the Society spending its capital on work which might more properly be undertaken by the DoE or the County Council. As a result the Society's Council agreed to seek financial support from both of these bodies, and it shortly came to pass that central government did allot money for motorway rescue work and informal links were established with Harvey Sheldon and his team working in Southwark. All this led to the DoE's acceptance of the Society's proposals and the County Council agreeing that the Society should act as consultant and receive a grant. From February 1972 the Society employed full-time archaeologists under the direction of Bernard Johnson to carry out surveys and excavations in advance of motorway construction. The main work for this team was in the track of the M25, notably at Muckhatch Farm, Thorpe, and at Merstham. It was also instrumental in identifying archaeological features at Runnymede Bridge, Petters Sports Field, Egham, which were later excavated by the Society's field officers. It is appropriate at this point to acknowledge the very active support for the

Honorary Officers provided by the Society's Patron, Kathleen Kenyon, when they were taking on the implications of the 1960s development fever and setting up the professional teams in south-west London and elsewhere.

In October 1972, David Bird, later designated County Archaeologist, was employed by the Society (though his post was largely funded by Surrey County Council) to deal with other threats to archaeology through the planning system. His work began by bringing to the Society's notice threats from 27 separate road schemes and ten proposals for major town centre reconstruction work. He also undertook 'refinement' of the archaeological map for planning use, checking records of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the supervision of field workers and much liaison with other interested bodies. The volume *The archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, edited by Joanna and David Bird and issued in 1987, encapsulates reports on archaeological work in the county up to that year.

After considerable lobbying of both the Greater London Council and the DoE, a small team of professionals was recruited in 1974 for work in south-west London, supported by the DoE and the local authorities, before responsibility was passed to the Museum of London in 1982. Its chief work was at Barnes Church, Beddington, Battersea and the site of Merton Priory, much of the work being undertaken by staff recruited through Manpower Services Commission schemes. With the transfer of the County Archaeologist post to the County Council in 1979 and the establishment there of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) the old-style excavations by volunteers became less frequent. The county team continued excavation work, including the organization alongside the Society of training excavations at Sutton Park, Woking, as well as major work at Staines Bridge, Guildford Friary, Reigate Old Vicarage site, Runnymede Bridge and elsewhere. In 1981 new policies at the DoE on the funding of excavations on a project-by-project basis caused concern over the contracts and service conditions of team members, and these were compounded by the DoE's insistence, in spite of representations from the Society, that publication of excavation results as separate monographs would have to be separately financed and not distributed to members as part of their subscription.

The Excavations Committee considered the role of metal detectorists: it saw that there was a risk that these might join the Society to obtain access to sites, but at the same time that they could be of use. As early as 1980 it sought the preparation of a paper on liaison, meanwhile asking members to agree that they would use detectors only under supervision.

In 1985 the threat of treasure hunters was realized, when, after a report in the *Collections* the previous year on a trial excavation in 1979 by Martin O'Connell, they descended on the Roman site at Green Lane, Wanborough (where excavation had been proposed in 1977 but postponed), and made off with several thousand coins. The reaction to this was two-fold, in that a successful appeal was made for £20,000 to carry out an excavation of the site, which, together with work over subsequent years, yielded the important discovery of two Romano-Celtic temples and unique priestly regalia, though not without further depredation of the site. Rosamond Hanworth and Audrey Monk were successful in raising substantial funding for the excavation. John and Marian Gower, then Joint Secretaries of the Society, and David Graham, Chairman of the Excavations Committee, took a prominent role in the excavations at Wanborough, in orchestrating the close co-operation between professionals and amateurs in the excavations on this nationally important site, as well as in making approaches to detectorists and reaching some rapprochement with them. The looting of the site led to a small team from the Society taking a leading role in pressing the Government to update the law of treasure trove; this ultimately resulted in the Treasure Act 1996 (see Graham, this volume, 307–14), and subsequently the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

In 1990 the wider ranging, but less hands-on, activities of the Excavations Committee were recognized by its being re-named the Archaeological Research Committee (ARC). This step was closely followed by the publication of the government's *Planning Policy Guidance note 16* (PPG16) which required archaeological assessments of three types of site before planning consent would be given. This led to concern that this type of work would be undertaken by



Photograph showing an early stage of the Society's excavation at Wanborough in 1985. The figures standing on the right are: Lord Taylor of Hadfield, landowner; Rosamond Hanworth, President of the Society; and Jeff Tetlow of Conoco, which provided a generous grant towards the work. (Photograph by Conoco)

local authorities' teams or contractors from outside the county, who lacked local expertise. There was also concern that opportunities for amateur involvement would be curtailed. In order to provide training for amateurs as well as to carry out useful research, David and Audrey Graham with the enthusiastic support of Rosamond Hanworth initiated a series of excavations at Guildford Castle and Palace between 1990 and 1994. The work was directed by Rob Poulton and proved extremely popular: over 150 people participated in the excavation in the first year alone. Further training excavations organized by the ARC followed at Abinger and Seale. Nevertheless, the minutes of the Committee report considerable activity not only by the county and the London suburban teams (the latter now under the control of the Museum of London), but also by individuals and contractors appointed by developers under the terms of PPG16, although on the other hand local meetings had been poorly supported and no strong role for local secretaries ever emerged.

The Excavations Committee was reborn in 1995 with a dowry from the excavations reserve of £16,000 (set up with the proceeds of the Wanborough treasure trove coins); a new site was identified at Betchworth and that at Abinger, first reported by Charles Darwin, was re-investigated. This committee was later merged into the Archaeological Research Committee.

The importance of landscape archaeology was realized in the Excavations Committee's holding of a symposium in 1988 to launch the Surrey Historic Landscape Project, giving a multi-disciplinary approach to landscape studies in the county, and starting with work in the Mole Valley. This led to Steve Dyer being appointed Landscape Liaison Officer within Surrey County Council (SCC), the post being jointly funded by SCC and the Society. The Committee (by then the ARC) saw in work in this area an opportunity once more to involve volunteers in assisting with monitoring planning applications and in field-walking. Thus in 1998 a working party was set up under John Hampton to review the role of the volunteer in Surrey and the need to identify, research and record the County's archaeological and historical landscapes and buildings using a multi-disciplinary approach. This culminated in a conference in 1998 resulting in co-operation with SCC in helping to implement the strategy of naming Areas of Special Historical Landscape Value (ASHLVs) and the formation of a Community Archaeology Committee to further these aims. This is but one of the instances of close co-operation between the Society and SCC, the Society having made a major input to the Council's rural and heritage strategies. Subsequent community archaeology projects were carried out from 1999 onwards at Mickleham, Banstead Heath, Puttenham, Chobham Common and elsewhere, which once more enabled amateurs to play a useful part.

Alongside this work, a further interdisciplinary project, the Millennium Project (subsequently the Surrey Villages Project), was launched as a way of marking the Millennium. The project consisted of a series of map-based surveys of land use over the centuries in selected villages in the county, based on an original proposal by John Harvey in 1948 (*SyAC* 51). Volumes on Wimbledon (not published by the Society), Shere and Thorpe have been issued to date, with others in active preparation.

Historic buildings conservation

The original aims of the Society included elements of watching for threatened sites and doing something about them, although the founders would doubtless have been bemused by present attempts to conserve buildings which were new in their time and would probably only have thought medieval structures worth the effort. In the 1950s there was still no-one but Council and the Honorary Secretary to make representations, but even before the developments which gathered pace with the start of the motorway system, threats were noted: to the Belvedere at Claremont and Newark Priory (1950); a mounting block at Putney – lost before it could be retrieved; Cobham Mill (1952); Outwood smock mill was beyond repair and indeed collapsed in 1960; and tombstones were being removed at Richmond prompting letters to the national and local press (1953); Guildford Corporation was to demolish The Firs for the Civic Hall (1954); and local secretaries were asked in 1959 to watch buildings and other works under threat, a 1958 plan for a committee for the protection of local monuments having come to nothing. Fortunately fewer buildings were threatened in the 1950s than afterwards, for dependence on vigilance by a very few people and the infrequency of meetings of Council was a fragile defence against demolitions.

In 1962 Council heard that over 30 cases of the demolition of listed buildings had been reported, though Kenneth Gravett estimated that there could have been up to a hundred: a sub-committee was set up and an exhibition and conference held, although the possibility of the Society's acquiring threatened buildings was ruled out. Eventually, stimulated by various Acts of Parliament and the growth of the conservation movement in the late 1960s, a Conservation Committee was set up on Peter Skelton's initiative in 1970, to brief and be briefed by local secretaries of any threats and to originate constructive policies. This also formed a base for the hoped-for revision of the County Council's *Antiquities of Surrey* volume. The committee met frequently, often visiting historic buildings at the same time. It considered various threats but recognized that in marginal cases there was a need for flexibility and that some new development could be useful and satisfactory. It maintained good relations with

the County Council, but had to start afresh when in 1974 old administrative boundaries of the districts in the county were changed and decisions on conservation proposals were delegated from the County Council to the new districts. On the other hand the DoE proved ineffectual in situations where listed buildings became dangerous and could be demolished on those grounds.

By 1975 J W Lindus Forge, the Chairman, was finding that attendance was falling and action through local societies was not succeeding. Dennis Turner, as the Society's Secretary, proposed a new structure of fewer meetings but new members and district committees, and eventually the committee came to include local societies' representatives. They served as watchdogs in their areas, but much casework devolved on the committee's secretaries, successively George Goulty and particularly Kathy Kay. From 1987 the Committee undertook a district-by-district revision of *The antiquities of Surrey*. The task was barely started, however, when its leading contributor, Peter Gray, died in 2001. He had developed a new model for the work, giving descriptions of the nature and structural type of each building for the medieval period alone, which was published posthumously as *Surrey medieval buildings* by the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey). With its new name of Historic Buildings Conservation Committee from 2000, the committee began to look to research programmes, as well as individual cases, for which, with the speeding up of planning applications, there was now less time to draw up cases for preservation.

Lectures and visits

Visits and lectures have always been a significant part of the Society's activities, and had indeed continued throughout the Second World War to a limited extent, organized by J Wilson Haffenden. He was Honorary Visits Organizer for many years and a very assiduous archaeological politician, but when he retired the extent of the programme had grown so much that a Visits Committee was established by the GPC (in line with the rather haphazard policy of sometimes centralizing and sometimes devolving activities), with each member being responsible for a meeting and with the help of the indefatigable Dorothy Sumner. The committee worked out each year's programme in October, and put more flesh on it at a meeting in the following spring. Summer visits were made by coach, as an alternative to the public and personal transport used before the war and in a period when private cars and petrol to run them were still scarce.

In 1954, the centenary year of the Society, the visits were originally to be aimed at following the footsteps, or carriage tracks, of the founder members of 1854, albeit without the cold collations which seemed an indispensable part of any 19th century visit. By this time a healthy surplus had accumulated and a decision was made to buy an addressing machine rather than a 'magic lantern'. In 1955 James Batley queried with the Secretary (Herbert Patrick) why visits tended to take place mid-week and not in the summer holidays, thus discouraging members who still worked, but Herbert Patrick was dismissive of this plea. Funds were now building up again and the eagle-eyed Society Treasurer began asking for contributions towards Dorothy Sumner's small salary: £50 was sought in 1956, but Council had to be satisfied with £20 and admitted that £50 was probably flying a forlorn kite. By 1959, however, perhaps owing to the effects of Dorothy Sumner's death but more probably because of the expansion of private motoring, numbers at visits, while still significant, did not reach the 100 mark and averaged about 60. Visits were now administered by Hector Carter, but the details of each visit were to be organized by the individual responsible. The early 1960s saw debate on the desirability of extending circulation of information on visits and lectures beyond what was appearing to be an exclusive club of regulars, as against dire warnings from the Society's Treasurer of the cost of doing so for little increased revenue. In 1964 one undesirable offshoot of the increase in private motoring caused a complaint that some members came independently by car and did not pay for the visit. The Committee tended to pursue a semi-independent existence, with its own bulletin of visits and self-contained

finances, although the list of visits appeared in the Society's *Bulletin* once that was established, showing that visits still tended to be made by coach and were found by some members to be rather expensive, although they did reach places often inaccessible to the general public or by public transport. Unlike the earlier expeditions, these, and any papers given there, were not written up or published. From 1957 annual symposia organized by Tony Clark and Kenneth Gravett were held to report current work in archaeology and these continue to be organized each year by the Archaeological Research Committee.

In 1983 the conference was held which was published in 1987 as *The archaeology of Surrey to 1540*. This drew together the threads of archaeology in the county up to that period and again showed and stressed the continuing importance of co-operation in the field between amateur and professional

By the 1980s the number of meetings organized by the Society and indeed by other societies and individuals led to a call for co-ordination and a Lectures and Symposia Committee was founded to maintain a list of speakers and launch general meetings, without intruding on the work of other committees. Successful series of lectures were held at the University of Surrey as well as a variety of venues on historic towns, Tudor and 18th century Surrey, village buildings and other topics, as well as the launch of the Millennium Project referred to earlier. In 1999 the Visits Committee merged with this Committee, and both sets of activities have continued. The programme culminated in the weekend conference at the University of Surrey in June 2001, the proceedings of which were published in May 2004 to mark the Society's 150th anniversary.

So finishes this survey, perhaps appropriately with visits and meetings, which were the staple of our founders, and a public presence, which is seen as a way forward to more public appreciation of the Society's work. Centenary year was one in which the founders would not have found themselves too adrift, save that some of the financial problems and shortages were caused more by outside circumstances than before, but from the 1960s central government interest in archaeology, leading inevitably to finance (or lack of finance) and control, gathered apace and professional units took on the need to respond to the huge increase in threats to all forms of archaeology. While this account has perhaps focused unduly on the administrative history of the Society, it is acknowledged that what makes a society really prosper is the commitment and activity of its members, and it is hoped that in due time a fuller account involving more personalities will be written. Over the last 50 years the Society's successes in meeting new challenges owe much to the work of many people, officers and council and committee members, volunteers and employees, some of whom have been mentioned in perhaps only one of the several capacities in which they served; pressure of space has meant that the names of many others do not feature here. Without the enormous contribution of successive honorary officers, particularly Secretaries, Treasurers and Editors, the Society would not have survived. The main strands presented here have been the professionalization of archaeology, marked by the appointment by the Society of a full-time archaeologist, the search for adequate accommodation, preferably a headquarters for collections and administrative and professional staff, and in developments in local history research and industrial archaeology the links between fieldwork and documentary sources have been recognized and explored.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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REFERENCES

The author is conscious that some issues and protagonists and the role of persons still active may be seen as too contentious for present discussion, and also that the limitations of space have meant that much detail and anecdotal material have had to be omitted or compressed. The sources of the article, apart from the discussions mentioned under Acknowledgements have been exclusively taken from the Society's *Annual Reports* and the manuscript and typescript minutes and correspondence of officers and committees which form the Society's archives. These are currently under arrangement, forming item no 344 of the Society's general research material: sub-numeration within this number is at present provisional and has not, therefore, been given.

APPENDIX: OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1954–2004

Dates shown are the years of *de facto* office, some appointments having been temporary until approval by Council or election at an Annual General Meeting

Patrons

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1954–1962 | The Duke of Sutherland, PC, KT |
| 1968–1976 | Kathleen M Kenyon, CBE |

Presidents

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1954–1961 | C Hilary Jenkinson, CBE |
| 1961–1967 | Kathleen M Kenyon, CBE |
| 1967–1970 | Raleigh A Skelton |
| 1970–1975 | John L Nevinson |
| 1975–1980 | Robert W McDowall, CBE |
| 1980–1984 | Eric S Wood |
| 1984–1990 | Rosamond Hanworth |
| 1990–1994 | Dennis J Turner |
| 1994–1998 | Richard F Muir |
| 1998–2002 | Alan G Crocker |
| 2002– | Audrey J Monk |

Honorary Secretaries

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1947–1958 | Anthony W G Lowther |
| 1958–1966 | Eric S Wood |
| 1966–1969 | Alan S Gilbert |
| 1969–1976 | Dennis J Turner |
| 1976–1980 | Gerard P Moss |
| 1980–1982 | Herbert W Eames, MBE, and Elizabeth S Eames, MBE |
| 1982–1987 | John L Gower and Marian Gower |
| 1987–1996 | K David Graham and Audrey C Graham |
| 1996–2002 | Audrey J Monk |
| 2002– | Rosemary E Hunter |

Honorary Treasurers

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1953–1958 | C W Lloyd Jones |
| 1958–1959 | Alan R Knight |
| 1960–1962 | Maurice S Rigden |
| 1962–1965 | F G Mellersh |
| 1965–1969 | Denys J Coley |
| 1969–1978 | Alfred C Sargent |
| 1979–1980 | J P Garland |
| 1980–1986 | Lionel F Guillem |
| 1986– | Alfred C Sargent |

Honorary Editors and Assistant Editors

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1951–1956 | Richard Offor |
| 1957–1963 | Sheppard S Frere |
| 1963–1973 | Eric E Harrison |
| 1973–1980 | Joan M Harries |
| 1980–1992 | Rosamond Hanworth |
| 1982–1991 | Joanna Bird |
| 1991–2001 | Glenys M Crocker |
| 1992–1994 | J Scott McCracken |
| 1995–2000 | Pat C Nicolaysen |
| 1999– | Audrey C Graham |
| 2002– | Stella J Hill |

Honorary Editors of the *Bulletin*

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1965–1969 | Dennis J Turner and Molly D Turner |
| 1969–1975 | Rosamond Hanworth |
| 1975–1978 | Nancy M G Cox |
| 1978–1983 | Lesley L Ketteringham |
| 1983–1989 | Elvie P Humphries |
| 1989–1996 | Audrey J Monk |
| 1997– | Philip M Jones |

Honorary Librarians

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1958–1969 | Patricia St John Brewer |
| 1969–1978 | Richard A Christophers |
| 1978– | Gillian M Drew |

Honorary Legal Advisers

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1951–1987 | Stephen E D Fortescue |
| 1987–1992 | Andrew C Ayres |
| 1992–1996 | Robert N Hutley |
| 1996– | Andrew M Jackson |